

at the Kakwatch Mound Group (47-ME-6) within the exterior boundaries of the Menominee reservation during unauthorized excavations conducted by Samuel A. Barrett, MPM Curator of Anthropology, Milwaukee, WI, and Alanson B. Skinner, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, NY.

The Kakwatch Mound Group consists of two mound groups (nine mounds total), a village occupation, and numerous refuse pits. Based on material culture, the Kakwatch Mound Group has been identified as a Woodland occupation.

In 1921, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were recovered from the Nakuti's Berry Patch Mound Group (47-ME-5) within the exterior boundaries of the Menominee reservation during non-legally authorized excavations conducted by Alanson B. Skinner, MPM Curator of Anthropology, Milwaukee, WI. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1921, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Paiawisit Mound Group (47-ME-58) within the exterior boundaries of the Menominee reservation during non-legally authorized excavations conducted by Alanson B. Skinner, MPM Curator of Anthropology, Milwaukee, WI. No known individual was identified. The 16 associated funerary objects consist of grit-tempered, cordmarked sherds.

Before 1920, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the South Branch Chapel site (47-ME-58) within the exterior boundaries of the Menominee reservation during non-legally authorized excavations conducted by Charles H. Koonz, Clerk of the Indian Agency at Keshena, WI. No known individual was identified. The ten associated funerary objects include one conch shell columnella and nine shell fragments.

All human remains from the above-listed sites have been identified as Native American. Based on analysis of mound types, site descriptions, and stylistic analysis of material culture, the sites listed above have been identified as part of the Keshena Focus, which has been linked with both the Late Woodland Period Effigy Mound Culture and the more general Woodland Period focus.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Milwaukee Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent

the physical remains of a minimum of 24 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Milwaukee Public Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 227 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Milwaukee Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2)(ii), these 212 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Milwaukee Public 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 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, the Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, St. Croix Reservation, and the Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin. 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 Ann McMullen, Ph.D., Curator of North American Ethnology, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233; telephone: (414) 278-2786; fax (414) 278-6100, before May 26, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains, associated funerary objects to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

may begin after the date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 10, 2000.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains, Associated Funerary Objects, and Unassociated Funerary Objects From Yukon Island, AK in the Possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA**

**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, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects from Yukon Island, AK in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Pennsylvania Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives 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 were invited to consult but did not participate.

In 1931 and 1932, human remains representing four individuals were excavated from the Fox Farm site on Yukon Island, Kachemak Bay, in south-central Alaska by Frederica De Laguna under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 24 associated funerary objects include antler and bone tools and a stone lamp.

In 1931 and 1932, human remains representing nine individuals were excavated from a midden on 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.

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 Seldovia, 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.*

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## 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.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, the Commission determined that it would conduct an

<sup>1</sup> 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.