

Winnebago Tribe); Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Information about cultural items. In 1952, National Park Service archeologist Paul L. Beaubien removed human remains representing a minimum of 12 individuals from Mound 57 at Effigy Mounds National Monument, Allamakee County, IA, during an authorized National Park Service excavation. At the time of removal, the site was on Federal land.

The cultural material recovered from Mound 57 was identified as Middle Woodland (1700-2200 B.P.). Human remains from Mound 57 were examined in 1952-53 by Alton K. Fisher, then Professor of Dentistry at the University of Iowa. Archival records at Effigy Mounds National Monument indicate Dr. Fisher took the remains to Iowa City for analysis, and in 1953 requested that Mr. Beaubien pick up the remains. No further information is available about the disposition of the human skeletal material following Dr. Fisher's request. Recently, the human remains were returned to Effigy Mounds National Monument. A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Burials Program, Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist on behalf of the National Park Service during the summer of 2003. The human remains represent 12 individuals distinguished primarily by dentition and fragmented or incomplete cranial and postcranial remains. Seven adults and five sub-adults are represented. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects are one copper breast plate, one sandstone drill pivot, and one piece of obsidian.

Officials of the National Park Service determined that a relationship of shared group identity could not reasonably be traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe. Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the three objects 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.

According to the Review Committee's charter, the Review Committee is

responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In July 2004, Effigy Mounds National Monument requested that the Review Committee recommend repatriation of the 12 culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects to the tribes listed above in **SUMMARY** as the aboriginal occupants of the lands encompassing the present-day Effigy Mounds National Monument. Effigy Mounds National Monument is located within the area covered by the Treaty of September 21, 1832 between the Sauk and Fox tribes and the United States (Stat. L. VII 374), and is located within the area covered by the November 23, 1973 final award of the Indian Claims Commission to the Sauk and Fox tribes (4 Ind. Cl. Comm. 367 [1957]). The Review Committee considered the proposal at its September 2004 meeting in Washington, DC, and recommended repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the three tribes. The National Park Service intends to convey the three associated funerary objects to the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 18f-2.

A September 21, 2004, letter from the Designated Federal Officer to the superintendent of Effigy Mounds National Monument transmitted the Review Committee's recommendation that the park repatriate the human remains and associated funerary objects to the tribes listed above in Summary contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Determinations. Under 25 U.S.C. 3003, Effigy Mounds National Monument officials determined that the human remains represent the physical remains of 12 individuals of Native American ancestry; and National Park Service officials determined that the human remains and associated funerary objects are culturally unidentifiable.

Notification. Effigy Mounds National Monument is responsible for sending copies of this notice to the consulted Indian tribes listed above in **Consultation**.

Dated: December 2, 2004

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 04-27786 Filed 12-17-04]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Notice of Inventory Completion: UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from a site in Mono County, CA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the 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 UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California; Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon; Cedarville Rancheria, California; Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada; Elko Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada; Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa

River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Susanville Indian Rancheria, California; Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California; Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada; Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada; Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada; and the Mono Lake Kutzadika Indian Community (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) and Coleville Onadika (Salt Eaters) in Antelope Valley (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

In 1959, human remains representing one individual were removed from a burial on the Cain Ranch (site CA-MNO-384), Mono County, CA, by Emma Lou Davis and were accessioned by the University of California, Los Angeles the same year. No known individual was identified. The 75 associated funerary objects are 70 shell beads, 2 bone awl pieces, 1 haliotis pendant, 1 haliotis fragment, and 1 deer phalanx fragment.

The Mono Basin site is located within the traditional territory of the Northern Paiute, Owens Valley Paiute, and Western Shoshone tribes. The artifacts are consistent with others documented as associated with the indigenous inhabitants of the area. The burial dates to the transition between the Middle and Late Archaic periods. According to archaeologists, the Mono Basin area has been used by indigenous groups for as long as 8,000 years. Tribal representatives from the Mono Lake Kutzadika (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) stated that Mono Lake families are related to families who are now members of the Utu Utu Gwaitu

Benton Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California and the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California. Joseph Saulque, Chair of the Utu Utu Gwaitu Benton Paiute Tribe, said that he and others consider that the Owens Valley and Northern Paiute are all one related people, and that they are all indigenous to the areas in which they now reside. Elders of the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California reviewed the archaeological report for the burial and said that they recognized many elements of a traditional Paiute burial and that the burial was not too old to be Paiute.

