

west-central New Mexico with historic and present-day Puebloan cultures. Oral traditions presented by representatives of the Pueblo of Acoma, the Hopi Tribe, and the Pueblo of Zuni support cultural affiliation with Anasazi sites in west-central New Mexico.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the USDA Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 28 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the USDA Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 11 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 USDA Forest Service 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 Pueblo of Acoma, the Hopi Tribe, and the Pueblo of Zuni.

Between 1948 and 1976, human remains representing 124 individuals were recovered from Tijeras Pueblo (LA 581) during legally authorized excavations and collections conducted by the University of New Mexico Archeological Field School, the Museum of New Mexico, and the Cibola National Forest. These human remains are currently curated at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (University of New Mexico) and the Museum of New Mexico. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 360 associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels, sherds, stone tools and jewelry, bone tools, botanical samples, corn cobs, and projectile points.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, Tijeras Pueblo has been identified as a large masonry pueblo occupied between 1300-1600 A.D.

Between 1974 and 1977, human remains representing 33 individuals were recovered from Gallinas Springs Ruin (LA 1178 and LA 1180) during legally authorized excavations and collections conducted by the Western Michigan University Archeological Field School and the University of New Mexico Archeological Field School. These human remains are currently curated at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (University of New Mexico). No known individuals were identified. The approximately 20 associated funerary objects include

ceramic vessels, sherds, stone tools, groundstone, and shell beads.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, Gallinas Springs Ruin has been identified as a large masonry pueblo occupied between 1300-1600 A.D.

Between 1982 and 1983, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from Two Dead Juniper Village (LA 87432) during legally authorized excavations and collections by the Center for Anthropological Studies. These human remains are currently curated at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (University of New Mexico). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, Two Dead Juniper Village has been identified as an Anasazi pithouse village occupied between 1150-1250 A.D.

In 1987, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Bear Canyon site (LA 61032) during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of New Mexico personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, the Bear Canyon site has been identified as a small Anasazi pueblo occupied between 1200-1600 A.D.

Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of Anasazi sites in portions of central New Mexico with historic and present-day Puebloan cultures. Oral traditions presented by representatives of the Pueblo of Isleta and the Pueblo of Sandia support cultural affiliation with Anasazi sites in the portions of central New Mexico where the preceding sites are located.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the USDA Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 162 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the USDA Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the minimum of 380 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 USDA Forest Service 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 Pueblo of Isleta, the Pueblo of Sandia, and Ysleta del Sur Pueblo.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pueblo of Acoma, the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of Zuni, the Pueblo of Isleta, the Pueblo of Sandia, and Ysleta del Sur Pueblo. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 517 Gold Ave., SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102; telephone: (505) 842-3238, fax (505) 842-3800, before December 28, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of Acoma, the Pueblo of Isleta, the Pueblo of Sandia, the Pueblo of Zuni, and Ysleta del Sur Pueblo may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: November 18, 1998.

Veletta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Deputy Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 98-31483 Filed 11-24-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 731-TA-794-796 (Final)]

Certain Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber From Brazil, Korea, and Mexico

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Scheduling of the final phase of antidumping investigations.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of the final phase of antidumping investigations Nos. 731-TA-794-796 (Final) under section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)) (the Act) to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of less-than-fair-value imports from Brazil, Korea, and Mexico of certain emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber ("ESBR"), provided for in subheading 4002.19.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.¹

¹ The imported product subject to these investigations, ESBR, is a synthetic polymer made via free radical cold emulsion copolymerization of

Continued

For further information concerning the conduct of this phase of the investigations, hearing procedures, 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 and C (19 CFR part 207).

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 2, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fred Ruggles (202-205-3187), 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.—The final phase of these investigations is being scheduled as a result of affirmative preliminary determinations by the Department of Commerce that imports of certain emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber from Brazil, Korea, and Mexico are being sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 733 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b). The investigation was requested in a petition filed on April 1, 1998, by Ameripol Synpol Corp., Akron, OH, and DSM Copolymer, Baton Rouge, LA.

Participation in the investigations and public service list.—Persons, including

styrene and butadiene monomers in reactors. The reaction process involves combining styrene and butadiene monomers in water, with an initiator system, an emulsifier system, and molecular weight modifiers. ESBR consists of cold non-pigmented rubbers and cold oil extended non-pigmented rubbers that contain at least 1 percent of organic acids from the emulsion polymerization process. ESBR is produced and sold, both inside the United States and internationally, in accordance with a generally accepted set of product specifications issued by the International Institute of Synthetic Rubber Producers (IISRP). The universe of products subject to these investigations are grades of ESBR included in the IISRP 1500 series and IISRP 1700 series of synthetic rubbers. The 1500 grades are light in color and are often described as "Clear" or "White Rubber." The 1700 grades are oil-extended and thus darker in color, and are often called "Brown Rubber." ESBR is used primarily in the production of tires. It is also used in a variety of other products, including conveyor belts, shoe soles, some kinds of hoses, roller coverings, and flooring.

