

culture through time indicative of a relationship of shared group identity between the Munsee Delaware peoples and the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland period populations of the area. Representatives of the Delaware Nation Grand Council have identified the Statue of Liberty National Monument as being within the traditional territory of their constituent tribes.

Based on the above-mentioned information, the superintendent of Statue of Liberty National Monument determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least six individuals of Native American ancestry. The superintendent of Statue of Liberty National Monument also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the one item listed above is reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony. Lastly, the superintendent of Statue of Liberty National Monument has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human remains and the associated funerary object and the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; the Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin; and to officials of the non-Federally recognized Delaware Nation Grand Council of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Diane H. Dayson, Superintendent, Statue of Liberty National Monument, Liberty Island, New York, NY 10004; telephone; (212) 363-7772, before June 19, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 16, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Zion National Park, Springdale, UT

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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Zion National Park, Springdale, UT.

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 Manager, National NAGPRA Program is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the National Park Service's professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City, Indian Peak, Kanosh, Koosharem, Shivwits Bands); Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

In 1927, human remains representing one individual were donated to Zion National Park. No information on the provenance of the human remains was provided. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1933, human remains representing three individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavations within the boundary of Zion National Park. The excavation was under the direction of archeologist Ben Wetherill. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1935, human remains representing one individual were donated to Zion

National Park. No information on the provenance of the human remains was provided. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were donated to Zion National Park. No information on the provenance of the human remains was provided. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1960, human remains representing one individual were donated to Zion National Park. No information on the provenance of the human remains was provided. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1962, human remains representing two individuals were donated to Zion National Park. The human remains are believed to have been excavated on private land in Springdale, UT. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1964, human remains representing one individual were discovered at a site within the boundary of Zion National Park. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1970s, human remains representing one individual were donated to Zion National Park. No information on the provenance of the human remains was provided. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the above mentioned information, the superintendent of Zion National Park determined in 1995 that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d) (1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 11 individuals of Native American ancestry. In 2001, the superintendent of Zion National Park also determined that a relationship of shared group identity could not reasonably be traced between these human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

In May 2001, the superintendent of Zion National Park requested a recommendation regarding the disposition of these culturally unidentifiable human remains from the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee. The review committee is charged by statute with compiling an inventory of culturally unidentifiable human remains and recommending specific actions for developing a process for disposition of such remains [25 U.S.C. 3006 (d)(5)]. The superintendent of Zion National Park requested that the review committee recommend disposition of the culturally unidentifiable human

remains to seven Indian tribes that have demonstrated a cultural relationship with the Zion National Park area by means of a final judgement of the Indian Claims Commission and other sources.

The review committee considered the request at its May 31-June 2, 2001, meeting in Kelseyville, CA. On August 13, 2001, the Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships, writing on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, informed the superintendent of Zion National Park that the review committee recommended disposition of the culturally unidentifiable human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City, Indian Peak, Kanosh, Koosharem, Shivwits Bands); Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City, Indian Peak, Kanosh, Koosharem, Shivwits Bands); Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Martin C. Ott, Superintendent, Zion National Park, Springdale, UT 84767-1099, telephone (435) 772-0142, before July 19, 2002. Disposition of these human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City, Indian Peak, Kanosh, Koosharem, Shivwits Bands); Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 16, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 701-TA-428 and 731-TA-992-994 and 996-1005 (Preliminary)]

Oil Country Tubular Goods From Austria, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and Venezuela

Determinations

On the basis of the record ¹ 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 19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)) (the Act), that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of oil country tubular goods, provided for in subheadings 7304.21.30, 7301.21.60, 7304.29.10, 7304.29.20, 7304.29.30, 7304.29.40, 7304.29.50, 7304.29.60, 7305.20.20, 7305.20.40, 7305.20.60, 7305.20.80, 7306.20.10, 7306.20.20, 7306.20.30, 7306.20.40, 7306.20.60, and 7306.20.80 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, from Austria that are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Austria and from Austria, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and Venezuela that are alleged to be sold at less than fair value (LTFV).²

Background

On March 29, 2002, petitions were filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce (Commerce) on behalf of IPSCO Tubulars, Inc., Camanche, IA; Koppel Steel Corp., Ambridge, PA; Lone Star Steel Co., Dallas, TX; Maverick Tube Corp., Chesterfield, MO; Newport Steel Corp., Newport, KY; and United States Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, PA, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of oil country tubular goods

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

² Commissioner Lynn M. Bragg dissenting.

from Austria and by reason of LTFV imports of the same product from Austria, Brazil, China, Colombia, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and Venezuela.³ Accordingly, effective March 29, 2002, the Commission instituted the subject investigations. Petitioners withdrew their petition against Colombia on April 11, 2002, and Commerce did not initiate an investigation on this country. Accordingly, the Commission terminated its investigation concerning Colombia (Inv. No. 731-TA-995 (Preliminary)) on April 29, 2002 (**Federal Register** of May 8, 2002 (67 FR 30964)).

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 5, 2002 (67 FR 16437). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on April 19, 2002, 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 13, 2002. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3511 (May 2002), entitled Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, and Venezuela: Investigations Nos. 701-TA-428 and 731-TA-992-994 and 996-1005 (Preliminary).

By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02-12542 Filed 5-17-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Joseph Thomas Allevi, M.D.; Revocation of Registration

On July 24, 2001, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), issued an Order to Show Cause (OTSC) by certified mail to Joseph Thomas Allevi, M.D., notifying him of an opportunity to show

³ Lone Star does not join the petition with respect to Romania.