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Garden Banks

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Port Isabel

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Alaminos Canyon

20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 65, 192, 236, 237, 261, 280, 305, 336, 337, 380, 398, 441, 442, 485, 489, 490, 491, 529, 533, 534, 556, 557, 558, 599, 600, 601, 602, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 687, 691, 719, 720, 726, 730, 731, 734, 735, 736, 763, 764, 766, 767, 770, 774, 775, 780, 781, 810, 811, 813, 814, 818, 827, 854, 856, 857, 900, 901, 903, 904, 947, 951, 954

Keathley Canyon

6, 7, 133, 134, 156, 157, 158, 159, 177, 178, 179, 199, 201, 202, 221, 243, 245, 246, 324, 583, 584

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BILLING CODE 4310-MR-P

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, National Park Service, Stanton, ND

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), 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains in the possession of the National Park Service at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, Stanton, ND.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these remains has been made by the staff of Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota.

The human remains represent at least nine individuals from nine sites recovered within the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site during excavations conducted by the University of North Dakota during 1976-1981. No associated funerary objects were identified. Five bone fragments representing one individual were recovered from Hidatsa Site (32ME10). Two partial human teeth representing one individual were recovered from Sakakawea Site (32ME11). One bone fragment representing 1 individual was recovered from Scovill site (32ME409). Two bone fragments representing one individual were recovered from Long Ridge Cemetery Site (32ME479). Three bone fragments, 1 tooth fragment, and 1 molar tooth representing one individual were recovered from Soni Site (32ME492). One bone fragment representing one individual was recovered from Ramble Site (32ME496). Two concentrations of bone fragments and 1 tooth representing one individual were recovered from Small Site (32ME498). Three bone fragments, two teeth fragments, and one molar tooth representing one individual were recovered from Sakakawea Cemetery Site (32ME493). Four bone fragments and one tooth surface representing one individual were recovered from Buchfink Burial Area (32ME411). No known individuals were identified.

Each of these nine sites has been identified as being within the Hidatsa's traditional occupation area based on cultural continuities, historic written records, and consultation with the Three Affiliated Tribes. Based on the

above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Three Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Chas Cartwright, Superintendent, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, PO Box 9, Stanton, ND 58571, telephone—(701)745-3309, before September 11, 1995. Repatriation of the human remains the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota will begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 7, 1995

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Chief, Archeological Assistance Division*
[FR Doc. 95-19927 Filed 8-10-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, National Park Service, Stanton, ND

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site which meet the definition of "sacred object" and "unassociated funerary object" under section 2 of the Act.

Four pipe fragments were recovered from surface collection or excavation within the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site. One wide-mouthed, grey/brown clay pipe bowl fragment (Accession #KNRI-00040, Catalog #KNRI-72) was collected from the ground surface by a ranger in the park during the 1980s. One half of an orange clay pipe (Accession #KNRI-00072, Catalog #KNRI-120) was collected from the ground surface by a ranger from the Big Hidatsa Site (32ME12) during the 1980s. One small yellowish-white, undecorated kaolin pipe stem fragment (Accession #KNRI-00085, Catalog #KNRI-575) excavated at the Sakakawea Site (32ME11) by the University of North Dakota in 1976/1977. One clay pipe bowl (Accession

#KNRI-00085, Catalog #KNRI-802) excavated at the Sakakawea Site (32ME11) by the University of North Dakota in 1976/1977. Representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes identified Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site—including Big Hidatsa Site, and Sakakawea Site—as part of the Hidatsa's traditional occupation area. Representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes identified these four pipe fragments as objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the four pipe fragments and the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that the four pipe fragments are objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, where the remains are not in the possession or control of the Federal agency or museum pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B).

Eleven objects were donated to the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site by the Robinson family in 1991. George Robinson ran a mercantile store in Cole Harbor, ND (near the Fort Berthold reservation) from the 1880's through the early 1900's. Much of Mr. Robinson's business was conducted with members of the Three Affiliated Tribes, especially Arikara people. The cultural items were received in trade for food and supplies by Mr. Robinson during this time. These eleven objects include: one small wooden pipe (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2133); one catlinite pipe with a "T" bowl squared at one end to cylindrical then tapered at the other end and one wooden taylor stem (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2150 a and b); one catlinite pipe with a "T" style bowl squared at one end to cylindrical then tapered at the other end and one wooden stem with beading, ribbons, and painted surfaces (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2151 a and b); one red catlinite pipe with an "elbow" style bowl (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2156); one red catlinite toy pipe with a "T" style bowl and one wooden stem with plaited quillwork and feathers (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2161 a and b); one red

catlinite pipe with a "T" style bowl cylindrical at one end to tapered then hexagonal at the other end and one wooden taylor stem (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2163 a and b); one hide bag with beadwork, quillwork, and fringe (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2168); one hide bag with beadwork, quillwork, and fringe (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2180); one rectangular hide bag with drawstring top and fringe (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2133); one brown wooden dance stick with light horsehair and yellow and purple ribbons (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2117); and one brown wooden dance stick with 2 horn tips and black, white, and green horsehair (Accession #KNRI-00164, Catalog #KNRI-2118).

Representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes identified these eleven objects as coming from the traditional occupation area of the Hidatsa, Mandan, and Arikara. Representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes identified these eleven objects as ceremonial objects which are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the cultural items and the Three Affiliated Tribes. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that the eleven objects are ceremonial objects which are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C).

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items should contact Chas Cartwright, Superintendent, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, P.O. Box 9, Stanton, ND 58571, telephone: (701) 745-3309, before September 11, 1995. Repatriation of the cultural objects to the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota will begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 7, 1995

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Chief, Archeological Assistance Division*
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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Bureau of Reclamation

Central Valley Project Improvement Act, Criteria for Evaluating Water Conservation Plans

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of draft decision of evaluation of water conservation plans.

SUMMARY: To meet the requirements of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) developed and published the Criteria for Evaluating Water Conservation Plans (Criteria) dated April 30, 1993. These 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 conservation plans developed by project contractors in the MP Region, including those required by the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982. The Criteria were developed and the plans evaluated for the purpose of promoting the most efficient water use reasonably achievable by all MP Region's contractors. Reclamation made a commitment (stated within the Criteria) to publish a notice of its draft determination on the adequacy of each contractor's water conservation plan in the **Federal Register** and to allow the public a minimum of 30 days to comment on its preliminary determinations. This program is ongoing; an updated list will be published to recognize districts as plans are revised to meet the Criteria.

DATES: All public comments must be received by Reclamation by September 11, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Please mail comments to the address provided below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Debra Goodman, Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, MP-402, Sacramento, CA 95825. To be placed on a mailing list for any subsequent information, please write Debra Goodman or telephone at (916) 979-2397.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under provisions of Section 3405(e) of the CVPIA (Title 34 of Public Law 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