

Ely Field Office at 702 North Industrial Way, Ely Nevada, 89301, during standard working hours starting at 7:30 am PDST on August 31, 1999 and ending 4:00 pm PDST on September 7, 1999. The sealed bids will be opened at 8:00 am PDST on September 8, 1999. This sale will be by modified-competitive procedures. Ms. Denys Koyle (designated bidder) will be given the opportunity to meet the highest bid received by sealed bid. Bid envelopes must be marked on the left front corner with serial number N-63025 and sale date. Bid must not be less than the appraised fair market value as specified in this notice. The Fair Market Value as determined by appraisal is \$47,000.00. Each sealed bid shall be accompanied by a certified check, postal money order, or cashier's check made payable to the Department of Interior: BLM, for not less than 10 percent of the amount bid.

The terms and conditions applicable to this sale are:

The patent, when issued, will contain the following reservation to the United States:

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States, Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

2. All the oil and gas mineral deposits in the land subject to this conveyance, including without limitation, the disposition of these substances under the mineral leasing laws. Its permittees, licensees and lessees, the right to prospect for, mine and remove the mineral owned by the United States under applicable law and such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. This reservation includes all necessary and incidental activities conducted in accordance with the provisions of the mineral leasing laws in effect at the time such activities are undertaken, including, without limitation, necessary access and exit rights, all drilling, underground, or surface mining operation, storage and transportation facilities deemed necessary and authorized under law and implementing regulations.

The patent will be subject to the following:

1. Those rights for underground telephone cable and appurtenances granted to Nevada Bell, its successors or assignees, by right-of-way No. N-4877, pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1911; (Stat. 1253) 43 U.S.C. 961. Right-of-way N-4877 expires November 4, 2020.

2. Those rights for U.S. Highway 50, granted to Nevada Department of Transportation, its successors or assignees, by right-of-way No. CC-023480, under Section 17 of the Act of

November 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212-216); 23 U.S.C., Sec. 18.

3. Those rights for an existing county road right-of-way for a dirt road, constructed under the provisions of R.S. 2477. The right-of-way width is 60 feet. This right-of-way is granted in perpetuity.

4. A 60 foot wide road right-of-way from Highway 50, north along the west side of Lot 10, allowing access to Lots 4 and 5, granted to White Pine County.

5. A 60 foot wide road right-of-way from Highway 50, north along the west side of Lot 9, allowing access to Lot 5, 6, and 7, granted to White Pine County.

Federal law requires all bidders must be U.S. citizens 18 years old or older, or in the case of corporations, be subject to the laws of any State of the United States.

Under modified-competitive sale procedures, an apparent high bidder will be declared after the sealed bids are open. The apparent high bidder and the designated bidder (Ms. Denys Koyle) will be notified. The designated bidder will have 30 days from the date of the sale to exercise the preference consideration given to meet the high bid. Should the designated bidder fail to submit a bid that matches the apparent high bid within specified time period, the apparent high bidder shall be declared high bidder. The total purchase price of the land shall be paid within 180 days of the date of the sale. The purchase price does not include the costs for publishing in the **Federal Register**. The purchaser will be required to reimburse the BLM for publishing cost, when remitting final payment for parcel.

Upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the above described land will be segregated from all other forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the general mining laws, and leasing under the mineral leasing laws. This segregation will terminate upon issuance of a patent or 270 days from the date of this publication, whichever occurs first.

For a period of 45 days from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, interested parties may submit comments regarding this action to the Assistant Field Manager, Nonrenewable Resources at the address listed above. Any adverse comments will be reviewed by the State Director who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. In absence of any adverse comments, this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Land Management may accept or reject any or all offers, or withdraw any land or interest in the land from sale, if,

in the opinion of the authorized officer, consummation of the sale would not be fully consistent with FLPMA, or other applicable laws. The lands will not be offered for sale until at least 60 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: June 21, 1999.

**Gene A. Kolkman,**  
Field Manager.

[FR Doc. 99-16843 Filed 7-1-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-HC-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service

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 possession of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Oregon State Museum of Anthropology (OSMA) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon, the Coquille Tribe of Oregon, the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon, and the Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley Reservation.

In 1935, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from Ecola Park near Indian Beach, Clatsop County, OR by a trail building crew and donated to OSMA by a donor whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological context and skeletal morphology, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. Historic documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that Nehalem and Clatsop peoples have occupied the northern Oregon coast area since precontact times.

On an unknown date, human remains representing one individual from Astoria, OR were donated to OSMA by a donor whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects include a bone bipoint, lithic debitage, and worked and unworked animal bones and teeth.

