

University, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before July 12, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Massachusetts; Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts; and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Massachusetts; Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts; and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 4, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-14043 Filed 6-10-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: New York University College of Dentistry, New York, 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, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession and control of the New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY. The human remains were removed from Lovelock Cave, Churchill County, 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 in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the New York University College of Dentistry professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada;

Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada.

In 1924, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Lovelock Cave, Churchill County, NV. The remains were removed by M.R. Harrington during excavations jointly conducted by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and the University of California, Berkeley. In 1956, the remains were transferred to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains date to the Early Lovelock I Phase occupation of the cave, circa 2500-1500 B.C. The morphology of the remains is consistent with an individual of Native American ancestry. Archeological, linguistic, and oral tradition evidence indicate that different groups of people occupied the region over time. By at least A.D. 1500, Lovelock Cave was part of the territory of the Northern Paiute. The Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, and Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, identify the region surrounding Lovelock Cave as part of their traditional homeland.

Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot reasonably be traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In July 2009, the New York University College of Dentistry requested that the Review Committee recommend disposition of the culturally unidentifiable human remains of one individual to the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada, on

behalf of a coalition of tribes in the Great Basin region. The Review Committee considered the proposal at its October 30-31, 2009, meeting and recommended disposition of the human remains to the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada.

A March 4, 2010, letter from the Designated Federal Official, writing on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted the authorization for the College to effect disposition of the human remains to the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada, contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St., New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998-9917, before July 12, 2010. Disposition of the human remains to the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada, that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 27, 2010

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-14041 Filed 6-10-10; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: New York University College of Dentistry, New York, 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, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession and control of the New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY. The human remains were removed from the cemetery at Kienuka, Niagara County, NY.

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 in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the New York University College of Dentistry professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Tuscarora Nation of New York.

In 1903, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the cemetery at Kienuka in Niagara County, NY, by John MacKay. The remains were subsequently added to the collection of William MacKay, John MacKay's brother. The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, purchased William MacKay's collection in 1918. In 1956, the Museum of the American Indian transferred the remains to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Kienuka is located within the boundaries of the Tuscarora Reservation, which was established in 1797. The removal occurred prior to the Antiquities Act, and, therefore, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, is not asserting control. Archival and historical records suggest that the removal of the remains was not authorized by the Tuscarora Nation and that a law enforcement official from the Tuscarora Nation investigated the desecration of the cemetery but was unable to arrest anyone.

Kienuka was a Neutral village of the early 17th century, and the morphology of the remains is consistent with individuals of Native American ancestry. The Neutral were a confederacy of Iroquoian speakers who lived to the south and north of the eastern half of Lake Erie. Their name was derived from the neutral position they occupied geographically and sociopolitically between the Huron and Iroquois Confederacies. Between 1647 and 1651, the Neutral coalition was fractured and its people were decimated as a result of warfare with the Iroquois

nations. The Neutral ceased to be identified as a distinct group by 1660.

In 1713, the Tuscarora migrated to New York from North Carolina. The Tuscarora were adopted as the sixth nation of the Iroquois Confederacy in 1722 and 1723. After the Revolutionary War, the Tuscarora settled on the east side of the Niagara River. The Tuscarora Nation received their land grant, which includes portions of Niagara County, in 1797. Their reservation was subsequently expanded and continues to include the site of Kienuka.

Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In July 2009, the New York University College of Dentistry requested that the Review Committee recommend disposition of the culturally unidentifiable human remains of two individuals to the Tuscarora Nation of New York. The Review Committee considered the proposal at its October 30–31, 2009, meeting and recommended disposition of the human remains to the Tuscarora Nation of New York.

A March 4, 2010, letter from the Designated Federal Official, writing on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted the authorization for the College to effect disposition of the physical remains to the Tuscarora Nation of New York, contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St., New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998–9917, before July 12, 2010. Disposition of the human remains to the Tuscarora Nation of New York may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying the

Tuscarora Nation of New York that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 27, 2010

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010–14039 Filed 6–10–10; 8:45 am]

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

**[Investigation Nos. 731–TA–1174–1175 (Final)]**

### Seamless Refined Copper Pipe and Tube From China and Mexico

**AGENCY:** International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Scheduling of the final phase of antidumping investigations.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of the final phase of antidumping investigation Nos. 731–TA–1174–1175 (Final) under section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)) (the Act) to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of less-than-fair-value imports from China and Mexico of seamless refined copper pipe and tube, provided for in subheadings 7411.10.10 and 8415.90.80 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For purposes of these investigations, the Department of Commerce has defined the subject merchandise as “all seamless circular refined copper pipe and tubes, including redraw hollows, greater than or equal to 6 inches (152.4 mm) in length and measuring less than 12.130 inches (308.102 mm) (actual) in outside diameter (“OD”), regardless of wall thickness, bore (e.g., smooth, enhanced with innergrooves or ridges), manufacturing process (e.g., hot finished, cold-drawn, annealed), outer surface (e.g., plain or enhanced with grooves, ridges, fins, or gills), end finish (e.g., plain end, swaged end, flared end, expanded end, crimped end, threaded), coating (e.g., plastic, paint), insulation, attachments (e.g., plain, capped, plugged, with compression or other fitting), or physical configuration (e.g., straight, coiled bent, wound on spools). The scope covers, but is not limited to, seamless refined copper pipe and tube produced or comparable to the American Society for Testing and Materials (“ASTM”) ASTM–B42, ASTM–B68, ASTM–B75, ASTM–B88, ASTM–B88M, ASTM–B188, ASTM–B251, ASTM–B251M, ASTM–B280, ASTM–B302, ASTM–B306, ASTM–B359, ASTM–B743, ASTM–B819, and ASTM–B903 specifications and meeting the physical parameters described therein. Also included within the scope of these investigations are all sets of covered products, including “line sets” of seamless refined copper tubes (with or without fittings or insulation) suitable for connecting an outdoor air conditioner or heat pump to an indoor evaporator unit. The phrase “all sets of covered products” denotes any combination of items put up for sale that is comprised of merchandise subject to the scope.