

TABLE 1. COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW UNIT VALUE—Continued

Year	New unit value	Percent difference	Old unit value	Percent difference
1997 .....	0.5965	-214	0.5949	-2.67

**Application of USGS Data**

Based on the analysis above, Federal phosphate producers must use the same "composite index" methodology as originally proposed in the March 24, 1998 **Federal Register** Notice with the exception that the USGS Phosphate Rock Price Index replaces the now discontinued BLS Phosphate Rock Index (SIC 1475). As recommended by the RPC, we are adopting for valuation

purposes the composite index from which each year's adjustment to the phosphate value would be derived and weighted as follows: 50-percent BLS Chemical and Fertilizer Minerals Mining Index; 25-percent BLS Phosphate Fertilizer Index; and 25-percent USGS Phosphate Rock Price Index.

**Implementation and Annual Revision of New Unit Value**

The unit value of phosphate ore using the composite index methodology is determined with reference to the prior year's composite index value compared to the base year's composite index value. Table 2 shows the new weighted composite index methodology and the computation of the index unit value:

For example:

$$1998 \text{ Phosphate Unit Value} = 1987 \text{ Base Year Unit Value} \times \frac{1997 \text{ Composite Index}}{1987 \text{ Composite Index}}$$

$$1998 \text{ Phosphate Unit Value} = \$0.5038/\text{Unit} \times \frac{112.39}{94.92} = \$0.5965/\text{Unit}$$

The new methodology will not be applied retroactively owing to the revised computation method provided in this notice for phosphate valuation. Phosphate producers will continue using the existing methodology until the first day of the first full month following the effective date of this final notice.

For clarification, we are providing an implementation strategy as follows:

**For 1999 Phosphate Production**

1. You must use the 1998 Phosphate Unit Value of \$0.6858/Unit, as computed by MMS and distributed to the phosphate industry in May 1998, as an estimated value for 1999 production. The phosphate producers must continue using this value until the updated GDP-IPD index data becomes available and the 1999 Unit Value, using the existing methodology is calculated, (March-April 1999).

2. You must retroactively correct the estimated value for 1999 production when MMS notifies you. We will calculate the Unit Value for 1999, when the GDP-IPD index data becomes available, using the existing methodology and provide that value to phosphate producers. Producers must continue to use the 1999 Unit Value until the implementation date of the new methodology Unit Value. This implementation date will be the first full month following the effective date of this final notice.

**Phosphate Unit Value From April 26, 1999**

Use the new methodology Unit Value (\$0.5965/Unit) for production occurring on or after April 26, 1999 until August 1, 1999. No production month will have more than one Unit Value under this implementation strategy.

**Phosphate Value After August 1, 1999**

You must use the revised Unit Value from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000. We will revise the phosphate Unit Value and distribute it by letter to the industry during July of each year with an effective date of August 1, of that same year. We will use this date because the annual BLS indices and the annual USGS phosphate rock prices that make up the composite index are published by June of each year. For example, MMS will calculate and distribute the 1999 Unit Value to the phosphate industry by July 1999. It becomes effective for production beginning August 1, 1999. You must calculate and pay royalties due for August production, using this 1999 Unit Value, no later than September 30, 1999. The 1999 Unit Value will remain in effect until July 31, 2000, when MMS will calculate the next unit value revision.

We will examine phosphate value computed under the new methodology through a market analysis every 5 years to ensure that the new valuation methodology is, in fact, reflecting changes in the western phosphate

industry. Since the analysis that was part of the Phosphate Subcommittee's work occurred in 1996, MMS will examine and compare the values computed for phosphate ore to market data in 2001.

Dated: March 19, 1999.

**Lucy Querques Denett,**  
Associate Director for Royalty Management.  
[FR Doc. 99-7394 Filed 3-25-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MR-P

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** This notice sets forth the date of the twenty-ninth meeting of the Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission.

**DATE:** The public meeting will be held on April 14, 1999, from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

**LOCATION:** The meeting will be held at the Cyclorama Auditorium, 125 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325.