Imported products manufactured by blending ESBR with other polymers, high styrene resin master batch, carbon black master batch (i.e., IISRP 1600 series and 1800 series) and latex (an intermediate product) are not included within the scope of these investigations.

industrial users of the subject merchandise and, if the merchandise is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations, wishing to participate in the final phase of these investigations as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in § 201.11 of the Commission's rules, no later than 21 days prior to the hearing date specified in this notice. A party that filed a notice of appearance during the preliminary phase of the investigations need not file an additional notice of appearance during this final phase. The Secretary will maintain a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.—Pursuant to § 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make BPI gathered in the final phase of these investigations available to authorized applicants under the APO issued in the investigations, provided that the application is made no later than 21 days prior to the hearing date specified in this notice. Authorized applicants must represent interested parties, as defined by 19 U.S.C. 1677(9), who are parties to the investigations. A party granted access to BPI in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not reapply for such access. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

Staff report.—The prehearing staff report in the final phase of these investigations will be placed in the nonpublic record on March 17, 1999, and a public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to § 207.22 of the Commission's rules.

Hearing.—The Commission will hold a hearing in connection with the final phase of these investigations beginning at 9:30 a.m. on March 30, 1999, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building. Requests to appear at the hearing should be filed in writing with the Secretary to the Commission on or before March 23, 1999. A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to present a short statement at the hearing. All parties and nonparties desiring to appear at the hearing and make oral presentations should attend a prehearing conference to be held at 9:30 a.m. on March 25, 1999, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building. Oral testimony and written materials to be submitted at

the public hearing are governed by §§ 201.6(b)(2), 201.13(f), and 207.24 of the Commission's rules. Parties must submit any request to present a portion of their hearing testimony *in camera* no later than 7 days prior to the date of the hearing.

Written submissions.—Each party who is an interested party shall submit a prehearing brief to the Commission. Prehearing briefs must conform with the provisions of § 207.23 of the Commission's rules; the deadline for filing is March 24, 1999. Parties may also file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the hearing, as provided in § 207.24 of the Commission's rules, and posthearing briefs, which must conform with the provisions of § 207.25 of the Commission's rules. The deadline for filing posthearing briefs is April 6, 1999; witness testimony must be filed no later than three days before the hearing. In addition, any person who has not entered an appearance as a party to the investigations may submit a written statement of information pertinent to the subject of the investigations on or before April 16, 1999. On April 16, 1999, the Commission will make available to parties all information on which they have not had an opportunity to comment. Parties may submit final comments on this information on or before April 20, 1999, but such final comments must not contain new factual information and must otherwise comply with § 207.30 of the Commission's rules. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of § 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of §§ 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing of submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means.

In accordance with §§ 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the Commission's rules, each document filed by a party to the investigations must be served on all other parties to the investigations (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Authority: These investigations are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to § 207.21 of the Commission's rules.

Issued: November 19, 1998.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98-31519 Filed 11-24-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 701-TA-384 (Preliminary) and Investigations Nos. 731-TA-806-808 (Preliminary)]

Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products From Brazil, Japan, and Russia

Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 703(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Brazil of certain hot-rolled steel products, provided for in headings 7208, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7225, and 7226 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Brazil.² The Commission also determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of such imports from Brazil, Japan, and Russia that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.²

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to § 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of affirmative preliminary determinations in these investigations under section 703(b) and section 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in the investigations

under section 705(a) and section 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations, have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Background

On September 30, 1998, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethlehem, PA; U.S. Steel Group, a unit of USX Corp., Pittsburgh, PA; Ispat Inland Steel, East Chicago, IN; LTV Steel Co., Inc., Cleveland, OH; National Steel Corp., Mishawaka, IN;³ California Steel Industries, Fontana, CA; Gallatin Steel Co., Ghent, KY; Geneva Steel, Vineyard, UT; Gulf States Steel, Inc., Gadsden, AL; IPSCO Steel, Inc., Muscatine, IA; Steel Dynamics, Butler, IN; Weirton Steel Corp., Weirton, WV; Independent Steelworkers Union, Weirton, WV; and the United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh, PA, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subsidized or LTFV imports of certain hot-rolled steel products from Brazil, Japan, and Russia. Sales of such product are allegedly subsidized with respect to Brazil and made at LTFV with respect to Brazil, Japan, and Russia. Accordingly, effective September 30, 1998, the Commission instituted investigation No. 701-TA-384 (Preliminary) and investigations Nos. 731-TA-806-808 (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 October 7, 1998 (63 FR 53926). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on October 21, 1998, 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 November 16, 1998. The views of the

Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3142 (November 1998), entitled Certain Hot-rolled Steel Products from Brazil, Japan, and Russia: Investigations Nos. 701-TA-384 and 731-TA-806-808 (Preliminary).

Issued: November 17, 1998.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98-31517 Filed 11-24-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. AA1921-111 (Review)]

Roller Chain From Japan

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Scheduling of a full five-year review concerning the antidumping duty order on roller chain from Japan.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of a full review pursuant to section 751(c)(5) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(5)) (the Act) to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on roller chain from Japan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury. 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). Recent amendments to the rules of practice and procedure pertinent to five-year reviews, including the text of subpart F of part 207, are published at 63 FR 30599, June 5, 1998, and may be downloaded from the Commission's World Wide Web site at <http://www.usitc.gov/rules.htm>.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 16, 1998.

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>).

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 determined that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured.

³ National Steel Corp. is not a petitioner with respect to Japan.