In 1950, human remains representing one individual from Astoria, OR were donated to OSMA by a donor whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on probable archeological context and skeletal morphology, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. Historic documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that Lower Chinookan peoples have occupied the Astoria, OR area since precontact times.

In 1974, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Dunes site (35CLT27), Clatsop County, OR during legally authorized excavations conducted by Clatsop Community College archeology field school. In 1995, Clatsop Community College transferred these human remains to OSMA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological context and skeletal morphology, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. Historic documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Lower Chinookan peoples have occupied the northernmost Oregon coast area since precontact times.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology 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 Oregon State Museum of Anthropology have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the four 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 Oregon State Museum of Anthropology 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 the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and the Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation.

In 1960, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Iron Gate 2 site, nine miles east of Hornbrook, Siskiyou County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1961, human remains representing one individual recovered during construction of the Iron Gate Dam, CA were curated at OSMA by the Sheriff's Office, Siskiyou County, CA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that Shasta peoples have occupied the Siskiyou County, CA area since precontact times. Based on the archeological evidence and/or skeletal material, the individuals from Iron Gate Dam site and the Iron Gate 2 site are Native American.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology 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 the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and the Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley Reservation.

In 1963, human remains representing three individuals from the Border Village site (35KL16) were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include a steatite pipe and fragments of an antler spoon.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that Klamath-Modoc and Shasta-Takelma peoples have occupied the upper Klamath river area since precontact times. Based on archeological context, the individuals have been identified as Native American of probable Klamath-Modoc or Shasta-Takelma cultural affiliation.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American

ancestry. Officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the five 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 Oregon State Museum of Anthropology 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 Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, the Klamath Tribe of Oregon, and the Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley Reservation.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were placed in storage at the Museum by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum records show these remains were given a general provenience of "Oregon Coast". No other information exists regarding this individual.

Possibly during the 1940s, human remains representing six individuals were transferred to the Museum from the University of Oregon Medical School Crime Detection Laboratory. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on skeletal morphology, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Museum catalogs attribute these human remains to the Oregon coast.

In 1966, human remains representing one individual were catalogued in Museum collections. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on skeletal morphology, this individual has been identified as Native American. Museum catalogs list a general provenience of the Oregon coast.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology 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 the Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, the Confederated Tribes

of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon, and the Coquille Tribe of Oregon.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Museum by a donor whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Accession records state the donor found these human remains near the Santiam River, OR.

In 1962, human remains representing one individual from the Linn 10 site, in the central Willamette Valley, Linn County, OR were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individual was identified. The approximately 56 associated funerary objects include copper, bone, and shell beads, flaked stone tools, groundstone tools, worked antler tools, and unworked shell and bone.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that Kalapuya and Molalla peoples have occupied the central Willamette Valley since precontact times. Based on archeological context and/or skeletal morphology, these individuals have been identified as Native American of possible Kalapuya or Molalla cultural affiliation.

In 1932, human remains representing 40 individuals from site 35JA130 in Gold Hill, OR during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 387 associated funerary objects include chipped and ground stone tools, large obsidian knives, arrow points, pine nut beads, and *glycymeris*, olive, and abalone shell beads and pendants.

In 1940, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Museum by a donor whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Accession notes give a general provenience of Caveman Bridge, Rogue River, OR; there is no other information with the remains.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Takelma people have occupied the upper Rogue River Valley since precontact times. Based on archeological context and/or skeletal morphology, the individuals from site 35JA130 and Caveman Bridge have been identified as Native American of possible Takelma cultural affiliation.

In 1961, human remains representing one individual from the site of the North Eugene High School, Eugene, OR were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1966, human remains representing one individual from the Slate's Forest Mound site (35LIN20), Linn County, OR were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individual was identified. The approximately eight associated funerary objects include worked and unworked stone flakes, a stone chopper, and unmodified bone, shell, and rock.

In 1971, human remains representing approximately seven individuals from the Lynch site (35LIN36), Linn County, OR were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects are projectile points.

In 1969, human remains representing approximately eight individuals from private land at Six Corners near the Tualatin River, OR were removed and donated to the Museum by a donor whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 32 associated funerary objects include copper, brass, and iron jewelry; shell and glass beads; copper buttons; woven hair; animal bones; sinew and cordage.

In 1966, human remains representing six individuals from the Lingo site (35LA29), Lane County, OR were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by the University of Oregon Field School. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include a stone pestle, a beaver mandible, and a shell pendant.

