

Given such a specific cultural designation, the interments likely date to the Historic or contemporary period, from the late 17th to the early 20th century. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that the Gila Valley in Arizona is within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the O'odham people during the Historic period. The present-day groups representing the O'odham people are the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, also 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 the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, 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 human remains should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496–3702, before July 21, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and

Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 11, 2004

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 04–13925 Filed 6–18–04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA**

**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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The human remains were removed from Sandoval County, NM.

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; 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; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation,

Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

In 1935, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from an unknown site northwest of Albuquerque, Sandoval County, NM, by Gordon Vivian. The remains were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Clyde Kluckhohn in the same year. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The interments most likely date to the Historic period (post-A.D. 1540). Museum documentation describes the human remains as “Navajo” and states that they were found beneath the ground level of a hogan in “Valle Citos on the Puerco,” probably Vallecito del Rio Puerco, which is located in Sandoval County, 60 to 65 miles northwest of Albuquerque, NM. Based on the specific cultural attribution and the geographical information, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology has determined that the human remains are most likely those of Navajo individuals. The present-day group representing the Navajo people is the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also 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 the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496–3702, before July 21, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for

notifying the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; 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; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 10, 2004

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 04-13929 Filed 6-18-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: The University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR

**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 Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR. The human remains were removed from an unknown site presumed to be in Alaska.

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 University of Arkansas professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bering Straits Foundation, a nonprofit organization representing the interests of the Bering Straits Native Corporation. Representatives of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation; Calista Corporation; Koniag, Inc.; NANA Regional Corporation; and North Slope Borough, a governmental organization that represents the interests of Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, were also invited to consult but did not participate.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered from an unknown site presumed to be in Alaska. The human remains had become part of the University of Arkansas collection by 1960. The human remains consist of a skull and lower jaw of an approximately 20- to 34-year-old male. A catalog card identifies the human remains as an "skimo skull."

Eskimo, a term of uncertain derivation, was widely used to refer to Inupiaq- and Yup'ik-speaking Alaska Native populations of northern and western Alaska. Today, Alaska Natives are represented at the local level by village councils and corporations and at the regional level by regional corporations. The regional corporations with sizeable Inupiaq and Yup'ik populations are the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation; Bering Straits Native Corporation; Bristol Bay Native Corporation; Calista Corporation; Koniag, Inc.; and NANA Regional Corporation.

Officials of the University of Arkansas have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Arkansas also 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 the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation; Bering Straits Native Corporation; Bristol Bay Native Corporation; Calista Corporation; Koniag, Inc.; and NANA Regional Corporation.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Mary Suter, Curator of Collections, The University Museum, University of Arkansas, Museum Building, Fayetteville, AR 72701, telephone (479) 575-3456, before July

21, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation; Bering Straits Native Corporation; Bristol Bay Native Corporation; Calista Corporation; Koniag, Inc.; and NANA Regional Corporation may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Arkansas is responsible for notifying the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation; Bering Straits Foundation; Bering Straits Native Corporation; Bristol Bay Native Corporation; Calista Corporation; Koniag, Inc.; NANA Regional Corporation; and North Slope Borough that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 11, 2004

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 04-13927 Filed 6-18-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-50-S**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-130 (Second Review)]

### Chloropicrin From China

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Scheduling of an expedited five-year review concerning the antidumping duty order on chloropicrin from China.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of an expedited review pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(3)) (the Act) to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on chloropicrin from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. For further information concerning the conduct of this review 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, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 4, 2004.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Blair Cantfil (202-205-1888 or [Blair.Cantfil@usitc.gov](mailto:Blair.Cantfil@usitc.gov)), 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