

Specialist, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Ave., Norman, OK 73072, telephone (405) 325-1035, before November 12, 2002. Repatriation of this sacred object to the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 28, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-25870 Filed 10-9-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

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 UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

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 possession of the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA.

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 the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered by Eugene Nickens under unknown circumstances from the Perris site (CA-RIV-126), Riverside County, CA. These human remains were donated by Mr. Nickens to the University of California, Los Angeles in 1951. No known individual was identified. The

18 associated funerary objects are 16 pottery sherds, 1 deer scapula, and 1 bird bone. The age of the site has not been determined, however, the presence of ceramics suggests a protocontact or postcontact date. The site is located within the traditional territory of the Luiseno Mission Indians. The artifacts are consistent with others documented as associated with the indigenous inhabitants of the area. Raymond Basquez, Chairperson of the tribal Cultural Resources Department, Elder, and traditional religious leader, identified the deer scapula as a ceremonial sweat scraper and the pottery sherds as possibly part of a ceremonial urn. He also identified the site as being within the ancestral territory of the Pechanga Band of the Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California.

In 1965, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Rancho site (CA-RIV-364), Riverside County, CA, by Dr. Joseph L. Chartkoff. Dr. Chartkoff donated these human remains to the University of California, Los Angeles the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Rancho site (CA-RIV-364) is close to the present-day Pechanga Reservation, in the valley of Temecula Creek. Geographical location and archeological and oral traditional evidence support the association of this site with precontact and historic village sites within the territory of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California. The site is well known, by both oral tradition and archeological documentation, to be a precontact and postcontact cremation and burial site. Some artifacts collected from the surface, such as a plate fragment, broken glass, lathe-turned inkbottle, and metal button, appear to date to the Spanish or Mexican period in California. According to Mr. Basquez, when traditional cremation practices gave way after contact to inhumation, Luiseno peoples' personal possessions often were collected, burned, and placed at traditional cremation/cemetery areas even though the person may have been buried elsewhere. The Rancho site was visited by members of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Committee, who identified the human remains and artifacts collected there as part of the traditional Luiseno cremation and memorial offering rites. Tizon Brown pottery sherds found at the site are consistent with a Late Prehistoric and historic age.

Officials of the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History 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 UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 18 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. Lastly, it has been 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 Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, Pechanga Reservation, California.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, Pechanga Reservation, California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these 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, California 90095-1405, telephone (310) 825-1864, before November 12, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, Pechanga Reservation, California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 28, 2002

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-25873 Filed 10-9-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

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 Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, and in the Control of the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Omaha, NE

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 possession of the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, and in the control of the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Omaha, NE.

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 and associated funerary objects was made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District professional staff and University of Nebraska-Lincoln professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In 1956, human remains representing seven individuals were excavated by David Baerreis of the University of Wisconsin for the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys during legally authorized excavations at the Bamble site (39CA6), Campbell County, SD. The repository for these materials is the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological and ethnohistorical evidence, the Bamble site has been identified as an earthlodge village site belonging to the postcontact Coalescent period (circa A.D. 1675-1780). Archeological investigations and ethnohistorical data have shown that sites dating to the Coalescent cultural period are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were found by Paul Cooper of the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys during legally authorized excavations at the White Swan Mound site (39CH9), Charles Mix County, SD, during construction of the Fort Randall dam by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. The repository for these materials is the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological evidence, the White Swan site has occupation components dating to the Woodland

period (500 B.C.-A.D. 900) and the Coalescent period (A.D. 1400-1780). Archeological investigations and ethnohistorical data have shown that sites that are variants of the Plains Woodland, Middle Missouri, and Coalescent cultural phases in the Middle Missouri subarea of the Great Plains are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In 1962, human remains representing two individuals were excavated by P. Holder of the University of Nebraska during legally authorized excavations at the Leavenworth site (39CO9), Corson County, SD. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological and ethnohistorical evidence, the Leavenworth site is an earthlodge village site attributed to the Extended Coalescent period (A.D. 1550-1675). Archeological investigations and ethnohistorical data have shown that sites that are variants of the Plains Woodland, Middle Missouri, and Coalescent cultural phases in the Middle Missouri subarea of the Great Plains are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In 1969, human remains representing one individual were removed by A. Osborn of the University of Nebraska during legally authorized excavations at the Norvald site (39CO32), Corson County, SD. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological and ethnohistorical evidence, the Norvald site is identified as an earthlodge village and cemetery belonging to the Extended Coalescent period (A.D. 1550-1675). On the basis of physical anthropological data, the human remains were identified as Arikara. Archeological and ethnohistorical data also have shown that sites that are variants of the Plains Woodland, Middle Missouri, and Coalescent cultural phases in the Middle Missouri subarea of the Great Plains are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were found by an unknown individual on the surface of site 39GR5, near Old Fort Randall, on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Fort Randall project land in

