Pennsylvania Museum by person(s) unknown. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the label on this skull, this individual has been identified as Native American of Pawnee affiliation. The skull is incised with symbols or pictures, and two man-made holes are present at either side of its base. The cranium also exhibits parietal flattening (artificial deformation). No further information exists for this individual.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum 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 University of Pennsylvania Museum have also 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 the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Jeremy Sabloff, the Williams Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324; telephone: (215) 898-4051, fax (215) 898-0657, before August 23, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 12, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 99–18888 Filed 7–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Availability of Revised Guidance on All Requests for Wireless Telecommunication; Facilities in Units of the National Park System, Reference Manual 53, Appendix 5, Exhibit 6

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) announces the availability of the revised guidance document for all requests for Wireless Telecommunication Facilities in units of the NPS. This document revises existing guidance to park managers concerning all aspects of requests for Wireless Telecommunications Facilities in the National Park System, from the initial contact, through on-scene protection of resources, and ending with complete recovery and restoration of the site. This document supersedes and replaces the existing NPS–53, Appendix 8, Exhibit 6 dealing with the same subject.

Copies of the guidance document will be made available upon request by writing: National Park Service, Ranger Activities Division-Telecom, 1849 C St. NW, Suite 7408, Washington, DC 20240, or by calling 202–208–4874.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dick Young at 757–898–7846, or 757–898–3400, ext. 51.

Dated: July 20, 1999.

Dennis Burnett,

Acting Chief, Ranger Activities Division, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 99–18891 Filed 7–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–412]

Certain Video Graphics Display Controllers and Products Containing SAME; Commission Determination Not To Review the Bulk of an Initial Determination Finding No Violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930

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, as explained below, the presiding administrative law judge's final initial determination (ID) and has thereby made a final determination of no violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in the above-captioned investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clara Kuehn, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3012. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (http://www.usitc.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission ordered the institution of this investigation on July 27, 1998, based on a complaint filed on behalf of Cirrus Logic, Inc., Fremont, California (''Cirrus'' or ''complainant''). 63 FR 40932 (1998). The notice of investigation was published in the **Federal Register** on July 31, 1998. *Id.* The complaint alleged that ATI Technologies, Inc., Thornhill, Ontario, Canada (''ATI'' or ''respondent'') violated section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337, by importing, selling for importation, and selling in the United States after importation certain video graphics display controllers that infringe claims 37 and 43 of Cirrus' U.S. Letters Patent 5,598,525 (''the ''525 patent''). Id. On October 29, 1998, the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) issued an ID (ALJ Order No. 14) granting Cirrus' motion to amend the complaint and notice of investigation to add allegations of infringement of claims 1–10, 12–21, and 23–24 of the ''525 patent, and that ID was not reviewed by the Commission. 63 FR 66581 (1998).

The ALJ held a tutorial on the technology for displaying video and graphics data on personal computers on January 7, 1999. On January 20, 1999, Cirrus filed a notice of withdrawal of certain disputed claims, indicating that only claims 13, 15, 16, 17, 23, and 37 remained in dispute. An evidentiary hearing was held from January 21, 1999, to January 29, 1999.

The ALJ issued her final ID on April 30, 1999, concluding that there was no violation of section 337, based on the following findings: (a) complainant failed to establish the requisite domestic industry; (b) the asserted claims of the ''525 patent, claims 13, 15, 16, 17, 23, and 37, are invalid; and (c) assuming, *arguendo*, the validity of the asserted claims, respondent's accused devices do not infringe the asserted claims. On May 11, 1999, the ALJ issued her recommended determination on remedy and bonding, in the event the Commission were to conclude there is a violation of section 337.

On May 13, 1999, complainant filed a petition for review of the ID, arguing that the ALJ erred in construing specific terms in claims 13, 15, 16, 17, and 23, erred in her invalidity and infringement analyses of those claims, and erred in concluding that complainant did not satisfy the domestic industry requirement. Complainant's petition included a request for contingent review of the ALJ's conclusions concerning

certain prior art and her construction of additional terms in these claims, should the Commission adopt complainant's claim construction over the ALJ's. Complainant did not petition for review of the ALJ's conclusions as to claim 37. Respondent filed a contingent petition for review identifying as issues for consideration should the Commission decide to review the ID certain aspects of the ALJ's construction of claims 13, 15, 16, 17, 23, and 37, application of the doctrine of equivalents, and conclusions as to invalidity and inequitable conduct. The Commission investigative attorney (IA) petitioned for review of the ALJ's alternative basis for finding no domestic industry as erroneous as a matter of law. On May 20, 1999, respondent, complainant, and the IA filed responses to the petitions for review.

