

of listed species. On March 1, 2001, the revised stipulation respecting PBS became effective.

Although BLM has received biological opinions on selected activities, consultation on the overall CDCA Plan is necessary to address the cumulative effects of *all* the activities authorized by the CDCA Plan. Consultation on the overall Plan is complex and the completion date is uncertain. Absent consultation on the entire Plan, the impacts of individual activities, when added together with the impacts of other activities in the desert are not known. The BLM entered into negotiations with plaintiffs regarding interim actions to be taken to provide protection for endangered and threatened species pending completion of the consultation on the CDCA Plan. Agreement on these interim actions avoided litigation of plaintiffs' request for injunctive relief and the threat of an injunction prohibiting all activities authorized under the Plan. These interim agreements have allowed the BLM to continue to authorize appropriate levels of activities throughout the planning area during the lengthy consultation process while providing appropriate protection to the desert tortoise and other listed species in the short term. By taking interim actions as allowed under 43 CFR part 8364.1, the BLM contributes to the conservation of endangered and threatened species in accordance with 7(a)(1) of the ESA. BLM also avoids making any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources which would foreclose any reasonable and prudent alternative measures which might be required as a result of the consultation on the CDCA plan in accordance with 7(d) of the ESA.

The EA indicates the following reasons for the closure: In the Draft Recovery Plan for the Bighorn Sheep in the Peninsular Ranges (USFWS 1999), several studies are identified that link vehicle use with modification of bighorn sheep behavior (Jorgensen, 1974; Leslie and Douglas, 1980; Campbell and Remington, 1981; Miller and Smith, 1985). The Coyote Mountains are within designated critical habitat for the PBS. The proposed route closure and gate construction would be a benefit to PBS and other wildlife resources. Disturbances from vehicles would be reduced during the critical lambing season which would increase the probability of lamb survival.

Motorized vehicle use in Painted Gorge potentially conflicts with lambing season, January through June, because most visitors use the area between October and May. The existing roads and trails in the Coyote Mountains

provide a wide array of recreational opportunities for people who use motorcycles, ATV's, and 4-Wheel vehicles, including trail riding, touring and play riding.

**DATES:** The seasonal closure will be effective no sooner than July 16, 2001. The EA concerning this closure is available for a 15-day review period. Interested parties should contact the Field Office Manager for a copy and review schedule. Written comments may be sent to the address listed below in this notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** El Centro BLM Field Manager, 1661 South 4th Street, El Centro, CA 92243.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments may be sent to Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Field Office, 1661 South 4th Street, El Centro, CA 92243, Tel: 760-337-4400.

Dated: June 4, 2001.

**Gail Acheson,**

*Acting Deputy Director for Natural Resources.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-40-P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of Cornell University, Ithaca, NY

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, that meets the definition of "object of cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The item is a carved wooden totem pole. The pole includes eagle, beaver, and halibut crest designs.

Museum records indicate that Cornell University obtained the totem pole in 1899 as a gift from Bernhard Fernow, former dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Cornell University. Professor Fernow served as a member of the Harriman Expedition,

which removed totem poles and other objects from Cape Fox Village, AK, in 1899.

Evidence for cultural affiliation is provided by historical literature, crests on the pole, and written materials submitted by the Cape Fox Corporation.

Based on the above information, officials of Cornell University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), this cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Tlingit people, and to the Neix.adi clan in particular, and that under the Tlingit system of communal property ownership could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Officials of Cornell University 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 this object of cultural patrimony and the Neix.adi clan of the Tlingit Tribe, whose interests are represented here by the Cape Fox Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cape Fox Corporation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object of cultural patrimony should contact Patricia A. McClary, Associate University Counsel, Cornell University, 300 CCC Building, Garden Avenue, Ithaca, NY 14853-2601, telephone (607) 255-5124, before July 16, 2001. Repatriation of this object of cultural patrimony to the Cape Fox Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 18, 2001

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-14991 Filed 6-13-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Denver Art Museum, Denver, CO

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Denver Art Museum, Denver, CO, that meet the definition of "object of cultural patrimony" and "sacred object" under Section 2 of the Act.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

Three of the cultural items are two cylindrical woodcarvings known as Ahayu:da or War Gods, each measuring approximately 33 inches in length, and one flat woodcarving known as an Ahayu:da altar stick, approximately 37.5 inches in length.

