date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 24, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 99–25367 Filed 9–28–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–417]

Certain Code Hopping Remote Control Systems, Including Components and Integrated Circuits Used Therein; Notice of a Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation on the Basis of a Settlement Agreement

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'') granting a joint motion to terminate the above-captioned investigation on the basis of a settlement agreement.

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. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (http://www.usitc.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on December 30, 1998, based on a complaint by Microchip Technology Incorporated (''Microchip'') alleging that respondents Chamberlain Group, Inc. (''Chamberlain'') and Sears, Roebuck and Co. (''Sears'') violated section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, by importing, selling for importation, or selling within the United States after importation certain code hopping remote control systems, including components and integrated circuits used therein, that infringe claims of Microchip's U.S. Letters Patent 5,517,187 ('187 patent). Microchip alleged that Sears sells the accused devices manufactured abroad by Chamberlain.

On August 1, 1999, Microchip and Chamberlain entered into a settlement agreement, which grants to Chamberlain a nonexclusive license for the '187 patent at issue, and provides for the settlement of this investigation and a companion action pending before the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. On August 4, 1999, Microchip and respondents Chamberlain and Sears filed the joint motion to terminate the investigation. The Commission investigative attorney (''IA'') supported the joint motion.

On August 25,1999, the ALJ issued an ID (Order No. 10) granting the motion to terminate the investigation. The ALJ noted that the parties, in accordance with Commission rules, had stated that there were no other agreements concerning the subject matter of this investigation. The ALJ further noted that all of the parties, including the IA, had argued that termination of the investigation would pose no threat to the public interest, which would in fact be advanced by private resolution of this dispute. No party petitioned for review of the subject ID.

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, and Commission rule 19 CFR 210.42. Copies of the public version of the ALJ's ID and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 23, 1999.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–25345 Filed 9–28–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 731–TA–857–858 (Preliminary)]

Certain Paintbrushes From China and Indonesia

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission determines,[2] pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930,[3] that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of synthetic filament paintbrushes from China,[4] and imports of natural bristle and synthetic filament paintbrushes from Indonesia,[5] that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

Background

On August 2, 1999, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by the Paintbrush Trade Action Coalition (PATAC) whose member firms include EZ Paintr Corp., St. Francis, WI; Bestt Liebco, Philadelphia, PA; The Wooster Brush Co., Wooster, OH; Purdy Corp., Portland, OR; and TruServ Manufacturing, Cary, IL, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of synthetic filament

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] Commissioner Crawford voting in the affirmative with respect to imports of the subject merchandise from China.

[3] 19 U.S.C. 1673b(a).

[4] The products covered by the investigation concerning China include all paintbrushes and paintbrush heads that are used to apply paint, stain, varnish, shellac, or any other type of protective coating, other than natural bristle paintbrushes and paintbrush heads that are classifiable under statistical reporting number 9603.40.4040 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The scope includes paintbrushes and paintbrush heads with a blend of natural bristle and synthetic filaments, provided that synthetic filaments comprise over 50 percent of the total filler material in the finished paintbrush or paintbrush head. The merchandise subject to this investigation is classifiable under statistical reporting number 9603.40.4060 of the HTS. Excluded from the scope are artists' brushes classified under statistical reporting numbers 9603.30.2000, 9603.30.4000, or 9603.30.6000 of the HTS, or other non-paintbrush products classified under statistical reporting number 9603.40.4060 of the HTS such as foam applicators, sponge applicators, or any other type of non-brush paint applicator.

[5] The products covered by the investigation concerning Indonesia include all paintbrushes and paintbrush heads that are used to apply paint, stain, varnish, shellac, or any other type of protective coating, including natural bristle paintbrushes and paintbrush heads, synthetic filament paintbrushes and paintbrush heads, and paintbrushes and paintbrush heads made with a blend of natural bristle and synthetic filament. The merchandise subject to this investigation is classifiable under statistical reporting numbers 9603.40.4040 and 9603.40.4060 of the HTS. Excluded from the scope are artists' brushes classified under statistical reporting numbers 9603.30.2000, 9603.30.4000, or 9603.30.6000 of the HTS, or other non-paintbrush products classified under statistical reporting number 9603.40.4060 of the HTS such as foam applicators, sponge applicators, or any other type of non-brush paint applicator.

