

**FLORIDA****Manatee County**

Lamb House, Contributing resource in the Palmetto Historic District along the Manatee River, Palmetto, 86003166

**IDAHO****Ada County**

Beck, Albert, House (Tourtellotte and Hummel Architecture TR), 1101 Fort St., Boise, 82000179

A request for removal has been made for the following resources:

**OKLAHOMA****Johnston County**

Murray, Gov. William H., House, Off OK 78, Tishomingo, 84003066

**Okfuskee County**

Guthrie, Woody, House 301 S 1st St., Okemah, 75001569

[FR Doc. E6-3744 Filed 3-14-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-51-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions**

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before February 25, 2006.

Pursuant to section 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded by United States Postal Service, to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St. NW., 2280, Washington, DC 20240; by all other carriers, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1201 Eye St. NW., 8th floor, Washington DC 20005; or by fax, 202-371-6447. Written or faxed comments should be submitted by March 30, 2006.

**John W. Roberts,**

*Acting Chief, National Register/National Historic Landmarks Program.*

**FLORIDA****Leon County**

Lichgate on High Road, 1401 High Rd., Tallahassee, 06000211

**KENTUCKY****Cumberland County**

Baker, James, House, Columbia Rd., Burkesville, 06000212

**Fayette County**

Cadentown School, 705 Caden Ln., Lexington, 06000213  
Russell School, 201 W. Fifth St., Lexington, 06000215

**Mason County**

Russell Theatre, 9 E. Third St., Maysville, 06000216

**Oldham County**

Wildwood Farm, 3901 Axton Ln., Skylight, 06000214

**MISSOURI****Jefferson County**

Rozier, Louis J. and Harriet, House, 322 W. Clement, DeSoto, 06000221

**St. Louis County**

Bopp, William, House (Kirkwood MPS), 12120 Old Big Bend Rd., Kirkwood, 06000218  
Rockwood Court Apartments, 330 W. Lockwood, Webster Groves, 06000222  
Wildwood House, 40 Dames Court, Ferguson, 06000234  
St. Louis Independent City, Chouteau Building, 4030 Chouteau (also 1029 S. Vandeventer), St. Louis (Independent City), 06000220  
Council Plaza, 300 S. Grand Blvd., 212 S. Grand Blvd., 310 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis (Independent City), 06000217

**NORTH CAROLINA****Edgecombe County**

Batts House and Outbuildings, E side of U.S. 258 N, 2.05 mi. S of NC 1513 5098 U.S. 258 N, Tarboro, 06000226

**Forsyth County**

Dyer, James B. and Diana M., House, 1015 W. Kent Rd., Winston-Salem, 06000227

**Gaston County**

Loray Mill Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly bounded by S. Vance St., RR right-of-way, S. Hill St. and W. Franklin Blvd., Gastonia, 06000228

**Person County**

House of Wagstaff Farm, NE side NC 57, 1.4 mi. NW of jct. with NC 1300, Roxboro, 06000229

**Polk County**

Charlton Leland, 229 Greenville St., Saluda, 06000225

**Scotland County**

Evans, E. Herve, House, 400 W. Church St., Laurinburg, 06000224

**Wake County**

Ivey, Rufus J., House, (Wake County MPS), 6115 Louisburg, Raleigh, 06000223

**TENNESSEE****Giles County**

Bodenham (Colored) School, 830 Gimlet Creek Rd., Bodeham, 06000219

**UTAH****Davis County**

First National Bank of Layton, 50 W. Gentile St., Layton, 06000232

**Garfield County**

Henderson, William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth, House, 87 N. Main St. (Kodachrome Hwy), Cannonville, 06000230

**Uintah County**

Siddoway, William and Emily, House, (Vernal—Maeser, Utah MPS), 1055 N. Vernal Ave., Vernal, 06000231

**WISCONSIN****Grant County**

Courthouse Square Historic District, Cherry, Jefferson, Madison, and Maple Sts., Lancaster, 06000233

A request for REMOVAL has been made for the following resource:

**TENNESSEE****Williamson County**

Pointer, Henry, House (Williamson County MRA), US 31 S of Thompsons Station Thomsons Station vicinity, 88000332

[FR Doc. E6-3745 Filed 3-14-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-51-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde, CO**

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

Notice is here given in accordance with provisions of 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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde, CO. The human remains and associated funerary objects were found in Mesa Verde National Park's collections, mailed anonymously, removed from unknown locations and Montezuma County, CO.

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 superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park.

Mesa Verde National Park professional staff identified the cultural items and assessed the cultural affiliation of the cultural items in

consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, & Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; and Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas were unable to attend the Native American consultation meetings, but they requested and received the minutes of these proceedings.

In 1926, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were received as part of a large collection of prehistoric and ethnographic items donated to Mesa Verde National Park by a private citizen from Durango, CO. The human remains are from an unknown provenience. Osteological data cannot identify cultural affiliation. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a faunal bone.

In 1948, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were received at Mesa Verde National Park from a private citizen from Mancos, CO. The human remains were reportedly removed from a burial site about five miles north of Mesa Verde National Park's entrance in Montezuma County, CO. Exact provenience is unknown. Osteological data cannot identify cultural affiliation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1984, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were anonymously mailed to Mesa Verde National Park. The provenience for the human remains is unknown. Osteological data cannot identify cultural affiliation. No known individuals were identified. The cultural items that were commingled with the human remains are undiagnostic. The 49 associated

funerary objects are 47 faunal bone fragments and 2 small pieces of wood.