In 1999, the Denver Art Museum obtained the two Ahayu:da in a bequest from the estate of Charles J. Norton. Prior to 1972, Mr. Norton acquired these cultural items from an unknown source. Weathering indicates probable placement of the Ahayu:da at an outdoor shrine. Mr. Norton's tags listed the objects as "Zuni War Gods." Officials of the Denver Art Museum have inspected these cultural items and agreed with this attribution.

In 1966, the Denver Art Museum obtained the Ahayu:da altar stick (Accession no. 1966.398) as a gift from Vander Wagen Brothers, Gallup, NM. Vander Wagen Brothers acquired it prior to 1966 from an unknown source. Weathering indicates probable placement of the Ahayu:da altar stick at an outdoor shrine.

Consultation with officials of the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation during the summer of 1999 confirmed the identification of the cultural items as carved representations of Ahayu:da, and confirmed that these three cultural items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the culture itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. These three cultural items also are needed by the Zuni Bow Priest, a traditional religious leader, for ceremonial installation at the appropriate Ahayu:da shrine in accordance with the practice of Zuni traditional religion.

One of the cultural items is a cotton fabric mask known as a Koyemshi Ko'Ko.

In 1948, the Denver Art Museum obtained the Koyemshi Ko'Ko (Accession no. 1948.235) through an exchange with the Brooklyn Museum of Art. In 1904, the Brooklyn Museum of Art obtained the Ko'Ko as a purchase by Stewart Culin from Horabin & McGaffey, Thoreau, NM. Prior to 1904, Horabin & McGaffey obtained the Ko'Ko from George Winters.

Consultation with officials of the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation during 1996-1997 confirmed the identification of this cultural item as Koyemshi Ko'Ko. Evidence from historical and ethnographic records have confirmed that this cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the culture itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Denver Art Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), these four cultural items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the culture itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Officials of the Denver Art Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), three of the cultural items (two Ahayu:da and the Ahayu:da altar stick) are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Denver Art Museum 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 objects of cultural patrimony/sacred objects and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation. This notice has been sent to officials of the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects of cultural patrimony/sacred objects should contact Nancy J. Blomberg, Curator of Native Arts, Denver Art Museum, 100 West 14th Avenue Parkway, Denver, CO 80204, telephone (720) 913-0161, before July 16, 2001. Repatriation of these objects of cultural patrimony/sacred objects to the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 25, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-14992 Filed 6-13-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

[Investigation No. 337-TA-440]

**In the Matter of Certain 4-Androstenediol; Notice of Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Finding a Respondent in Default**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review an initial determination (ID) of the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) in the above-captioned investigation finding respondent Changzhou Huabang Pharmaceutical Group, Ltd. (Changzhou) in default, and to have waived its rights to appear, to be served with documents, and to contest the allegations at issue in the investigation.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jean Jackson, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone 202-205-3104. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS-ON-Line) at <http://dockets.usitc.gov/eol.public>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on the matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Commission instituted this investigation, which concerns allegations of unfair acts in violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 in the importation and sale of certain 4-androstenediol on December 19, 2000. 65 FR 79424. On April 19, 2001, complainant LPJ, Inc. of Seymour, Illinois, (LPJ) moved pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337(a)(1) and Commission rule 210.16 an order directing respondent Changzhou Huabang Pharmaceutical Group, Ltd. (Changzhou) to show cause why it should not be found in default for failure to respond to LPJ's complaint and the Commission's notice of investigation. The Commission investigative attorney (IA) supported LPJ's motion. The presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) (Judge Luckern) issued Order No. 8 on April 30, 2001, directing Changzhou to show