

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion:  
University of Missouri—Columbia,  
Museum of Anthropology, Columbia,  
MO**

**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, Sec. 5, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the University of Missouri—Columbia, Museum of Anthropology, Columbia, MO. These human remains and funerary objects were removed from a site in Saline County, MO.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (d)(3). 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 University of Missouri—Columbia professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; and Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Between 1939 and 1980, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were removed from site 23SA002 (Utz site), Saline County, MO, during excavations conducted by University of Missouri—Columbia professional staff, supervised field school students, and volunteers of the Missouri Archaeological Society. No known individuals were identified. The 12 associated funerary objects are faunal remains, 5 pieces of debitage, and 6 pottery fragments.

Based on oral tradition, types of associated funerary objects, and historical documents, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. Based on radiocarbon dating, presence of trade objects, and historical documents, the Utz site has been identified as a village occupation estimated to date to approximately A.D. 1460-1712. Oral tradition, archeological evidence, and historical documents indicate that the Utz site was a village of the Missouri Tribe, and therefore,

the burials are reasonably believed to be culturally affiliated with the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Officials of the University of Missouri—Columbia have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Missouri—Columbia also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (3)(A), the 12 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, officials of the University of Missouri—Columbia have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (2), 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 Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Additional human remains and funerary objects from the Utz site (23SA002) were described in two Notices of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** July 18, 2000 (FR doc. 00-18137, page 44545), and April 3, 2001 (FR doc. 01-8175, pages 17732-17733), and were subsequently repatriated to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma on behalf of the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Michael O'Brien, Director, Museum of Anthropology, 317 Lowry Hall, University of Missouri—Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211, telephone (573) 882-4421, before April 7, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Missouri—Columbia, Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; and Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 10, 2002.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources  
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 03-5515 Filed 3-6-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-S**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion: Walter  
Elwood Museum and the Greater  
Amsterdam School District,  
Amsterdam, NY**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of Walter Elwood Museum, Amsterdam, NY, and in the control of the Greater Amsterdam School District, Amsterdam, NY. These human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from a site in Montgomery County, NY.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (d)(3). 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 Walter Elwood Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Akwesasne Mohawk Nation.

In 1903 and 1904, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the Wemp site (NYSM site #1100) near the hamlet of Fort Hunter in the town of Florida, Montgomery County, NY. The human remains were removed either by a farmer or a canal worker during gravel excavations to repair the Erie Canal, and subsequently were purchased by Mr. Max Reid. Mr. Reid's daughter, Mrs. Frazier Whitcomb, inherited the human remains from her father. In 1948, Mrs. Whitcomb donated the human remains to the Walter Elwood Museum. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects are pottery sherds.

The pottery sherds represent types common during the Late Woodland period that preceded the historic Mohawk settlement at Fort Hunter. The burials excavated at the Wemp site were located on a gravel ridge east of Fort Hunter where Mohawk groups established one of two remaining villages in the Mohawk Valley in the

early 18th century. The historically documented "Lower Mohawk Castle," also known as "Tionondoroge" or "Tehandaloga," is generally assumed to be associated with a settlement located near the confluence of the Schoharie Creek and the Mohawk River, which included the Wemp site cemetery. The Mohawk people established the settlement around 1710 and most had abandoned it by 1776.

Officials of the Walter Elwood Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Walter Elwood Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. (3)(A), the five 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, officials of the Walter Elwood Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (2), 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 Akwesasne Mohawk Nation.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Ronald E. Limoncelli, Superintendent, Greater Amsterdam School District, 11 Liberty Street, Amsterdam, New York 12101, telephone (518) 843-5217, before April 7, 2003. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Akwesasne Mohawk Nation may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Walter Elwood Museum is responsible for notifying the Akwesasne Mohawk Nation that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 24, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 03-5510 Filed 3-6-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Reclamation

#### Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG), Notice of Meeting

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The Adaptive Management Program (AMP) was implemented as a result of the Record of Decision on the Operation of Glen Canyon Dam Final Environmental Impact Statement to comply with consultation requirements of the Grand Canyon Protection Act (Pub. L. 102-575) of 1992. The AMP provides an organization and process to ensure the use of scientific information in decision making concerning Glen Canyon Dam operations and protection of the affected resources consistent with the Grand Canyon Protection Act. The AMP has been organized and includes a federal advisory committee (AMWG), a technical work group (TWG), a monitoring and research center, and independent review panels. The TWG is a subcommittee of the AMWG and provides technical advice and information for the AMWG to act upon.

*Date and Location:* The Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group will conduct the following public meeting:

*Flagstaff, Arizona—March 28, 2003.*

The meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m. and conclude at 4 p.m. The meeting will be held at the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center, 2255 N. Gemini Drive, Building #3 Conference Room, Flagstaff, Arizona.

*Agenda:* The purpose of the meeting will be to address the status of the humpback chub in the Colorado River. At the AMWG Meeting held on January 28-29, 2003, the following motion was passed: "AMWG meet in special session on or about April 1, 2003, to consider actions to implement a comprehensive research and management program for the HBC, and in the interim an ad hoc committee of AMWG, TWG, GCMRC, and science advisors develop recommendations and report to AMWG at the special session." In conjunction with that motion, the HBC Ad Hoc Group was formed and will present their report to the AMWG at the meeting. There will be no additional agenda items.

Time will be allowed for any individual or organization wishing to make formal oral comments (limited to 5 minutes) at the meeting.

To allow full consideration of information by the AMWG members, written notice must be provided to Dennis Kubly, Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Regional Office, 125 South State Street, Room 6107, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84138; telephone (801) 524-3715; faxogram (801) 524-3858; e-mail at [dkubly@uc.usbr.gov](mailto:dkubly@uc.usbr.gov) at least FIVE (5) days prior to the meeting. Any written comments received will be

provided to the AMWG and TWG members.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dennis Kubly, telephone (801) 524-3715; faxogram (801) 524-3858; or via e-mail at [dkubly@uc.usbr.gov](mailto:dkubly@uc.usbr.gov).

Dated: February 24, 2003.

**Randall V. Peterson,**

*Manager, Adaptive Management and Environmental Resources Division, Upper Colorado Regional Office.*

[FR Doc. 03-5393 Filed 3-6-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-MN-P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 332-451]

### Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences, 2002 Review

**AGENCY:** International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Institution of investigation and scheduling of hearing.

**SUMMARY:** Following receipt on February 20, 2003, of a request from the United States Trade Representative (USTR) under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), the Commission instituted investigation No. 332-451, Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences, 2002 Review.

*Background:* As requested by the USTR, in accordance with sections 503(a)(1)(A), 503(e), and 131(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (1974 Act), and under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission will provide advice as to the probable economic effect on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers of the elimination of U.S. import duties for all beneficiary countries under the GSP for the following HTS subheadings: 0406.20.51, 0710.22.37, 0710.22.40, 0710.30.00, 0710.80.97 (pt.), 0710.80.9730, 0710.90.91, 0804.20.80, 1508.10.00, 1508.90.00, 1604.13.20, 1604.13.30, 2001.90.20, 2008.19.20, 2009.31.6020, 2009.39.6020, 2903.69.70 (pts.), 2917.12.10, 2921.43.15, 2921.43.80 (pt.), 2922.42.10, 7202.93.00 (pt.), 8108.20.0010, 8528.12.3224, 8528.12.3235, 8528.12.3250, and 8528.21.70. In providing its advice on these articles, the USTR asked that the Commission assume that the benefits of the GSP would not apply to imports that would be excluded from receiving such benefits by virtue of the competitive need limits specified in section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act.