In 1970, human remains representing three individuals from sites 35LIN45 and 35LIN50 in Linn County, OR were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The 16 associated funerary objects include a bone bead, worked and unworked animal bones, and stone projectile points.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Kalapuya people have occupied the southern Willamette Valley area since precontact times. Based on archeological context and/or skeletal morphology, the individuals from the North Eugene High School site, the

Slate's Forest Mound site, the Lynch site, the Six Corners site, the Lingo site, and sites 35LIN45 and 35LIN50 have been identified as Native American of possible Kalapuya cultural affiliation.

In 1935, human remains representing two individuals, probably from Scott Lake near McKenzie Pass, OR were donated to the Museum by a donor whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1940, human remains representing one individual from a site near Crater Lake, OR were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists, including former Museum Director L.S. Cressman. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1947, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Museum by a donor whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Accession records indicate these human remains were collected from a road cut located three miles towards Medford from Prospect, OR.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Molalla people have occupied the Cascade Range and upper Rogue River valley since precontact times. Based on archeological context and/or skeletal morphology, the individuals from Scott Lake, Crater Lake, and from near Prospect, OR have been identified as Native American of possible Molalla cultural affiliation.

In 1947, human remains representing 41 individuals from Fuller Mound, Yamhill County, OR were donated to the Museum by a donor who collected these individuals and whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 35 associated funerary objects include worked whalebone and other animal bone tools; shell and glass beads; metal; a stone net sinker; unworked wood, bone, and shell; and an obsidian blade.

In 1947, human remains representing 19 individuals from the Fanning Mound, Yamhill County, OR were donated to the Museum by a donor who collected these individuals from the site and whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include a stone pestle and worked bone.

In 1959, human remains representing five individuals were donated to the Museum by a donor whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individuals were identified. No

associated funerary objects are present. Museum records show that the donor removed these remains from his father's nursery approximately five miles southwest of McMinnville, OR, east of Highway 18 on the west bank of the Yamhill River in Yamhill County.

In 1950, human remains representing two individuals were donated to the Museum by a donor whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Accession records indicate these remains were removed from a "burial mound" in a field no far from the south bank of Muddy Creek, two miles east of Highway 99E between Halsey and Harrisburg, and a short distance northwest of the Rowland schoolhouse in Yamhill County, OR.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Yamhill and Kalapuya peoples have occupied the Yamhill County area since precontact times. Based on archeological context and/or skeletal morphology, these individuals from Yamhill County have been identified as Native American of possible Yamhill or Kalapuya cultural affiliation.

In 1947, human remains representing one individual from Netarts Spit, OR were donated to the Museum from a donor who collected the remains and whose name is withheld by OSMA. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is an obsidian point.

In 1956, human remains representing one individual from the Netarts Spit site (35TI1), Tillamook County, OR were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1991, human remains representing one individual from the Kilchis Point Village site, Tillamook County, OR were transferred from Portland State University to the Museum. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Tillamook people have occupied the north-central Oregon coast area since precontact times. Based on archeological context and/or skeletal morphology, these individuals from Tillamook County have been identified as Native American of possible Tillamook cultural affiliation.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed

above represent the physical remains of minimum of 143 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the approximately 547 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 Oregon State Museum of Anthropology 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 Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon, the Coquille Tribe of Oregon, the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon, and the Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact C. Melvin Aikens, Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1224; telephone: (541) 346-5115, before [thirty days after publication in the **Federal Register**]. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the content of or determinations within this notice.

Dated: June 21, 1999.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 99-16849 Filed 7-1-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-409]

### **In the Matter of Certain CD-ROM Controllers and Products Containing the Same—II; Notice of Commission Decisions to Review Portions of One Initial Determination and All of a Second Initial Determination, and Schedule for the Filing of Written Submissions on the Issues Under Review and on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding**

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to review-in-part the final initial determination (ID) issued on May 12, 1999, by the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) in the above-captioned investigation finding that there was no violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1337, and to review in its entirety an ID (ALJ Order No. 15) issued on May 10, 1999, granting respondent United Microelectronics Corporation's (UMC's) motion for a summary determination terminating UMC from the investigation.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Timothy P. Monaghan, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-205-3152. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Commission instituted this investigation on May 13, 1998, based on a complaint filed by Oak Technology, Inc. 63 FR 26625 (1998). The complainant named four respondents: MediaTek, UMC, Lite-On Technology Corp., and AOpen Inc. Actima Technology Corporation, ASUSTek Computer, Incorporated, Behavior Tech Computer Corporation, Data Electronics, Inc., Momitsu Multi Media Technologies, Inc., Pan-International Industrial Corporation, and Ultima Electronics Corporation were permitted to intervene.

In its complaint, Oak alleged that respondents violated section 337 by importing into the United States, selling for importation, and/or selling in the United States after importation