

Louisiana Tech University, Prescott Memorial Library, Everett Street, Ruston;  
 LUMCON, Library, Star Route 541, Chauvin;  
 McNeese State University, Luther E. Frazar Memorial Library, Ryan Street, Lake Charles;  
 New Orleans Public Library, 219 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans;  
 Nicholls State University, Nicholls State Library, Leighton Drive, Thibodaux;  
 Plaquemines Parish Library, 203 Highway 11, South, Buras;  
 St. Bernard Parish Library, 1125 East St. Bernard Highway, Chalmette;  
 St. Charles Parish Library, 105 Lakewood Drive, Luling;  
 St. John The Baptist Parish Library, 1334 West Airline Highway, LaPlace;  
 St. Mary Parish Library, 206 Iberia Street, Franklin;  
 St. Tammany Parish Library, Covington Branch, 310 West 21st Street, Covington;  
 St. Tammany Parish Library, Slidell Branch, 555 Robert Boulevard, Slidell;  
 Terrebonne Parish Library, 424 Roussell Street, Houma;  
 Tulane University, Howard Tilton Memorial Library, 7001 Freret Street, New Orleans;  
 University of New Orleans Library, Lakeshore Drive, New Orleans;  
 University of Southwestern LA, Dupre Library, 302 East St. Mary Boulevard, Lafayette;  
 Vermilion Parish Library, Abbeville Branch, 200 North Street, Abbeville;

### Mississippi

Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, Gunter Library, 703 East Beach Drive, Ocean Springs;  
 Hancock County Library System, 312 Highway 90, Bay St. Louis;  
 Harrison County Library, 14th and 21st Avenues, Gulfport;  
 Jackson George Regional Library System, 3214 Pascagoula Street, Pascagoula;

### Alabama

Dauphin Island Sea Lab, Marine Environmental Science Consortium, Library, Bienville Boulevard, Dauphin Island;  
 Gulf Shores Public Library, Municipal Complex, Route 3, Gulf Shores;  
 Mobile Public Library, 701 Government Street, Mobile;  
 Thomas B. Norton Public Library, 221 West 19th Avenue, Gulf Shores;  
 University of South Alabama, University Boulevard, Mobile;  
 Montgomery Public Library, 445 South Lawrence Street, Montgomery;

Dated: May 12, 1998.

**Thomas A. Readinger,**  
*For Associate Director for Offshore Minerals Management.*

[FR Doc. 98-14090 Filed 5-27-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MR-M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Rio Arriba County and Taos County, NM in the Control of the Carson National Forest, United States Forest Service, Taos, NM

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 in the control of the Carson National Forest, United States Forest Service, Taos, NM.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum (University of New Mexico), and U.S. Forest Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Navajo Nation, the Pueblo of Taos, and the Pueblo of Picuris.

In 1934, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site LA 1684 during legally authorized excavations conducted by C.O. Erwin and M.W. Kelly of the Laboratory of Anthropology (Museum of New Mexico). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, site LA 1684 has been identified as a Navajo pueblo occupied during the first half of the 18th century.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Forest Service 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 United States Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Navajo Nation.

In 1965, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site LA 9203 during legally authorized

excavations conducted by the University of New Mexico Archaeological Field School. No known individual was identified. No funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture and site organization, site LA 9203 has been identified as an Anasazi pithouse occupied between 1100-1225 A.D.

In 1967, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from sites LA 9204, LA 9205, and LA 9206 during legally authorized excavations conducted by the University of New Mexico Archaeological Field School. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a piece of animal bone with the individual at site LA 9204.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, sites LA 9204, LA 9205, and LA 9206 have been identified as three Anasazi roomblocks occupied between 1100-1225 A.D.

In 1968, human remains representing nine individuals were recovered from site LA 66407 near Los Rancho de Taos during legally authorized excavations conducted by U.S. Forest Service personnel. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include pottery sherds.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, site LA 66407 has been identified as an Anasazi pithouse occupied between 1150-1350 AD.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 13 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the six 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 United States 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 Taos and the Pueblo of Picuris.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Navajo Nation, the Pueblo of Taos, and the Pueblo of Picuris. 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 June 29, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the culturally affiliated tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 20, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 98-14047 Filed 5-27-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

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

#### Determinations

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission 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 materially injured by reason of imports from Brazil, Korea, and Mexico of certain emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber,<sup>2</sup> provided for in subheading 4002.19.00 of the

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of these investigations, emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber (ESBR) consists of a synthetic polymer made via free radical cold emulsion copolymerization of 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 one 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 consists of 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." Products manufactured by blending ESBR with other polymers, high styrene resin masterbatch, carbon black masterbatch (i.e., IISRP 1600 series and 1800 series), and latex (an intermediate product) are not included within the scope of these investigations.

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

#### Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 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 section 207.21 of the Commission's rules upon notice from the Department of Commerce of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under section 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under 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 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 April 1, 1998, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by Ameripol Synpol Corp. of Akron, OH, and DSM Copolymer of Baton Rouge, LA, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of certain emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber from Brazil, Korea, and Mexico. Accordingly, effective April 1, the Commission instituted antidumping investigations Nos. 731-TA-794-796 (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 April 9, 1998 (63 FR 17443). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on April 22, 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 May 18, 1998. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3108 (May 1998), entitled "Certain Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber from Brazil, Korea, and Mexico: Investigations Nos. 731-TA-794-796 (Preliminary)."

Issued: May 20, 1998.

By order of the Commission.

**Donna R. Koehnke,**

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98-14145 Filed 5-27-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 701-TA-375 and 731-TA-787 (Preliminary)]

### Extruded Rubber Thread From Indonesia

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Indonesia of extruded rubber thread, provided for in subheading 4007.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Indonesia and to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).<sup>2</sup>

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phases of its investigations. The Commission will issue final phase notices of scheduling which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission's rules upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under sections 703(b) and 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in the investigations under sections 705(a) and 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

<sup>2</sup> Commissioner Carol T. Crawford found in the negative with respect to food grade extruded rubber thread.