In 1989, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were received from Centuries Research in Montrose, CO, by Mesa Verde National Park. The provenience of the human remains is unknown. Osteological data cannot identify cultural affiliation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1991, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were received at Mesa Verde National Park from an anonymous donor. Information with the material indicated that the human remains were collected during the early 1900s by the donor's grandfather who worked for the Montezuma County Road Department. The provenience for the human remains is unknown. Osteological data cannot identify cultural affiliation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1995, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were found by curatorial staff conducting NAGPRA inventory in the Mesa Verde Research Center. The provenience for the human remains is unknown. Osteological data cannot identify cultural affiliation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 2001, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were found in the Mesa Verde Research Center during the storage upgrade project. One item had been transferred to Mesa Verde Research Center by the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO; the other two individuals had no documentation. The provenience for the human remains is unknown. Osteological data cannot identify cultural affiliation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Officials of Mesa Verde National Park have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 24 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Mesa Verde National Park also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 50 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 Mesa Verde National Park 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

associated funerary objects 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 February 2006, Mesa Verde National Park requested that the Review Committee recommend repatriation of the 24 culturally unidentifiable human remains and 50 associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. These 22 Indian tribes had requested the human remains and have demonstrated a cultural relationship to the region. The Review Committee considered the proposal at its March 3, 2006 meeting via teleconference, and recommended disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The National Park Service intends to convey the 50 associated funerary objects to the tribes pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 18f–2.

A March 3, 2006, letter from the Designated Federal Official on behalf of the chair of the Review Committee to the superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park transmitted the Review

Committee's recommendation that the park effect disposition of the physical remains of 24 culturally unidentifiable individuals and 50 associated funerary objects to the 22 Indian tribes listed above contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Larry Wiese, superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park, PO Box 8, Mesa Verde, CO 81330, telephone (970) 529-4600, before April 14, 2006. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Mesa Verde National Park is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, & Utah; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 7, 2006.

**Sherry Hutt**,

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E6-3704 Filed 3-14-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

**[Investigation No. 731-TA-1103 (Preliminary)]**

### Certain Activated Carbon From China

**AGENCY:** International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Institution of antidumping investigation and scheduling of a preliminary phase investigation.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of an investigation and commencement of preliminary phase antidumping investigation No. 731-TA-1103 (Preliminary) under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)) (the Act) to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that 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 imports from China of certain activated carbon,<sup>1</sup> provided for in subheading

<sup>1</sup>For purposes of this investigation, the product covered is certain activated carbon defined as a powdered, granular or pelletized carbon product obtained by "activating" with heat and steam various materials containing carbon, including but not limited to coal (including bituminous, lignite and anthracite), wood, coconut shells, olive stones, and peat. The thermal and steam treatments remove organic materials and create an internal pore structure in the carbon material. The producer can also use carbon dioxide gas (CO<sub>2</sub>) in place of steam in this process. The vast majority of the internal porosity developed during the high temperature steam (or CO<sub>2</sub> gas) activation process is a direct result of oxidation of a portion of the solid carbon atoms in the raw material, converting them into a gaseous form of carbon. This definition covers all forms of activated carbon that are activated by steam or CO<sub>2</sub>, regardless of raw material, grade, mixture, additives, further washing or post-activation chemical treatment (chemical or water washing, chemical impregnation or other treatment), or product form. Unless specifically excluded, this definition covers all physical forms of certain activated carbon, including powdered activated carbon ("PAC"), granular activated carbon ("GAC"), and pelletized activated carbon.

Excluded from this definition are chemically-activated carbons. The carbon-based raw material used in the chemical activation process is treated with a strong chemical agent, including but not limited to phosphoric acid or zinc chloride sulfuric acid, that dehydrates molecules in the raw material, and results in the formation of water that is removed from the raw material by moderate heat treatment. The activated carbon created by chemical activation has internal porosity developed primarily due to the action of the chemical dehydration agent. Chemically activated carbons are typically used to

3802.10.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless the Department of Commerce extends the time for initiation pursuant to section 732(c)(1)(B) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673a(c)(1)(B)), the Commission must reach a preliminary determination in antidumping investigations in 45 days, or in this case by April 24, 2006. The Commission's views are due at Commerce within five business days thereafter, or by May 1, 2006.

For further information concerning the conduct of this investigation and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 207).

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* March 8, 2006.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jim McClure (202-205-3191), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Background.**—This investigation is being instituted in response to a petition filed on March 8, 2006, by Calgon Carbon Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA, and Norit Americas, Inc., Marshall, TX.

activate raw materials with a lignocellulosic component such as cellulose, including wood, sawdust, paper mill waste and peat.

To the extent that an imported activated carbon product is a blend of steam and chemically activated carbons, products containing 50 percent or more steam (or CO<sub>2</sub> gas) activated carbons are within this definition, and those containing more than 50 percent chemically activated carbons are outside this definition.

Also excluded from this definition are reactivated carbons and activated carbon cloth. Reactivated carbons are previously used activated carbons that have had adsorbed materials removed from their pore structure after use through the application of heat, steam and/or chemicals. Activated carbon cloth is a woven textile fabric made of or containing activated carbon fibers. It is used in masks and filters and clothing of various types where a woven format is required.

Any activated carbon meeting the physical description of subject merchandise provided above that is not expressly excluded from this definition is included within the definition.