Gregory County, SD. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains consist of a poorly preserved foot phalange collected from the surface of site 39GR5. On the basis of ceramic evidence, the site has a component belonging to the Plains Woodland period (500 B.C.-A.D. 900). Archeological investigations and ethnohistorical data have shown that sites that are variants of the Plains Woodland, Middle Missouri, and Coalescent cultural phases in the Middle Missouri subarea of the Great Plains are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In 1962, human remains representing one individual were found by Warren Caldwell of the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys during legally authorized operations at the Medicine Creek Village site (39LM2), Lyman County, SD. The repository for these materials is the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological and ethnohistorical evidence, the Medicine Creek Village site has both Initial period (A.D. 900-1400) and Extended Coalescent period (A.D. 1550-1675) components. Archeological investigations and ethnohistorical data have shown that sites that are variants of the Plains Woodland, Middle Missouri, and Coalescent cultural phases in the Middle Missouri subarea of the Great Plains are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In 1967, human remains representing one individual were excavated by Donald J. Lehmer of the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys during legally authorized excavations at site 39LM222, Lyman County, SD. The repository for these materials is the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological evidence, site 39LM222 is identified as an Extended Coalescent period (A.D. 1550-1675) site. Archeological investigations and ethnohistorical data have shown that sites that are variants of the Plains Woodland, Middle Missouri, and Coalescent cultural phases in the Middle Missouri subarea of the Great Plains are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today

represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Between 1956 and 1962, human remains representing one individual were excavated by Robert Stephenson and William Bass of the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys during legally authorized excavations at the Sully site (39SL4), Sully County, SD. The repository for these materials is the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological evidence, the Sully site is an earthlodge village of the Extended Coalescent period (A.D. 1550-1675). The human remains consist of a fragmentary second metatarsal. Archeological investigations and ethnohistorical data have shown that sites that are variants of the Plains Woodland, Middle Missouri, and Coalescent cultural phases in the Middle Missouri subarea of the Great Plains are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In 1963, human remains representing one individual were excavated by J.J. Hoffman of the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys during legally authorized excavations at the La Roche site (also known as Over's) (39ST9), Stanley County, SD. The repository for these materials is the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological evidence, the La Roche site contains Plains Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 900), Initial Middle Missouri (A.D. 900-1400), and Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1550-1675) components. Archeological investigations and ethnohistorical data have shown that sites that are variants of the Plains Woodland, Middle Missouri, and Coalescent cultural phases in the Middle Missouri subarea of the Great Plains are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Between 1964 to 1966, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were excavated by David T. Jones of the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys during legally authorized excavations at the Ketchen site (39ST223), Stanley County, SD. The repository for these materials is the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. No

known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological evidence, the Ketchen site was occupied during the Extended Coalescent period (A.D. 1550-1675). Archeological investigations and ethnohistorical data have shown that sites that are variants of the Plains Woodland, Middle Missouri, and Coalescent cultural phases in the Middle Missouri subarea of the Great Plains are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In 1956, human remains representing one individual were excavated by David Baerreis of the University of Wisconsin for the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys during legally authorized excavations at the Spiry-Eklo site (39WW3), Walworth County, SD. The repository for these materials is the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological and ethnohistorical evidence, the Spiry-Eklo site is identified as a postcontact Coalescent period (A.D. 1675-1780) village. Archeological investigations and ethnohistorical data have shown that sites that are variants of the Plains Woodland, Middle Missouri, and Coalescent cultural phases in the Middle Missouri subarea of the Great Plains are ancestral to the Arikara (south) and Mandan (north) tribes, today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 21 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District also 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Sandra Barnum, Cultural Resources, U.S. Army Corps of

Engineers, Omaha District, 215 North 17th Street, Omaha, NE 68102, telephone (402) 221-4895, before November 12, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 28, 2002

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-25869 Filed 10-9-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 701-TA-422 (Final)]

Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products From Argentina

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Termination of investigation.

SUMMARY: On October 3, 2002, the Department of Commerce published notice in the **Federal Register** of a negative final determination of subsidies in connection with the subject investigation (67 FR 62106). Accordingly, pursuant to section 207.40(a) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.40(a)), the countervailing duty investigation concerning certain cold-rolled steel products from Argentina (investigation No. 701-TA-422 (Final)) is terminated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 3, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fred Fischer (202-205-3179 or ffischer@usitc.gov), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained 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 this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDISON-LINE) at <http://dockets.usitc.gov/eol/public>.

Authority: This investigation is being terminated under authority of title VII of the