evidence presented by representatives of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation indicates these items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and no individual had the right to alienate them. The Museum's review of this information indicates it is accurate.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), these eight cultural items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History 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 items and the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, the Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona, the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Reservation, and the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Martha Graham, Registrar of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024–5192; telephone (212) 769–5846 before April 2, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 26, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 98–5406 Filed 3–2–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Heard Museum which meets the definition of ''sacred object'' under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural items are two rattles consisting of painted hide and wooden handles.

In 1930, these rattles were collected by an unknown person from an unknown location and were donated in 1988 to the Heard Museum by an anonymous donor.

Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Navajo Nation indicates these rattles are used in a number of Navajo ceremonies including the Night Way, Evil Way, Water Way, Lightning Way, and Life Way. Representatives of the Navajo Nation have further stated that these rattles are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by present-day adherents.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Heard Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), these two cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Heard 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 items and the Navajo Nation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Navajo Nation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Martin Sullivan, Director, Heard Museum, 22 E. Monte Vista Rd, Phoenix, AZ 85004–1480; telephone (602) 252–8840 before April 2, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the Navajo Nation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 25, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 98–5407 Filed 3–2–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Fort Drane, Florida in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

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 from Fort Drane, Florida in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the Independant Traditional Seminole Nation of Florida, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

In 1878, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Clarence B. Moore. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on cranial morphology, this individual has been determined to be Native American. Museum documentation indicates this individual was killed in 1836 at Fort Drane, FL by U.S. troops under the command of Lt. Col. F.K. Pearce, U.S. Army. Historical documents and Seminole oral tradition indicate that Fort Drane was part of Seminole traditional territory during the 1830s.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of

Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Barbara Issac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; telephone: (617) 495–2254, before April 2, 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: February 25, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 98–5408 Filed 3–2–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 332–360]

International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Request for public comment on draft proposal concerning certain goods of Chapters 82, 84, 85, and 90.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 5, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eugene A. Rosengarden, Director, Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements (O/TA&TA) (202–205–2595), Chapter 82—Lawrence A. DiRicco (202–205–2606), Chapters 84–85, 90—Craig Houser (202–205–2597). Hearing impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. The media should contact Margaret O'Laughlin, Office of External Relations (202–205–1819).

Background

Following receipt of a letter from the United States Trade Representative (USTR) on January 25, 1995, the Commission instituted Investigation No. 332–360, International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin, under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (60 FR 19605, April 19, 1995).

The investigation is intended to provide the basis for Commission participation in work pertaining to the Uruguay Round Agreement on Rules of Origin (ARO), under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 and adopted along with the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The ARO is designed to harmonize and clarify nonpreferential rules of origin for goods in trade on the basis of the substantial transformation test; achieve discipline in the rules' administration; and provide a framework for notification, review, consultation, and dispute settlement. These harmonized rules are intended to make country-of-origin determinations impartial, predictable, transparent, consistent, and neutral, and to avoid restrictive or distortive effects on international trade. The ARO provides that technical work to those ends will be undertaken by the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) (now informally known as the World Customs Organization or WCO), which must report on specified matters relating to such rules for further action by parties to the ARO. Eventually, the WTO Ministerial Conference is to ''establish the results of the harmonization work program in an annex as an integral part'' of the ARO.

The ARO called for the establishment of a Committee on Rules of Origin of the WTO and a Technical Committee on Rules of Origin (TCRO) of the CCC. These Committees bear the primary responsibility for developing rules that achieve the objectives of the ARO.

A major component of the work program is the harmonization of origin rules for the purpose of providing more certainty in the conduct of world trade. Under the ARO, the TCRO is to undertake (1) to develop harmonized definitions of goods considered wholly obtained in one country, and of minimal processes or operations deemed not to confer origin, (2) to consider the use of change in Harmonized System classification as a means of reflecting substantial transformation, and (3) for those products or sectors where a change of tariff classification does not allow for the reflection of substantial transformation, to develop supplementary or exclusive origin criteria based on value, manufacturing or processing operations or on other standards.

In March, 1997 (62 F.R. 11464, March 12, 1997), the Commission solicited comments on its draft proposed rules of origin for Chapter 82 and Chapter 84. In July 1997 (62 F.R. 35834, July 2, 1997), the Commission solicited comments on its draft proposed rules of origin for Chapter 85 and Chapter 90.

During its review of the comments submitted in response to those notices, the Commission has identified certain cases where application of the proposed general rules, i.e., those based on a change-of-classification of the goods, does not appear to satisfactorily attribute origin to the country in which the goods were substantially transformed. It was recognized at the outset of this investigation that situations would arise in which application of change-of-classification rules would cause anomolous or ambiguous origin determinations, and that supplementary or residual rules would need to be developed to account for those cases.

The Commission is therefore making available for public comment, the following draft proposed supplemental rules affecting certain goods of Chapter 82, e.g., tools of heading 82.04; Chapters 84, 85 and 90, e.g., goods of headings or subheadings which specifically provide for parts or parts and accessories and goods which undergo a change of classification which results merely from the form in which they are presented to Customs.

Draft Rules

Draft Supplemental Rule for Chapter 82

1. When the product specific rules provided in the matrix are not determinant of origin, the following shall apply:

A. *Goods produced from blanks.*—Where a goods is produced from a blank:

(1) Provided all the following criteria are met, the country of origin of the good shall be the country in which the blank was processed into a finished good:

(a) In its imported prefinished condition, the blank was not capable of functioning for its ultimate use and was not advanced beyond cleaning or working to remove flash, sprues, burrs or similar excess material, and

(b) In the country in which the goods is finished:

(i) The blank was configured to final shape by the removal of material (other than by honing or polishing), or by bending, hammering, pressing, stamping or similar forming process; and

(ii) The blank underwent one or more of the following processes:

1. Hardening to a minimum hardness of 38 degrees Rockwell C or equivalent standard of hardness; or

2. Assembly with five or more parts (other than parts of general use as defined in Note 2 to Section XV).

(2) If the criteria of subparagraph 1(A)(1) above are not satisfied, the country of origin of the good shall be the country of origin of the blank.

B. *Other Goods of This Chapter.*—When paragraph 1(A) is not applicable,