paintbrushes from China and imports of natural bristle and synthetic filament paintbrushes from Indonesia. Accordingly, effective August 2, 1999, the Commission instituted antidumping investigations Nos. 731–TA–857–858 (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 August 11, 1999.[6] The conference was held in Washington, DC, on August 23, 1999, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on September 23, 1999. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3237 (September 1999), entitled Certain Paintbrushes from China and Indonesia: Investigations Nos. 731–TA–857–858 (Preliminary).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 23, 1999.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–25346 Filed 9–28–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decrees Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, the Department of Justice gives notice that a proposed partial consent decree in the consolidated cases captioned *United States* v. *Cantrell, et al.*, Civil Action No. C–1–97–981 (S.D. Ohio) and *United States* v. *Ohio Power Co., et al.*, Civil Action No. C–1–98–247 (S.D. Ohio) was lodged with the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, on September 15, 1999, pertaining to the Automatic Containers Superfund Site (the ''Site''), located near Ironton, in Lawrence County, Ohio. The proposed consent decree would resolve certain civil claims of the United States for recovery of more than $1.3 million in unreimbursed past response costs under Section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (''CERCLA''), 42 U.S.C. 9607, against two third-party defendants in the consolidated cases. The proposed consent decree, captioned ''Partial Consent Decree with Third-Party Settling Defendants Brooks Beverage Management, Inc. and Woodrow W. Mays & Associates, Inc.,'' would provide for payment of $8667.00 in reimbursement of past CERCLA response costs the United States incurred in connection with the Site.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to *United States* v. *Cantrell, et al.*, Civil Action No. C–1–97–981 (S.D. Ohio) and *United States* v. *Ohio Power Co., et al.*, Civil Action No. C–1–98–247 (S.D. Ohio), and DOJ Reference Nos. 90–11–3–1756 and 90–11–3–1756/1.

The proposed consent decree may be examined at: (1) The Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, 220 U.S. Courthouse, 100 East Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (contact Gerald Kaminski (513–684–3711)); and (2) the United States Environmental Protection Agency (Region 5), 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604–3590 (contact Mony Chabria (312–886–6842)). A copy of the proposed consent decree may also be obtained by mail from the Department of Justice Consent Decree Library, PO Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044. In requesting copies, please refer to the referenced cases and DOJ Reference Numbers, and enclose a check for the amount described below, made payable to the Consent Decree Library. The cost for a copy of the consent decree and all appendices is $6.50 (26 pages at 25 cents per page reproduction costs).

Joel M. Gross,

Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 99–25341 Filed 9–28–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

Notice is hereby given that a consent decree in *United States* v. *CBS Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 1:CV 99–1608 (M.D. Pa.) was lodged with the court on September 3, 1999.

The proposed decree resolves claims of the United States against 4 defendants under sections 106 and 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended (''CERCLA''), 42 U.S.C. 9606 and 9607, for response costs and actions at the Hunterstown Road Superfund Site in Adams County, PA. The decree requires the defendants to perform the EPA-selected remedial action to address hazardous substance contamination at the site. That remedial action includes, *inter alia*, excavation and offsite disposal of contaminated soils, capping specified areas of the site and pumping and treating groundwater. The decree also requires the defendants to reimburse $375,898 in past costs to the United States. It allows the defendants to make claims for reimbursement from the Superfund for 29% of the costs they incur in carrying out the remedial action.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to *United States* v. *CBS Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 1:CV 99–1608 (M.D. Pa.), DOJ Ref. #90–11–3–1156. Commenters may request an opportunity for a public meeting in the affected area, in accordance with section 7003(d) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6973(d).

The proposed consent decree may be examined and copied at the Office of the United States Attorney, Room 1162, Federal Building, 228 Walnut Street, Harrisburg, PA 17108; or at the Region III Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, c/o Daniel Isales, Assistant Regional Counsel, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. A copy of the proposed consent decree may be obtained by mail from the Consent Decree Library, PO Box No. 7611, Washington, DC 20044. In requesting a copy, please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check in the amount of $26.00 (25 cents per page reproduction costs), payable to the Consent Decree Library. A copy of the exhibits to the

[6] 64 FR 43715.