Having reviewed the record in this investigation, including the parties' written submissions, the Commission determined not to review the ID, except that the Commission determined to take no position as to the ALJ's findings as to the following issues: (1) The invention date of the 525 patent; (2) the prior art status of the Oak/Brooktree combination under 35 U.S.C. 102(a); (3) the prior art status of the Bindlish 864 patent under 35 U.S.C. 102(e); (4) the invalidity of claim 37 of the 525 patent as anticipated by the Bindlish 864 prior art patent under 35 U.S.C. 102(e); and (5) the non-enablement of claims 13, 15, 16, 17, and 23. With respect to the ID's finding that complainant failed to satisfy the technical prong of the domestic industry requirement in part because claim 13 is invalid for indefiniteness, the Commission clarifies that it understands the ID to mean that complainant cannot meet the burden of demonstrating the practice of an indefinite claim. The Commission thereby adopted the ID, with the exceptions noted, as its final determination.

The authority for the Commission's determinations is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in sections 210.42–210.43 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 C.F.R. 210.42–.43).

Copies of the public version of the ALJ's ID and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000.

Issued: July 19, 1999.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–18843 Filed 7–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Clean Water Act and Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Notice is hereby given that a consent decree in *United States* v. *Carlos R. Leffler, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 99–3027 (E.D. Pa) was lodged with the court on June 15, 1999.

The proposed decree resolves claims of the United States against Carlos R. Leffler, Inc. under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C. 1321, for failure to timely prepare and submit EPA plans for the prevention, control and cleanup of potential oil spills for twelve of its oil storage facilities in Pennsylvania. The decree requires Carlos R. Leffler to pay a penalty of $435,000.00 to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and to spend a minimum of $110,000.00 for the donation and enhancement of approximately fifteen acres of wetlands and uplands in Walker Township, Juaniata County, Pennsylvania.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice. Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to *United States* v. *Carlos R. Leffler, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 99–3027, DOJ Ref. #90–5–1–1–4452.

The proposed consent decree may be examined at the United States Department of Justice, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW, 4th floor, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 624–0892. A copy of the proposed consent decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW, 4th floor, Washington, DC 20005. In requesting a copy, please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check in the amount of $7.50 (25 cent per page reproduction cost), payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Walker Smith,

Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 99–18812 Filed 7–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed consent decree in *United States* v. *FMC Corporation,* Civil Action No. 5:99–CV–0054, was lodged on July 9, 1999 with the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia. The United States filed this action pursuant to Sections 106 & 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9606 & 9607 at the Avtex Fibers Superfund Site in Front Royal, Virginia.

Before it closed in 1989, the Avtex plant in Front Royal was the largest rayon manufacturing facility in the United States and is now the largest Superfund site in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The plant is a 440 acre facility that is located directly adjacent to the Shenandoah River in the town of Front Royal. The site is contaminated with a variety of hazardous substances including PCBs, arsenic, lead, cadmium, chromium, zinc and carbon disulfide as the result of rayon manufacturing operations conducted at the site over the course of 50 years. The consent decree requires FMC to pay $9.1 million for past and interim responses costs incurred by EPA at the Avtex Site. In addition, FMC has agreed to perform future response work at the site, with a value of $62.7 million (in 1998 dollars) and pay for EPA's oversight of the clean up. Finally, FMC has agreed to oversee and participate in the removal of abandoned buildings and structures at the Avtex plant. This additional future work is not covered under CERCLA but will enable the property to be redeveloped or reused.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of 30 days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environmental and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to: *United States* v. *FMC Corporation,* DOJ Ref. #90–11–3–372A.

The proposed consent decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney, Western District of Virginia, Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW, 3rd