

identified as Native American. The Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma have a shared ancestry. Following the conclusion of the Modoc wars, the Modoc people were relocated to Oklahoma. In 1888, the Modoc reservation was established. In 1909, permission was granted to the Modoc to return to Oregon. Those who returned became part of the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon. To date, consultation with the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma has not identified a lineal descendent.

In 1874, human remains representing four individuals were collected by an unknown individual from an unknown area. The circumstances surrounding the recovery of the remains are unknown. In 1874, the remains were donated to the National Museum of Health and Medicine (formerly the Army Medical Museum) by E. T. Parker. The museum is in possession of only two individuals. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Accession records from the National Museum of Health and Medicine indicate that the remains are from Modoc Indians who were hung. The Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma have a shared ancestry. Following the conclusion of the Modoc wars, the Modoc people were relocated to Oklahoma. In 1888, the Modoc reservation was established. In 1909, permission was granted to the Modoc to return to Oregon. Those who returned became part of the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Museum of Health and Medicine of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Lenore Barbian, Assistant Curator, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces

Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Building 54, Washington, DC 20306, telephone (202) 782-2203, before January 29, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: December 21, 2000

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships

[FR Doc. 00-33274 Filed 12-28-00; 8:45 am]

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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 Seneca Falls Historical Society, Seneca Falls, NY

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 Seneca Falls Historical Society, Seneca Falls, NY.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Seneca Falls Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cayuga Nation of New York and the Seneca Nation of New York.

In 1932, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Seneca Falls Historical Society, Seneca Falls, NY, by Charles Zacharie. A newspaper article published at the time of donation reported that Dr. Zacharie had collected the remains at an unknown location in the region of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, NY. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the reported manner of interment, these remains are determined

to be Native American. The degree of preservation of the remains indicates that they date to within the last 500 years. The geographical location of the burial is consistent with the traditional territory of the Cayuga Nation of New York.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Seneca Falls Historical Society 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 Seneca Falls Historical Society also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Cayuga Nation of New York.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cayuga Nation of New York, the Seneca Nation of New York, and the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Lisa Compton, Director, Seneca Falls Historical Society, 55 Cayuga Street, Seneca Falls, NY 13148, telephone (315) 568-8412, before January 29, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains occurred on August 13, 1999.

Dated: December 14, 2000.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources, Stewardship, and Partnerships.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 1205-5]

Proposed Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Additional Proposed Amendments.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 21, 2000.

SUMMARY: On November 18, 1999, the Commission instituted investigation No. 1205-5, Proposed Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, pursuant to section 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. Section 1205 directs the Commission to keep Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) under continuous review and to recommend modifications