

**WISCONSIN****Oneida County**

Indianapolis Outing Club, 7371 Wheeler  
Island Rd., Three Lakes, 04000156

[FR Doc. 04-3140 Filed 2-12-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE** 4312-51-P

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion:  
University of Nevada-Reno,  
Anthropology Research Museum,  
Reno, NV**

**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, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the University of Nevada-Reno, Anthropology Research Museum, Reno, NV. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from White Pine and Nye Counties, NV.

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 Nevada State Museum professional staff for the University of Nevada-Reno, Anthropology Research Museum in consultation with representatives of the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah; 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 McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Wells

Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada; and Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada.

In 1966, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 26WP104 in White Pine, White Pine County, NV. While conducting a cultural resource management survey in the area, a crew of the Nevada Archaeological Survey excavated skeletal material, which was eroding out of an unstable dune. The human remains and associated cultural material were transported to the Nevada Archeological Survey facilities at the University of Nevada-Reno and cataloged. In 1976, the human remains and associated cultural material were loaned to Sheila Brooks, a physical anthropologist, for study. The assemblage was later accidentally returned to the Nevada State Museum in Carson City, NV. The University of Nevada-Reno, Anthropology Research Museum retrieved the human remains and cultural material from the Nevada State Museum in 1995. No known individual was identified. The 49 associated funerary objects are 8 fragments of cloth and metal, 5 fragments of leather from shoes, 4 50-cent coins, 10 pine nuts, 1 glass button, 1 flaked stone, 4 fragments of metal, 14 percussion caps, and 2 bags of debris.

The coins and shoe fragments associated with the burial date to the 1870s. Based on the dates and geographical location of the burial, the individual is believed to be Native American. Based on continuity of occupation in this location by the Western Shoshone, the individual is believed to be Western Shoshone. The Western Shoshone are believed to have occupied this area of Nevada during the 1800s.

In 1978, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Nye County, NV. The burial was discovered and excavated by a special investigator affiliated with the Nye County District Attorney's office, and the excavated materials were turned over to the Nevada Archaeological Survey for analysis. In 1983, the human remains and associated objects were sent to the University of Nevada-Reno, Anthropology Research Museum where they were accessioned into the collection. No known individual was identified. The 178 associated funerary objects are 1 projectile point, 163 beads, 3 buttons, 1 ring, 8 bundles of textile, and 2 pieces of rope.

Associated with the burial are historic artifacts that place the burial between 1870 and the 1880s. In 1997, forensic

professionals determined that the skull exhibits morphological traits that are associated with Numic-speaking populations, who occupied the region historically. Additionally, in Nye County, NV, there is evidence for continuous occupation by the Western Shoshone. Based on the forensic evidence and dates and geographical location, the individual is believed to be Native American. Based on continuity of occupation in this location by the Western Shoshone, the individual is believed to be Western Shoshone. The Western Shoshone are believed to have occupied this area of Nevada during the 1800s.

Officials of the University of Nevada-Reno, Anthropology Research Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Nevada-Reno, Anthropology Research Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 227 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 University of Nevada-Reno, Anthropology Research Museum 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 Western Shoshone, today represented by the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah; 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 McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada; and Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and

associated funerary objects should contact Dr. C.S. Fowler, Anthropology Research Museum, Department of Anthropology, College of Arts and Sciences, Ansari Business Building, Reno, NV 89557, telephone (775) 784-6704, before March 15, 2004.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah; 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 McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada; and Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Nevada-Reno, Anthropology Research Museum is responsible for notifying the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah; 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 McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada; Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada; and Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 12, 2004.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 04-3148 Filed 2-12-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-50-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:

- Corning Water District.
- Delano-Earlimart Irrigation District.
- Feather Water District.
- Orland-Artois Water District.
- Proberta Water District.
- Westside Water 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) 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 entities 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 March 15, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** Please mail comments to Bryce White, Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825, or contact at 916-978-5208 (TDD 978-5608), or e-mail at [bwhite@mp.usbr.gov](mailto:bwhite@mp.usbr.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** To be placed on a mailing list for any subsequent information, please contact Bryce White 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 Pub. L. 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. Plan Implementation
6. Exemption Process
7. Regional Criteria
8. Five-Year Revisions

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 Mr. White to find the office nearest you.

Dated: January 27, 2004.

**Donna E. Tegelman,**

*Regional Resources Manager, Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation.*

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