

"unassociated funerary objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

In 1965, 33 unassociated funerary objects were removed from the Rancho site (CA-RIV-364), a documented cremation and burial site, Riverside County, CA, by Dr. Joseph L. Charkoff. The objects are 21 Tizon Brown pottery sherds, 1 lathe-turned ink bottle, 3 glass fragments, 1 basalt core, 1 unmodified basalt flake, 1 unmodified stone flake, 1 brass button, 1 burned deer bone, 1 porcelain plate fragment, and 2 unmodified quartz flakes. Dr. Charkoff donated these cultural items to the University of California, Los Angeles the same year.

The Rancho site (CA-RIV-364) is close to the present-day Pechanga Reservation, in the valley of Temecula Creek. Geographical location and archeological and oral traditional evidence support the association of this site with precontact and historic village sites within the territory of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California. The site is well known, by both oral tradition and archeological documentation, to be a precontact and postcontact cremation and burial site. Members of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Committee identified the artifacts collected there as part of the traditional Luiseno cremation and memorial offering rites. According to Raymond Basquez, Chairperson of the tribal Cultural Resources Department, Elder, and traditional religious leader, when traditional cremation practices gave way after contact to inhumation, Luiseno peoples' personal possessions often were collected, burned, and placed at traditional cremation/ cemetery areas. Some artifacts, such as the plate fragment, broken glass, lathe-turned inkbottle, and metal button, appear to date to the Spanish or Mexican period (late 1700s-early 1800s) in California. The Tizon Brown pottery sherds are consistent with a Late Prehistoric and historic age.

Officials of the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (3)(B), the 33 objects listed 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of Native American individuals. Officials of the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these unassociated funerary objects and the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these unassociated funerary objects should contact Diana Wilson, UCLA NAGPRA Coordinator, Office of the Vice Chancellor, Research, University of California, Los Angeles, Box 951405, Los Angeles, California 90095-1405, telephone (310) 825-1864, before November 25, 2002. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Officials of the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History are responsible for notifying officials of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 25, 2002

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA. These human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Colfax Ferry site (16-NA-15), Rapids Parish, LA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25

U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal Agency that has control of these 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 and associated funerary objects was made by the Williamson Museum professional staff and representatives of the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

In 1959-1960, human remains were discovered by Dr. Clarence H. Webb during archeological excavations at the Colfax Ferry site (16-NA-15), Rapids Parish, LA. While most of the human remains were left in situ, the remains of seven individuals were removed by Dr. Webb and donated to the Williamson Museum in 1991. No known individuals were identified. The 74 associated funerary objects are 3 spoon fragments, 1 pewter spoon handle, 2 wrought nails, 19 cut nails, 2 pair of scissors, 1 pin, 2 iron tools, 1 butcher knife handle, 1 table knife, 1 long flattened iron tube, 1 ferrous can (fragments), 1 ferrous can or kettle (fragments), 10 wire rim can fragments, 1 brass disc, 1 silver earring dangle, 6 circular silver ornaments, 1 peppermint bottle, 2 French glass bottles, 1 goblet base, 2 cloth fragments, 3 gunflints, 1 lead musket ball, 1 quartz strike-a-lite, 1 can of vermilion, 1 flint flake, 1 triangular chert biface, and 7 European ceramic sherds (banded ware, blue-edged ware, cream ware). Dr. Webb donated other items from the Colfax Ferry site (16-NA-15) to the Louisiana Division of Archaeology.

The funerary objects recovered from the Colfax Ferry site (16-NA-15) indicate that these human remains and associated funerary objects were most likely interred between 1764 and 1820. Historiographic data, oral traditions, and information gained in consultation concerning the collection indicate that the Colfax Ferry site (16-NA-15) is located in the area occupied by the Pascagoula and Biloxi Indians during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Descendants of the Pascagoula and Biloxi Indians are represented by the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

Officials of the Williamson Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9) and 2 (10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Williamson Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (3)(A), the 74 associated funerary objects

listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of a death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Williamson Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Pete Gregory, Director, Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA 71457, telephone (318) 357-4364, before November 25, 2002. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Williamson Museum is responsible for notifying the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 30, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 731-TA-1014-1018 (Preliminary)]

Polyvinyl Alcohol from China, Germany, Japan, Korea, and Singapore

Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)) (the Act), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from China, Germany, Japan, and Korea of polyvinyl alcohol, provided for in subheading 3905.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The Commission also determines that imports of polyvinyl

alcohol from Singapore are negligible and therefore its investigation with regard to Singapore is terminated pursuant to section 733(a) of the Act.²

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to §207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the Department of Commerce of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under section 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under section 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Background

On September 5, 2002, a petition was filed with the Commission and Commerce by Celanese Chemicals, Ltd. of Dallas, TX and E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, DE, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of polyvinyl alcohol from China, Germany, Japan, Korea, and Singapore. Accordingly, effective September 5, 2002, the Commission instituted antidumping duty investigations Nos. 731-TA-1014-1018 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of September 13, 2002 (67 FR 58076). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on September 26, 2002, and all persons who requested the

opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on October 21, 2002. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3553 (October 2002), entitled Polyvinyl Alcohol from China, Germany, Japan, Korea, and Singapore: Investigations Nos. 731-TA-1014-1018 (Preliminary).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: October 22, 2002.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 02-27229 Filed 10-24-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and the Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed consent decree in *United States v. National Cooperative Refinery Association*, Civil Action No. 02-1363WEB, was lodged on October 11, 2002, with the United States District Court for the District of Kansas. The consent decree requires defendants National Cooperative Refinery Association to perform injunctive relief, requiring the cleaning and removal from service of two oil pipelines and to pay a total of \$950,000 in civil penalties by electronic funds transfer to the United States Department of Justice, Mellon Bank.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environmental and Natural Resources Division, PO Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044-7611, and should refer to *United States v. National Cooperative Refinery Association*, DOJ Ref. #90-5-1-1-06025.

The proposed consent decree may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, 1200 Epic Center, 301 N. Main, Wichita, KS 67202 and at U.S. EPA Region 7, 901 N. 5th Street, Kansas City, KS 66101. A copy of the consent decree may also be obtained by mail from the Consent Decree Library, PO Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice,

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² Commissioner Lynn M. Bragg dissenting.