

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from Arizona in the Possession of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM**

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM, which meet the definition of "sacred objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The five cultural items are Hopi Katsina Spirit Friends (masks), including Nimu, Hemis, Tasap, Tassopmu' Kwaama, and Mastop.

Between 1900-1901, Stanley McCormick led an ethnographic and archeological collection project to Arizona and New Mexico for the Field Museum, Chicago, IL, during which Mr. H.R. Voth collected or secured these five masks through Charles Owen. These masks were then accessioned into the collections of the Field Museum. In 1932 and 1933, these masks were purchased by the Laboratory of Anthropology, which became part of the Museum of New Mexico in 1947.

Accession records of the Field Museum and the Museum of New Mexico clearly indicate these Spirit Friends are of Hopi origin from Hopi villages in Northern Arizona. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Hopi tribe and Hopi traditional religious leaders identified these Katsina Friends as objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe further indicate that the Katsinmomngwit (Hopi traditional religious leaders) are the only rightful custodians of the Katsina Friends.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Museum of New Mexico have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), these five cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Lastly, officials of the Museum of New Mexico 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 these items and the Hopi Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Dr. Bruce Bernstein, Director, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087; telephone (505) 827-6344 before May 16, 1997. Repatriation of these objects to the Hopi Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 9, 1997.

**Francis P. McManamon,***Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.*

[FR Doc. 97-9835 Filed 4-15-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Control of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, CA**

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the control of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, CA, which meets the definition of "sacred object" and "object of cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural item is a carved wooden figure standing 32-1/4 inches tall.

At an unknown date, this figure was purchased from an unknown source by the Southwest Museum. Accession records indicate this figure was "probably" removed from a cave shrine near Thunder Mountain, NM. There is no other information regarding the purchase or original acquisition of this figure.

Consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Zuni indicates this figure is a Ahaya:da, or Zuni War God. Representatives of the Pueblo of Zuni state that this Ahaya:da is needed by Zuni traditional religious leaders for the practice of traditional Zuni religion by present-day adherents. Representatives of the Pueblo of Zuni also state that this Ahaya:da has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance

central to the Pueblo of Zuni, and could not have been alienated by any individual.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Southwest Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), this cultural item is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Southwest Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), this cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the culture itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Finally, officials of the Southwest Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Pueblo of Zuni.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pueblo of Zuni. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Dr. Kathleen Whitaker, Chief Curator, Southwest Museum, P.O. Box 41558, Los Angeles, CA 19941-0558; telephone (213) 221-2164 before May 16, 1997. Repatriation of these objects to the Pueblo of Zuni may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 9, 1997.

**Francis P. McManamon,***Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.*

[FR Doc. 97-9836 Filed 4-15-97; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****Bureau of Reclamation****Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program, Planning Report and Final Environmental Impact Statement, Colorado River Salinity Control Program, Price-San Rafael River Units, Utah**

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of Record of Decision.

**SUMMARY:** In June 1974, Congress enacted the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (Act). This Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop a program to enhance and

protect water quality in the Colorado River for use in the United States and the Republic of Mexico. Using the criterion set forth in this Act and its amendments, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) (formerly the Soil Conservation Service), as joint lead agencies, have prepared a Planning Report and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PR/FEIS) for the Price-San Rafael River Units, of the Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program and the Colorado River Salinity Control Program. The Preferred Alternative for accomplishing the goals set forth for the Price-San Rafael River Units is identified in a Record of Decision (ROD) signed April 9, 1997. Reclamation and NRCS have decided to proceed with the preferred alternative identified in the PR/FEIS.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the ROD may be requested from the Bureau of Reclamation, Attention: Provo Area Office, 302 East 1860 South, Provo, Utah 84606-7317.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dan Fritz at (801) 379-1150.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In June 1974, Congress enacted the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (Act), Pub. L. 93-320. The Act directs that plans will be made and evaluated for cost effectiveness and maximum salinity reduction. In October 1984, Pub. L. 98-569 was enacted amending the Salinity Control Act of 1974. It directed the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a voluntary on-farm salinity control Program within the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In March 1994, a public review of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program was initiated. The result was a 1995 amendment (Pub. L. 104-20) to the Salinity Control Act. The new Act authorized a basin-wide salinity control program that the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, shall implement. An additional \$75,000,000 was authorized to be appropriated to complete the program.

