

Dated: October 30, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources  
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-28858 Filed 11-9-00; 8:45 am]

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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO**

**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 the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO. 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff and a contract physical anthropologist, in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma.

At an unknown date, an unknown person removed human remains representing two individuals from the Hales' Point Mound, Lauderdale County, TN. At a later date in the 1950's or 1960's the remains and their

associated funerary objects were purchased from Tilton Indian Relics by Mr. Fallis F. Rees, who donated the remains and funerary objects to the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology in 1967. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects are one mortuary jar, two water bottles, one of which is Bell Plain, one elbow pipe, three unidentified clay objects with indentations, and one double jar with red slip and shell temper.

The Hales' Point site has been identified archeologically as a Walls phase site. The Walls phase is a Late Mississippian (A.D. 1200-1540) and Early Historic Period (A.D. 1540-1700) cultural unit in the central Mississippi Valley of southwestern Tennessee and eastern Arkansas. The funerary objects support a late precontact date for the remains. At the time that Europeans first visited the region around Hales' Point, in the mid-16th century, both the Quapaw and the Chickasaw lived in the central Mississippi Valley. During consultations, representatives of both the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma, and the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma, presented evidence from oral tradition, ethnohistory, archeology, and material culture, specifically continuities in ceramic traditions, to demonstrate their cultural affiliation to the Hales' Point site.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the eight 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. Also, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology 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 associated funerary objects and the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma, and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma;

Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Jan I. Bernstein, Collections Manager and NAGPRA Coordinator at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, 2000 Asbury, Sturm Hall S-146, Denver, CO 80208-2406, email jbernste@du.edu, telephone (303) 871-2543, before December 13, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma, and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma, may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 31, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources  
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-28859 Filed 11-9-00; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the Possession of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO**

**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 control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the possession of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO.

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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff and a contract physical anthropologist in consultation with representatives of the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada; Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie); Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (four constituent bands: Battle Mountain Band, Elko Band, South Fork Band, and Wells Band); and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada.

Around 1940, human remains representing two individuals were collected from Dinwoody, Fremont County, WY, on the Wind River Reservation, by Scott Peterson (Crow) and Alice Peterson (Shoshone). At an unknown date, the Petersons gave the remains to Theodore Sowers. Mr. Sowers was a graduate of the University of Denver, and, in 1995, his daughters donated the remains to the University of Denver so that they could be repatriated. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The statements of the collectors and donor indicate that these remains are Native American, which is supported by the osteological and geographical evidence. Linguistic and ethnographic evidence indicates that the ancestors of the Eastern Shoshone arrived in the Wind River region by A.D. 1000, and perhaps much earlier. The condition of

the remains suggests that they are probably younger than 1000 years old. The Eastern Shoshone are currently represented by the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada; Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie); Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (four constituent bands: Battle Mountain Band, Elko Band, South Fork Band, and Wells Band); and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Also, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology 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 Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada; Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie); Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon

Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (four constituent bands: Battle Mountain Band, Elko Band, South Fork Band, and Wells Band); and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada; Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie); Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (four constituent bands: Battle Mountain Band, Elko Band, South Fork Band, and Wells Band); the Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada; and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Jan I. Bernstein, Collections Manager and NAGPRA Coordinator at the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, 2000 Asbury, Sturm Hall S-146, Denver, CO 80208-2406, email jbernste@du.edu, telephone (303) 871-2543, before [thirty days after publication in the **Federal Register**]. Repatriation of the human remains to the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada; Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon;

Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie); Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (four constituent bands: Battle Mountain Band, Elko Band, South Fork Band, and Wells Band); and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada, may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: November 6, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-28860 Filed 11-09-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Reclamation

#### Central Valley Project Improvement Act, Criteria for Evaluating Water Management Plans

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** To meet the requirements of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) of 1992 and the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, Reclamation developed and published the Criteria for Evaluating Water Conservation Plans, dated April 30, 1993. In September 1996, Reclamation revised the document and renamed it to Criteria for Evaluating Water Management Plans (Criteria).

Patterson Water District has developed a water management plan which Reclamation has evaluated and preliminarily determined to meet the requirements of the Criteria.

The 1996 Criteria were developed based on information provided during public scoping and public review sessions held throughout Reclamation's Mid-Pacific (MP) Region. Reclamation uses these Criteria to evaluate the adequacy of all water management plans developed by Central Valley Project contractors. The Criteria were developed and the plans have been evaluated for the purpose of promoting

the most efficient water use reasonably achievable by all MP Region contractors. Reclamation made a commitment (stated within the Criteria) to publish a notice of its draft determination of the adequacy of each contractor's water management plan in the **Federal Register** to allow the public a minimum of 30 days to comment on its preliminary determinations.

**DATES:** All public comments must be received by December 13, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from public disclosure, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold a respondent's identity from public disclosure, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public disclosure in their entirety.

Please mail comments to Lucille Billingsley, Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, MP-410, Sacramento CA 95825.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** To be placed on a mailing list for any subsequent information, please contact Lucille Billingsley at the address above, or by telephone at (916) 978-5215 (TDD 978-5608).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under provision of Section 3405 (e) of the CVPIA (Title 34 Pub. L. 102-575), "The Secretary [of the Interior] shall establish and administer an office on Central Valley Project water conservation best management practices that shall \* \* \* develop criteria for evaluating the adequacy of all water conservation plans developed by project contractors, including those plans required by section 210 of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982." Also, according to Section 3405 (e)(1), these criteria will be developed " \* \* \* with the purpose of promoting the highest level of water use efficiency reasonably achievable by project contractors using best available cost-effective technology and best management practices."

The Criteria states that all parties (districts) that contract with Reclamation for water supplies (municipal and industrial contracts over 2,000 irrigable acre-feet and agricultural contracts over 2,000 irrigable acres) will

prepare water management plans which will be evaluated by Reclamation based on the following required information detailed in the steps listed below to develop, implement, monitor, and update their water management plans. The steps are:

1. Describe the district.
2. Inventory water resources available to the District.
3. Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Agricultural Contractors.
4. BMP's for Urban Contractors.
5. Exemption Process.

Public comment on Reclamation's preliminary (*i.e.*, draft) determinations of Patterson Water District's water management plan is invited at this time. A copy of the Plan will be available for review at Reclamation's MP Regional Office located in Sacramento, California, and MP's South-Central California Area Office located in Fresno, California.

Dated: November 1, 2000.

**Charles B. Johnson,**

*Acting Regional Resources Manager, Mid-Pacific Region.*

[FR Doc. 00-28770 Filed 11-9-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MN-P

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-429]

#### In the Matter of Certain Bar Clamps, Bar Clamp Pads, and Related Packaging, Display, and Other Materials; Notice of Commission Decision To Extend by One Week the Deadline for Determining Whether To Review an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation in Part Based on Partial Withdrawal of the Complaint

**AGENCY:** International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to extend by one week, or until November 9, 2000, the deadline for determining whether to review an initial determination (ID) (Order No. 5) issued by the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) in the above-captioned investigation.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tina Potuto Kimble, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-3116.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Commission instituted this investigation on March 13, 2000, based on a complaint filed by American Tool