

Phoenix and Tucson Basins. While there are no radiocarbon dates from the Garden Canyon site, radiocarbon dates from Hohokam sites in other parts of Arizona suggest a temporal context for the Garden Canyon site of approximately A.D. 600–1400. The Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona claim the archeological Hohokam culture as ancestral. The Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona agree that the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona will assume responsibility for the repatriation and reburial of the unassociated funerary objects.

Officials of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca have determined that the cultural items described in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects at 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B): the cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca also have determined that, according to the definition of cultural affiliation at 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Charles Slaymaker, Ph.D., Department of the Army, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613, telephone (520) 533-9089, before

April 26, 2004. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca is responsible for notifying the

Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 29, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA

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 of the University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA. The remains were removed from three archeological sites in Riverside County, CA.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of California, Riverside professional staff

in consultation with the Cahuilla Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee, representing the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation, California; Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, California; Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California; Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation, California; Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, California; Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California; Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation, California; and Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California.

In 1990, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by the University of California, Riverside from the surface of archeological site CA-RIV-4070, Riverside County, CA. The human remains consist of a burned mandible fragment. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1991, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by the University of California, Riverside from the surface of archeological site CA-RIV-2199, Riverside County, CA. The human remains consist of the fragmentary distal end of a burned ulna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Fish bones found in test excavations at CA-RIV-2199 suggest that the site represents a shoreline settlement. Other artifacts recovered in test excavations at CA-RIV-2199 include several small cottonwood triangle and desert side-notched arrowpoints and approximately 300 ceramic sherds.

In 1991, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by the University of California, Riverside from the surface adjacent to archeological site CA-RIV-4169, Riverside County, CA. The human remains consist of a single burned pelvis fragment. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sites CA-RIV-2199, CA-RIV-4169, CA-RIV-4070 are part of a dense cluster of archeological sites that was once located along the shoreline of Lake Cahuilla. Large scale environmental changes around A.D. 1500 led to the complete evaporation of Lake Cahuilla. Sites along the prehistoric lakeshore generally date to shortly before A.D. 1500. CA-RIV-2199, CA-RIV-4169, and

CA-RIV-4070 are located within the area traditionally occupied by the desert division of the Cahuilla tribe, represented today by the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation, California; Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, California; and Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California. However, the inferred antiquity of the human remains suggests that they represent an ancestral population of a more broadly defined Cahuilla tribe.

Officials of the University of California, Riverside have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of California, Riverside, have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can reasonably be traced between the Native American human remains and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation, California; Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, California; Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California; Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation, California; Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, California; Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California; Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation, California; and Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Philip J. Wilke, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521-0418, telephone (909) 787-5524, before April 26, 2004. Repatriation of these human remains to the Cahuilla Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of California, Riverside is responsible for notifying the Cahuilla Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation, California; Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, California; Cahuilla

Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California; Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation, California; Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, California; Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California; Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation, California; and Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 10, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-1046 (Final)]

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol (THFA) From China

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Revised schedule for the subject investigation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 15, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jai Motwane (202) 205-3176, 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: On February 3, 2004, the Commission established a schedule for the conduct of the final phase of the subject investigation (69 FR 6005, February 9, 2004). Subsequently, the Department of Commerce extended the date for its final determination in the investigation from April 9, 2004 to June 10, 2004 (69 FR 12127, March 15, 2004). The Commission, therefore, is revising its schedule to conform with Commerce's new schedule.

The Commission's new schedule for the investigation is as follows: requests

to appear at the hearing must be filed with the Secretary to the Commission not later than June 7, 2004; the prehearing conference will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building at 9:30 a.m. on June 9, 2004; the prehearing staff report will be placed in the nonpublic record on May 28, 2004; the deadline for filing prehearing briefs is June 7, 2004; the hearing will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building at 9:30 a.m. on June 14, 2004; the deadline for filing posthearing briefs is June 21, 2004; the Commission will make its final release of information on July 8, 2004; and final party comments are due on July 12, 2004.

For further information concerning this investigation see the Commission's notice cited above and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and C (19 CFR part 207).

Authority: This investigation is being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.21 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 19, 2004.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 04-6692 Filed 3-24-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA")

Consistent with Departmental policy 28 CFR § 50.7, 38 FR 19029, and 42 U.S.C. § 9622(d), notice is hereby given that on March 8, 2004, a proposed consent decree in *United States v. Atlantic Richfield Company, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 02-CV-0485E, was lodged with the United States District Court for the Western District of New York.

In this action, the United States sought recovery of response costs, pursuant to Section 107(a) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a), incurred related to the Sinclair Refinery Superfund Site located in the Village and Town of Wellsville, Allegany County, New York. The Consent Decree requires settling defendant Atlantic Richfield Company to pay \$1,834,712 to the United States reimbursement of past response costs incurred with respect to the Site, and to pay all future oversight costs incurred