**AGENDA:** Sub-committee Reports, General Management Plan, Federal Consistency Projects Within the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District,

Operational Update on Park Activities, and Citizens Open Forum.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:**

John A. Latschar, Superintendent,  
Gettysburg National Military Park, 97  
Taneytown Road, Gettysburg,  
Pennsylvania 17325.

Dated: March 18, 1999.

**David H. Dreier,**

*Acting Superintendent.*

[FR Doc. 99-7388 Filed 3-25-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

**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 University of  
Nebraska State Museum, University of  
Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE**

**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 University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Nebraska professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1959, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from site 25BD1 overlooking Ponca Creek, Boyd County, NE during excavations conducted under the direction of T. Witty. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on ceramic and stone tool assemblages, site 25BD1 has been identified as an Initial Coalescent occupation dated to circa 1400 A.D.

In 1931, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Cache 3 of site 25BF1 near Sweetwater, NE during excavations conducted by W.R. Wedel under the direction of W.D. Strong. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on ceramic and stone tool assemblages, site 25BF1 has been identified as a Loup River Phase (Itskari Phase) occupation dating to between 1250-1450 A.D.

In 1940, human remains representing 20 individuals from site 25BO7, Boone

County, NE were recovered by John Champe during University of Nebraska salvage archeology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on burial location and skeletal morphology, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. The location of this site is close to a Central Plains Tradition village site, these individuals are believed to be associated with the Central Plains Tradition.

In 1935, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Linwood site (25BU1), Butler County, NE by W.R. Wedel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on recorded associated funerary objects and manner of interment, this individual has been determined to be Native American. W.R. Wedel described an excavation by the Nebraska Archeological Survey in which a "flexed child burial" was found, along with trade material including iron hoes, axes, fragments of copper kettles, and bits of brass and glass. The University of Nebraska has determined that these human remains are most likely from the described child's burial. Wedel's report concludes that the Linwood site (25BU1) is a Pawnee village "very probably inhabited about the year 1800, and may date, in part, from a much earlier period."

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Ashland site (25CC1), Cass County, NE under unknown circumstances. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the condition of the human remains, museum records, and site information, this individual has been determined to be Native American, most likely from the Central Plains Tradition period. Based on material culture and site organization, the Ashland site (25CC1) has been identified as a multi-component site, including a Central Plains Tradition component.

At an unknown date, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Rock Bluff site (25CC31[25CC0]) overlooking the Missouri River in southern Cass County, NE. No information is available as to how or when these remains came into University of Nebraska State Museum collections. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1914 and 1968, the University conducted excavations at the nearby Walker Glimore site, during which these human remains were most

likely collected. Archeological evidence from these excavations indicates the site is attributable to the Nebraska Culture of the Central Plains Tradition.

In 1913, human remains representing 53 individuals from an ossuary (25CC9001) in Plattsmouth, NE were excavated by R.F. Gilder and others in an uncontrolled excavation following the discovery of the ossuary during a work project. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects are 11 shell pendants or pendant fragments.

Based on burial location and manner of interment, this ossuary has been attributed to the Nebraska Culture within the Central Plains Tradition.

In 1934, human remains representing three individuals were excavated from Wiseman Village (25CD3) on the south bank of the Missouri River, Cedar County, NE under the direction of E.H. Bell of the University of Nebraska. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ceramics and stone tool assemblages, the Wiseman Village site has been identified as probable St. Helena Phase occupation. The St. Helena Phase is a component of the Central Plains Tradition.

In 1934, human remains representing 137 individuals were recovered from Wiseman Mounds site (25CD4) under the direction of E.H. Bell of the University of Nebraska. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are stone beads.

Based on probable association with the Wiseman village site, the Wiseman Mounds have been identified as having a Central Plains Tradition component. Based on the apparent age of the remains, these individuals have been determined to be Native American dating to the Central Plains Tradition period.

In 1941, human remains representing 200 individuals were recovered from Wynot Ossuary (25CD7), Cedar County, NE during excavations conducted by R.B. Cuming for the Nebraska State Archeological Survey. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects are shell beads.

Based on ceramics and stone tool assemblages present in the fill, the Wynot Ossuary has been identified as in use during the St. Helena Phase [1425-1500 A.D.] of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American.

In 1978, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 25CD13, Cedar County, NE by J.