known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1931 and 1932, human remains representing two individuals were excavated from Yukon Island, Kachemak Bay, AK by Frederica De Laguna under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The seven cultural items include beads, stone tools, and a bone needle. These cultural items were excavated from Yukon Island, Kachemak Bay, AK by Frederica De Laguna under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Although these items are recorded as burial objects, they cannot be associated with any of the above human remains.

The 11 cultural items include labrets, and stone and bone tools. These cultural items were excavated from Yukon Island, Kachemak Bay, AK by Frederica De Laguna under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. In 1993, the human remains recovered with these cultural items were repatriated from the University of Pennsylvania Museum to the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

Based on archaeological evidence and material culture, these sites on Yukon Island have been identified as Kachemak Bay Pacific Eskimo occupations dated to 1800 B.C.–1100 A.D.

In 1931 and 1932, human remains representing eight individuals were excavated at Cottonwood Creek on the north shore of Kachemak Bay, AK by Frederica De Laguna under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include shell beads, whale bone and antler tools.

The one cultural item is a slate blade. This cultural item is associated with previously repatriated human remains from Cottonwood Creek, Yukon Island, AK from the University of Pennsylvania Museum to the Chugach Alaska Corporation in 1993.

Based on archaeological evidence and analysis of the associated and unassociated funerary objects, these individuals from Cottonwood Creek are Native American dating to the Kachemak Bay Eskimo Tradition (1800 B.C.–1100 A.D.).

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 23 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 41 objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2)(ii), these seven cultural items are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects and the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Chugach Heritage Foundation, the Cook Inlet Regional Corporation, Koniag Incorporated, the Village of Salamatoff, the Seldovia Village Tribe, the Native Village of Port Graham, the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, the Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay), and the Kodiak Tribal Council. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. Jeremy Sabloff, the Williams Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104–6324; telephone: (215) 898–4051, fax (215) 898–0657, before May 26, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects to Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 10, 2000.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 00–10315 Filed 4–25–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–677 (Review)]

Coumarin From China

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Scheduling of an expedited five-year review concerning the antidumping duty order on coumarin from China.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of an expedited review pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(3)) (the Act) to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on coumarin from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. For further information concerning the conduct of this review and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 6, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Debra Baker (202–205–3180), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (http://www.usitc.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 6, 2000, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution (64 FR 73576, December 30, 1999) was adequate and the respondent interested party group response was inadequate. The Commission did not find any other circumstances that would warrant conducting a full review.[1] Accordingly, the Commission determined that it would conduct an

[1] A record of the Commissioners' votes, the Commission's statement on adequacy, and any individual Commissioner's statements will be available from the Office of the Secretary and at the Commission's web site.

expedited review pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Act.

Staff Report

A staff report containing information concerning the subject matter of the review will be placed in the nonpublic record on May 2, 2000, and made available to persons on the Administrative Protective Order service list for this review. A public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to section 207.62(d)(4) of the Commission's rules.

Written Submissions

As provided in section 207.62(d) of the Commission's rules, interested parties that are parties to the review and that have provided individually adequate responses to the notice of institution,[2] and any party other than an interested party to the review may file written comments with the Secretary on what determination the Commission should reach in the review. Comments are due on or before May 5, 2000, and may not contain new factual information. Any person that is neither a party to the five-year review nor an interested party may submit a brief written statement (which shall not contain any new factual information) pertinent to the review by May 5, 2000. However, should Commerce extend the time limit for its completion of the final results of its review, the deadline for comments (which may not contain new factual information) on Commerce's final results is three business days after the issuance of Commerce's results. If comments contain business proprietary information (BPI), they must conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing of submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the review must be served on all other parties to the review (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Authority: This review is being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

[2] The Commission has found the response submitted by PACE Local 2–00948 to be individually adequate. Comments from other interested parties will not be accepted (see 19 CFR 207.62(d)(2)).

Issued: April 20, 2000.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–10425 Filed 4–25–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 731–TA–868–871 (Preliminary)]

Steel Wire Rope From China, India, Malaysia, and Thailand

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports from China, India, and Malaysia of steel wire rope, provided for in subheadings 7312.10.60 and 7312.10.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

The Commission further determines, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1677(24)(A), that the subject imports from Thailand that are alleged to be sold at LTFV are negligible, but that there is a potential that subject imports from Thailand will imminently account for more than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States.[2] The Commission further determines either that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of steel wire rope from Thailand [3] or that such imports are negligible.[4]

[1] The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] Vice Chairman Miller and Commissioner Askey determined that there is no potential for subject imports from Thailand to imminently account for more than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States.

[3] Commissioners Hillman, Koplan, and Okun made this finding with Chairman Bragg dissenting. Chairman Bragg found that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Thailand that are alleged to be sold at LTFV.

[4] Vice Chairman Miller and Commissioner Askey found that subject imports are negligible and do not reach the issue of a reasonable indication of threat of material injury by reason of subject imports from Thailand.

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission's rules upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under section 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in the investigations under section 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Background

On March 1, 2000, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by The Committee of Domestic Steel Wire Rope and Specialty Cable Manufacturers (Committee),[5] Washington, DC, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of steel wire rope from China, India, Malaysia, and Thailand. Accordingly, effective March 1, 2000, the Commission instituted antidumping duty investigations Nos. 731–TA–868–871 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of March 9, 2000 (65 FR 12575). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on March 22, 2000,

[5] The Committee is comprised of the following U.S. producers: Bergen Cable Technology, Inc.; Bridon American Corp.; Carolina Steel & Wire Corp.; Continental Cable Co.; Loos & Co., Inc.; Paulsen Wire Rope Corp.; Sava Industries, Inc.; Strandflex, A Division of MSW, Inc.; and Wire Rope Corp. of America, Inc.