The preferred alternative identified in the ROD includes both Reclamation's component for off-farm irrigation systems and winter water improvements and the NRCS's on-farm irrigation systems. The preferred alternative includes installation of sprinkler irrigation systems, improved surface irrigation and irrigation water management, and the elimination of water for open conveyance systems in the project area during the winter (or non-irrigation) season. These on- and off-farm irrigation improvement

components are interdependent in terms of economic and efficient operation. This alternative would result in the removal of 161,000 tons of salt per year from the Colorado River System.

Dated: April 9, 1997.

**Rick L. Gold,**

*Deputy Regional Director.*

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

### [Investigation No. 731-A-744 (Final)]

#### Certain Brake Drums and Rotors From China

##### Determinations

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)) (the Act), that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded by reason of imports from China of certain brake drums that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The Commission also determines,<sup>2</sup> pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from China of certain brake rotors that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV. The Commission, with respect to imports of certain brake rotors and pursuant to section 735(b)(4)(A) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)(4)(A)), makes a negative determination regarding critical circumstances. Both certain brake drums and rotors are provided for in subheading 8708.39.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.<sup>3</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> Commissioner Carol T. Crawford dissenting.

<sup>3</sup> For purposes of this investigation, the subject brake drums are defined by Commerce as being made of:

"gray cast iron, whether finished, semifinished, or unfinished, ranging in diameter from 8 to 16 inches (20.32 to 40.64 centimeters) and in weight from 8 to 45 pounds (3.63 to 20.41 kilograms). The size parameters (weight and dimension) of the brake drums limit their use to the following types of motor vehicles: automobiles, all-terrain vehicles, vans and recreational vehicles under "one ton and

## Background

The Commission instituted this investigation effective March 7, 1996, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by counsel for the Coalition for the Preservation of American Brake Drum & Rotor Aftermarket Manufacturers.<sup>4</sup> The final phase of the investigation was scheduled by the Commission following notification of a preliminary determination by the Department of Commerce that imports of certain brake drums and rotors from China were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission's investigation and of a public hearing 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,

a half," and light trucks designated as "one ton and a half."

Finished brake drums are those that are ready for sale and installation without any further operations. Semifinished drums are those on which the surface is not entirely smooth, and has undergone some drilling. Unfinished drums are those which have undergone some grinding or turning.

These brake drums are for motor vehicles, and do not contain in the casting a logo of an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) which produces vehicles sold in the United States (e.g., General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Honda, Toyota, Volvo). Brake drums covered in this investigation are not certified by OEM producers of vehicles sold in the United States. The scope also includes composite brake drums that are made of gray cast iron, which contain a steel plate, but otherwise meet the above criteria."

The subject brake rotors are defined by Commerce as being made of:

"gray cast iron, whether finished, semifinished, or unfinished, ranging in diameter from 8 to 16 inches (20.32 to 40.64 centimeters) and in weight from 8 to 45 pounds (3.63 to 20.41 kilograms). The size parameters (weight and dimension) of the brake rotors limit their use to the following types of motor vehicles: automobiles, all-terrain vehicles, vans and recreational vehicles under "one ton and a half," and light trucks designated as "one ton and a half."

Finished brake rotors are those that are ready for sale and installation without any further operations. Semifinished rotors are those on which the surface is not entirely smooth, and has undergone some drilling. Unfinished rotors are those which have undergone some grinding or turning.

These brake rotors are for motor vehicles, and do not contain in the casting a logo of an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) which produces vehicles sold in the United States (e.g., General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Honda, Toyota, Volvo). Brake rotors covered in this investigation are not certified by OEM producers of vehicles sold in the United States. The scope also includes composite brake rotors that are made of gray cast iron, which contain a steel plate, but otherwise meet the above criteria."

<sup>4</sup> The members of the Coalition for the Preservation of American Brake Drum & Rotor Aftermarket Manufacturers consist of Brake Parts, Inc., McHenry, IL; Kinetic Parts Manufacturing, Inc., Harbor City, CA; Iroquois Tool Systems, Inc., North East, PA; and Wagner Brake Corp., St. Louis, MO.