

the obsidian blade was ever buried with any individual. However, based on the information from consultation, officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University reasonably believes that the cultural item is an unassociated funerary object.

In 1993, two obsidian spear points were found in museum collections with no accession numbers and are without provenience information. In 1999, one bag containing approximately 300 small projectile points made of obsidian and chert was found in museum collections with no accession number and no provenience information.

The two obsidian spear points and bag of projectile points are typical items that have been found at ancient burials and were commonly left as offerings in the belief that the projectile points could be used for hunting in the spirit world. The Horner Collection, Oregon State University has no documentation that the cultural items were ever buried with any individual. However, based on the museum records and information from consultation, officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University reasonably believes that the three cultural items are unassociated funerary objects.

Officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 12 cultural items described 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Sabah Randhawa, Executive Vice President and Provost, President's Office, Oregon State University, 600 Kerr Administration Building, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-8260, before January 29, 2007. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Horner Collection, Oregon State University is responsible for notifying the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada; Karuk Tribe of California; Pit River Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Smith River Rancheria, California; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; and Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 22, 2006.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Yakima River Basin Water Storage Feasibility Study; Benton, Yakima, and Kittitas Counties, Washington

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare a combined Planning Report and Environmental Impact Statement.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) proposes to prepare a combined Planning Report and Environmental Impact Statement (PR/EIS) on the Yakima River Basin Water Storage Feasibility Study. The Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) is a joint lead with Reclamation in the preparation of this Environmental Impact Statement which will also be used to comply with requirements of the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).

The purpose of Reclamation's Yakima River Basin Water Storage Feasibility Study is to evaluate alternatives that would create additional water storage for the Yakima River basin and assess their potential to supply the water needed for ecosystem aquatic habitat, basin-wide agriculture, and municipal demands. The need for the study is based on the existing finite water supply and limited storage capability of the Yakima River basin in low water years. This finite supply and limited storage capacity do not meet the water supply demands in all years and result in significant adverse impact to the Yakima River basin's economy, which is agriculture-based, and to the basin's aquatic habitat, specifically,

anadromous fisheries. The study seeks to identify means of increasing water storage available, including storage of Columbia River water, for purposes of improving anadromous fish habitat and meeting irrigation and municipal water supply needs.

DATES: Two scoping meetings, preceded by open houses, will be held on January 23, 2007, at the following times:

Open Houses: 1 to 2 p.m.; and 6 to 7 p.m.

Scoping Meetings: 2 to 4 p.m.; and 7 to 9 p.m.

Written comments will be accepted through January 31, 2007, for inclusion in the scoping summary document. Requests for sign language interpretation for the hearing impaired should be submitted to David Kaumheimer as indicated under the For Further Information section by January 8, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Meetings will be held at the Yakima Convention Center, 10 North 8th Street, Yakima, WA 98901-2058. The meeting facilities are physically accessible to people with disabilities.

Comments and requests to be added to the mailing list may be submitted to Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Columbia Area Office, Attention: David Kaumheimer, Environmental Programs Manager, 1917 Marsh Road, Yakima, Washington 98901-2058. Comments may also be submitted electronically to storagestudy@pn.usbr.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Contact David Kaumheimer, Environmental Programs Manager, Telephone: (509) 575-5848, extension 232. TTY users may dial 711 to obtain a toll free TTY relay. Information on this project can also be found at http://www.usbr.gov/pn/programs/storage_study/index.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Reclamation has undertaken this study as a potential means to augment water supplies in the Yakima River Basin for the benefit of anadromous fish, irrigated agriculture, and municipal water supply under the authority of Public Law 108-7, Section 214 which was passed by Congress on February 20, 2003. Public Law 108-7 states:

The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, shall conduct a feasibility study of options for additional water storage in the Yakima River Basin, Washington, with emphasis on the feasibility of storage of Columbia River water in the potential Black Rock Reservoir and the benefit of additional storage to endangered and threatened fish, irrigated agriculture, and municipal water supply. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Ecology will be a joint lead with Reclamation in the preparation of this Environmental Impact Statement. Ecology has indicated that under SEPA they will evaluate a range of alternatives that include both storage, the subject of the Yakima River Basin Water Storage Feasibility Study, and non-storage components. As a result the jointly prepared EIS will provide NEPA coverage for storage alternatives that Reclamation may consider as part of the Yakima River Basin Water Storage Feasibility Study as well as SEPA coverage for a broader range of alternatives that Ecology may consider.

The alternatives being investigated by Reclamation include additional storage of Yakima River water, as well as water exchanges with the Columbia River. The in-basin alternatives would entail diverting excess water flows from the Yakima River after all water rights and fish target flows are met. Previous Yakima River Basin investigations, such as the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Program and the Watershed Management Plan for the Yakima River Basin, are being used to develop in-basin water storage alternatives.

The water exchange alternatives would involve new storage and the pumping of water from the Columbia River. The Black Rock Dam and Reservoir alternative would pump 3,500 or 6,000 cfs from above Priest Rapids to a reservoir east of the city of Yakima which would then be delivered to irrigation districts downstream of the city. Deliveries from Black Rock Reservoir would offset existing diversions from the Yakima River. Those foregone diversions would be used to improve flows for anadromous fish and provide additional supplies in drought years to existing irrigators beyond what would otherwise have been available. Water stored as part of the project would not be used to expand irrigation in the Yakima Basin. An alternative which would pump water from the mouth of the Yakima River would involve a storage reservoir in the Yakima Basin to re-regulate irrigation flow releases for the benefit of instream flows and a water exchange to reduce some Yakima River diversions.

Other combinations of storage and pumping of water from the Columbia River for delivery by exchange to the Yakima River Basin may be identified during the public scoping process.

Reclamation plans to conduct public scoping meetings to solicit input on the alternatives to augment water supplies in the Yakima River and impacts associated with those alternatives. Reclamation will summarize comments

received during the scoping meetings and letters received during the scoping period, identified under the Dates section, into a scoping summary document which will be provided to those who submitted comments. The scoping summary will also be available to others upon request.

If you wish to comment, you may mail us your comments as indicated under the Addresses section. Our practice is to make comments, including names, home addresses, home phone numbers, and e-mail addresses of respondents, available for public review. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their names and/or home addresses, etc., but if you wish us to consider withholding this information you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. In addition, you must present a rationale for withholding this information. This rationale must demonstrate that disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. Unsupported assertions will not meet this burden. In the absence of exceptional, documentable circumstances, this information will be released. We will always make submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Kathryn A. Marshall,

Acting Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-444-446 (Preliminary) and 731-TA-1107-1109 (Preliminary)]

Coated Free Sheet Paper From China, Indonesia, and Korea

Determinations

On the basis of the record ¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)) (the Act), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from

China, Indonesia, or Korea of coated free sheet paper,² provided for in subheadings 4810.13.19, 4810.13.20, 4810.13.50, 4810.13.70, 4810.14.19, 4810.14.20, 4810.14.50, 4810.14.70, 4810.19.19, and 4810.19.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be subsidized or sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under sections 703(b) and 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under sections 705(a) and 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Background

On October 31, 2006, a petition was filed with the Commission and Commerce by New Page Corp., Dayton, OH, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized and LTFV imports of coated free sheet paper from China, Indonesia, and Korea. Accordingly, effective October 31, 2006, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigations Nos. 701-TA-444-446 (Preliminary) and antidumping duty investigations Nos. 731-TA-1107-1109 (Preliminary).

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

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 Chairman Daniel R. Pearson dissenting. Commissioner Jennifer A. Hillman did not participate in these investigations.