

In 1923, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Dougherty Mounds (39RO10) at the south end of Lake Traverse, Roberts County, SD during excavations conducted by W.H. Over, Director of the then-Dakota Museum, University of South Dakota-Vermillion (now known as the W.H. Over Museum). No known individual was identified. The 12 associated funerary objects include silver earbobs, an unidentified animal bone, cloth fragments, and elm bark fragments.

Based on the associated funerary objects and manner of interment, this individual has been identified as a Native American. The associated funerary objects indicate the burial dates from the post-1875 era. This site is within the original Sisseton-Wahpeton 1867 reservation boundaries, and Sisseton-Wahpeton band had been documented as using this area of Lake Traverse as early as 1804-1806. The 1923 excavations at this site originally recovered 24 individuals, ten of whom were re-interred following the conclusion of the excavations. During the 1980s, the remaining 14 individuals were repatriated and reburied prior to the enactment of NAGPRA. These human remains and associated funerary objects were discovered in the SARC collections in 1993 during the NAGPRA inventory.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 12 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. Lastly, officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center 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 and associated funerary objects and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

of North & South Dakota, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, and Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Renee Boen, Curator, State Archaeological Center, South Dakota Historical Society, P.O. Box 1257, Rapid City, SD 57709-1257; telephone: (605) 394-1936, before May 13, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 2, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Kuiu Island, AK in the Control of Tongass National Forest, USDA Forest Service, Petersburg, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of Tongass National Forest, USDA Forest Service, Petersburg, AK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by USDA Forest Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Organized Village of Kake and the Klawock Cooperative Association.

In 1949, human remains representing one individual were illegally removed from the southwest coast of Kuiu Island in the vicinity of Port Malmesbury by J. Art Robin. In 1954, the USDA Forest Service confiscated these remains and they have been curated at the University of Alaska Museum since that time. No known individual was identified. The five associated funerary objects include a bentwood burial box, two fur blankets, a spruce bark blanket, and moss.

Although the exact location from which these human remains were removed is unknown, it is likely the box is associated with the Port Malmesbury Caves site.

In 1949, human remains representing one individual were illegally removed from Kuiu Island at Port Malmesbury by William T. Vickers. In 1977, the USDA Forest Service law enforcement confiscated these human remains and they have been curated at the University of Alaska Museum since that time. No known individual was identified. The eight associated funerary objects include a bentwood cedar burial box, a woven cedar bark mat, a large piece of tanned hide, a leather hood, an ochre-stained leather bag containing powdered ochre, a woven cedar bark bag, remnants of a fur cap, and braided black fur and rope with eagle feathers. Authorities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service have been contacted regarding applicability of Federal endangered species statutes to this transfer and will issue the appropriate permits for transfer to the culturally affiliated Native American tribes.

In 1954, human remains representing four individuals were collected without a permit from the surface of a disturbed cave site at Saginaw Bay, Kuiu Island by an unknown person. These human remains were deposited in the University of Alaska Museum at an unknown date and under unknown circumstances. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects include three copper buttons and faunal material.

Based on the associated funerary objects, manner of interments, and the probable locations of the human remains, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. Radiocarbon dating of the burial box confiscated in 1977 places the date of the burial to approximately 1180 AD. Based on this date, this burial is one of the earliest known examples of Northwest Coast line form design. The box's designs indicate this individual was a member of the Tlingit Killerwhale clan. Ethnographic evidence and oral history indicate that during the smallpox epidemics of the 1800s, the Tlingit communities on Kuiu Island were decimated, and the survivors moved to Kake Village and Klawock Village; the members of the Killerwhale clan in these villages are the descendants of these survivors.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the USDA Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of six individuals

of Native American ancestry. Officials of the USDA Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 17 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. Lastly, officials of the USDA Forest Service 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 and associated funerary objects and the Organized Village of Kake and the Klawock Cooperative Association.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Organized Village of Kake and the Klawock Cooperative Association. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Carol Jorgensen, Deputy Forest Supervisor, Tongass National Forest—Stikine Area, P.O. Box 309, Petersburg, AK 99833; telephone: (907) 772-3841, before May 13, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the culturally affiliated tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 2, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Future Use and Operations of Contra Loma Reservoir, Contra Costa County, CA

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement/ environmental impact report and notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and Section 21061 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) proposes to prepare an environmental impact statement/ environmental impact report (EIS/EIR) for the Future Use and Operations of Contra Loma Reservoir Project, Contra Costa County, California.

The purpose of the EIS/EIR is to allow Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) to comply with a California State Department of Health Services (DOHS) order while maintaining the operational benefits currently derived from Contra Loma Reservoir (Reservoir), including meeting peaking requirements and providing system reliability.

DATES: A scoping meeting will be held on May 7, 1998, at 7:00 p.m., to solicit information from interested parties to assist in determining the scope of the EIS/EIR and to identify the significant issues related to this proposed action.

Written comments on the scope of the EIS/EIR may be submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation at the address provided below by May 18, 1998.

ADDRESSES: The scoping meeting will be held at the Antioch Senior Center, 415 W. Second Street, Antioch, CA 94509.

Written comments on the project scope should be sent to Mr. Robert Eckart, Bureau of Reclamation, MP-150, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Robert Eckart, telephone (916) 978-5051.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Contra Loma Dam and Reservoir were constructed by Reclamation in 1967 as part of the Central Valley Project for the purpose of providing peaking requirements and system reliability for the Contra Costa Canal system. CCWD has a contract with Reclamation for water supply and for operations and maintenance of the Contra Costa Canal system, including Contra Loma Dam and Reservoir.

The California State DOHS issued an order that requires CCWD to either cease use of the reservoir for a drinking water supply or cease use of the reservoir for water body contact. CCWD held a scoping meeting on November 13, 1997, regarding this order.

The proposed action includes the continued use of the Reservoir as a drinking water supply and the construction of a separate swimming lagoon within the existing reservoir footprint. The lagoon would be physically separated from the main portion of the 80-acre reservoir with a cement-covered earthen berm. Water in the lagoon would be pumped, filtered, and treated to appropriate water quality standards for recreation use. This Proposed Action would allow existing drinking water and swimming uses to continue at the Reservoir.

Two "No Action" alternatives will be evaluated in the EIS/EIR: (1) No Action—Stop using the Reservoir for water supply; water body contact

recreation continues; and (2) No Action—Stop using the reservoir for water body contact recreation; use of Reservoir for drinking water supply continues.

Other alternatives under consideration include those that would allow water body contact to continue while meeting peaking and system reliability requirements through either new or existing facilities.

Dated: April 6, 1998.

Robert Stackhouse,

Acting for Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 98-9617 Filed 4-10-98; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-404]

In the Matter of Certain SDRAMs, DRAMs, ASICs, Ram-and-Logic Chips, Microprocessors, Microcontrollers, Processes for Manufacturing Same, and Products Containing Same; Notice of Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Granting Complainant's Motion To Delete Certain Patent Claims From the Investigation

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review the presiding administrative law judge's ("ALJ's") initial determination ("ID") (Order No. 13) in the above-captioned investigation granting complainant's motion to delete certain patent claims from the investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John A. Wasleff, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-3094.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 14, 1997 the Commission instituted this investigation based on a complaint filed by Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Samsung Austin Semiconductor, L.L.C. (collectively "Samsung") alleging that the importation and sale of certain semiconductor products violates section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, by infringing certain claims of U.S. Letters Patent 5,444,026 (the "026 patent") and U.S. Letters Patent 4,972,373. The respondents in the investigation are