Officials of the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above are the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 75 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History 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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California; Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon; Cedarville Rancheria, California; Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada; Elko Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada; Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa

River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Susanville Indian Rancheria, California; Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California; Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada; Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada; and Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada, and there is a cultural relationship between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Mono Lake Kutzadika Indian Community (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) and the Coleville Onadika (Salt Eaters) in Antelope Valley (a nonfederally recognized Indian group). The University of California, Los Angeles has received a claim from the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California for the human remains and associated funerary objects removed from the Cain Ranch site.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Diana Wilson, UCLA NAGPRA Coordinator, Office of the Vice Chancellor, Research, University of California, Los Angeles, Box 951405, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1405, telephone (310) 825-1864, before January 19, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History is responsible for notifying the 37 tribes and the 2 nonfederally

recognized Indian groups listed above that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 14, 2004.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 04-27787 Filed 12-17-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Central Valley Project Improvement Act, Water Management Plans.

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: The following Water Management Plans are available for review:

- Citrus Heights Water District.
- Del Puerto Water District.
- Fair Oaks Water District.
- Orange Vale Water District.
- Shasta View Irrigation District.

To meet the requirements of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 1992 (CVPIA) and the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has developed and published the Criteria for Evaluating Water Management Plans (Criteria). Note: For the purpose of this announcement, Water Management Plans (Plans) are considered the same as Water Conservation Plans. The above districts have developed a Plan, which Reclamation has evaluated and preliminarily determined to meet the requirements of these Criteria. Reclamation is publishing this notice in order to allow the public to review the Plans and comment on the preliminary determinations. Public comment on Reclamation's preliminary (*i.e.*, draft) determination is invited at this time.

DATES: All public comments must be received by January 19, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Please mail comments to Leslie Barbre, Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825, or contact at 916-978-5232 (TDD 978-5608), or e-mail at lbarbre@mp.usbr.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To be placed on a mailing list for any subsequent information, please contact Ms. Barbre at the e-mail address or telephone number above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We are inviting the public to comment on our preliminary (*i.e.*, draft) determination of Plan adequacy. Section 3405(e) of the CVPIA (Title 34 Public Law 102-575) requires the Secretary of the Interior to

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 must 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.” These Criteria state that all parties (Contractors) that contract with Reclamation for water supplies (municipal and industrial contracts over 2,000 acre-feet and agricultural contracts over 2,000 irrigable acres) must prepare Plans that contain the following information:

1. Description of the District.
2. Inventory of Water Resources.
3. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Agricultural Contractors.
4. BMPs for Urban Contractors.
5. BMP Plan Implementation.
6. BMP Exemption Justification.

Reclamation will evaluate Plans based on these Criteria. A copy of these Plans will be available for review at Reclamation's Mid-Pacific (MP) Regional Office located in Sacramento, California, and the local area office.

Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review. Individual respondents may request that Reclamation withhold their home address from public disclosure, and we will honor such request to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which Reclamation would elect to 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 comments. We will make all submissions from organizations, businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses available for public disclosure in their entirety. If you wish to review a copy of these Plans, please contact Ms. Barbre to find the office nearest you.

Dated: December 2, 2004.

Tracy Slavin,

Chief, Program Management Branch, Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation.

[FR Doc. 04-27816 Filed 12-17-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MN-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1074-1075 (Final)]

Certain Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe From Korea and Mexico

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Revised schedule for the subject investigations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 14, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fred Ruggles (202-205-3187 or e-mail at fred.ruggles@usitc.gov), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 18, 2004, the Commission established a schedule for the conduct of the final phase of the subject investigations (69 FR 61858, October 21, 2004). Subsequently, the U.S. Department of Commerce terminated its final investigation concerning China. The Commission, therefore, is revising its schedule concerning Korea and Mexico to reflect the expected timing of Commerce's final determinations in the remaining investigations.

The Commission's new schedule for the investigations is as follows: requests to appear at the hearing must be filed with the Secretary to the Commission not later than February 14, 2005; the prehearing conference will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building at 9:30 a.m. on February 18; the deadline for filing prehearing briefs is February 14; the hearing will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building at 9:30 a.m. on February 22; the deadline for filing posthearing briefs is March 1; the Commission will make its final release of information on March 17; and final party comments are due on March 21.

For further information concerning these investigations see the