

are held in the museum. Typologically, these vessels fall into the Caddo I period (A.D. 900–1000), and are not associated with the nearby historic Allen Site.

The 53 objects from the Mounds Plantation site (16CD12), Caddo Parish, LA, are 50 cane mat fragments, 1 pottery jar, 1 bois d'arc wand/staff, and 1 bois d'arc fragment.

These objects were removed in the 1960s, during archeological excavations conducted by Dr. Clarence H. Webb, who donated them to the Louisiana Division of Archaeology. In 1979, the objects were transferred to the Williamson Museum.

The Mounds Plantation site is one of the earliest Caddoan ceremonial centers (circa A.D. 900–1000). The objects were found in a log tomb; no remains from the tomb are held in the museum. Consultation with the Caddo, supplemented by museum records, established that these were funerary objects.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 56 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from specific burial sites of Native American individuals. Officials of the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CAR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these unassociated funerary objects and the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. Pete Gregory, Director, Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, Natchitoches, LA 71497, telephone (318) 357–8170, or Dr. Tom Eubanks, Louisiana Division of Archaeology, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804, telephone (504) 342–8170, before July 23, 2001. Repatriation of these unassociated funerary objects to the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 25, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

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 Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, Natchitoches, LA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
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 the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, Natchitoches, LA.

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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

In the 1960s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Cedar Bluff site (16WN1), Winn Parish, LA, by Clint Pine and H.F. Gregory, who donated these remains to the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Cedar Bluff is located within 12–15 miles of sites known to have been inhabited by two historic Caddoan speaking groups, the Natchitoches and Doustioni. The archeological sequence derives these tribal entities directly from a long occupation of northwestern Louisiana by these Caddoan tribal groups. Surface collections including sherds and projectile points suggest a

Caddo II–III (Belcher-Bossier phase, circa A.D. 1200–1500) affiliation for this site.

In 1939–40, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Lawton Gin site, Natchitoches Parish, LA, by an unknown person. In the 1960s, the remains were donated to the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, by Caroline Dormon. Information in the Dormon Papers in Northwestern State University of Louisiana Archives indicates that these remains were taken from the Lawton Gin site. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Lawton Gin site is a postcontact site, dating to the 1700s. Consultation with the Caddo Tribe has identified these remains as Caddo. In addition, archeological evidence from this and contemporaneous sites was used to define the Lawton Phase (A.D. 1714–1800), which has been culturally identified with the Natchitoches confederacy of the Caddo. Lawton Phase sites cluster around Natchitoches, which was established as a French trading post in 1714. While other tribes visited the area to trade, the Native American settlements were Caddoan. The archeological evidence for the cultural continuity between Lawton Phase sites and the Caddo Tribe consists primarily of ceramic styles, vessel forms, and geographical locations. The historical record includes documentary and cartographic materials describing the Natchitoches confederacy of the Caddo Tribe, which lived along the Red River near Natchitoches.

In the 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the J.C. LaCaze site, Natchitoches Parish, LA, by Northwestern State University of Louisiana students, who donated them to the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains were collected from the surface of a plowed field. Sherd collections suggest that this midden site dates to Caddo I period (A.D. 900–1200). Archeological evidence in northwestern Louisiana, eastern Texas, and southwestern Arkansas suggests that the contemporary Caddo people are the descendants of peoples whose cultural development began in the Caddo I period.

In the 1980s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Luster site (16NA403), Bayou Terre

Blanche, Natchitoches Parish, LA, by H.F. Gregory and Randall Pleasant, who donated them to the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains were collected from the backdirt of a pot-hunter's excavation. Sherd collections from this midden seem to date it to the Caddo III-IV periods (A.D. 1200-1400). The Adae were the nearest historic Caddoan group. To the north were historic Yatasi villages, and about 16 miles east were the Natchitoches villages. All of these groups are Caddoan speakers.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, 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 these Native American human remains and the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Pete Gregory, Director, Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, Natchitoches, LA 71497, telephone (318) 357-8170, before July 23, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma 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. 01-15562 Filed 6-20-01 ; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Feasibility Study, Enhanced Ferry Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco Bay Area, California; Notice of Interviews of Current Passenger Ferry Operators

The National Park Service (NPS), Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), is currently studying increased commercial marine vessel

service (including new ferry routes) to various sites within and contiguous to GGNRA. A team of transportation consultants has been retained to advise GGNRA on the feasibility of enhanced ferry service. The consultants expect to interview park users, tourism industry leaders, and residents of northern California to help determine the feasibility of these new services. As a part of this study, the consultants and NPS also expect to interview and obtain comment from commercial vessel operators to understand the opportunities and the constraints associated with these new services. Personal interviews will be conducted in the San Francisco Metropolitan area or by telephone at vessel operator option. Should any firm with applicable maritime experience (defined as follows: currently operating vessels with U.S. Coast Guard approval to transport more than 100 passengers, and currently providing, or provided within the last 30 days, regularly scheduled commuter and/or scheduled recreational water transportation services) desire to participate in the commercial vessel operator interview phase of the study, the appropriate company official must contact the National Park Service, Maria Banuelos Connell, at 415 561-4944, no later than July 14, 2001.

Dated: June 1, 2001.

Brian O'Neill,

General Superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

[FR Doc. 01-15560 Filed 6-20-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-455]

Notice of Decision To Review Two Initial Determinations Granting Intervention but Denying Respondent Status; Grant of Motion for Leave To File a Reply

In the Matter of certain network interface cards and access points for use in direct sequence spread spectrum wireless local area networks and products containing same.

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to review two initial determinations ("IDs") (Orders Nos. 12 and 13) issued by the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) in the above-captioned investigation,

granting the motions of Intersil Corporation ("Intersil") and Agere Systems, Inc. ("Agere"), respectively, to intervene, but denying them respondent status. The Commission has also granted Intersil's motion for leave to file a reply brief. No further submissions are requested of the parties.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Liberman, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-3115. Copies 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. 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>). 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>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on April 9, 2001, based on a complaint filed by Proxim, Inc. ("Proxim") against 14 entities other than Intersil or Agere. The notice of investigation was published in the **Federal Register** on April 9, 2001. 66 FR 18507. The complaint alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 in the importation into the United States, sale for importation, and/or sale within the United States after importation of certain wireless network interface cards and access points by reason of infringement of certain U.S. patents owned by Proxim. On April 16, 2001, Intersil and Agere each filed separate motions to intervene as respondents in the investigation.

Proxim filed a response to Intersil's motion in which it opposed the intervention of Intersil as a respondent, but did not object if Intersil was permitted to become a party to the investigation as an intervenor. The Commission investigative attorney ("IA") supported intervention of Intersil as an intervenor, but not as a respondent.

Proxim and the IA did not oppose intervention of Agere. However, Proxim noted that Agere failed to state why it should be considered a respondent