

The Neville Public Museum of Brown County has determined that the wampum belt is an object of cultural patrimony that has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. Cultural affiliation with the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin, and the museum's determination that the wampum belt is an object of cultural patrimony, are based on museum documentation and oral history, as well as consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin that indicates that no individual had or has the right to alienate a wampum belt.

Officials of the Neville Public Museum of Brown County have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), the one cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Officials of the Neville Public Museum of Brown County 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 object of cultural patrimony and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the one object of cultural patrimony should contact Eugene Umberger, Director, Neville Public Museum of Brown County, 210 Museum Place, Green Bay, WI 54303, telephone (920) 448-4460, before September 26, 2005. Repatriation of the object of cultural patrimony to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Neville Public Museum of Brown County is responsible for notifying the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 26, 2005.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 05-16882 Filed 8-24-05; 8:45 am]

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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.

This notice rescinds the **Federal Register** Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items of December 10, 2003, FR Doc. 03-30567, page 68950. This notice changes the cultural items described in the previously published notice from unassociated funerary objects to associated funerary objects and adds the human remains representing a minimum of one individual.

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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from West Warwick, Kent County, RI.

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 and associated funerary objects. 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 Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

In 1957, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from West Warwick, Kent County, RI, by Dave Straight. The human remains were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Massachusetts Archaeological Society through Maurice Robbins later that same year. The human remains were found during the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology's inventory process after the publication of the Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items on December 10, 2003. The two associated funerary objects are one bag of bark fragments and one box of brass kettle fragments.

This interment most likely dates to the post-contact period or later (post

A.D. 1500). Copper and brass kettles were European trade items, and therefore support a post-contact temporal context for the burial. In addition, museum documentation describes the human remains as "Narragansett." Such a specific attribution suggests that the burial dates to the Historic period. The burial context indicates that the burial was of a Native American. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that West Warwick, RI, is within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Narragansett people during the Contact period. The present-day tribe representing the Narragansett people is the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the two 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. Lastly, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 associated funerary objects and the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 September 26, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 22, 2005

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 05-16881 Filed 8-24-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion:
University of Oregon Museum of
Natural History, Eugene, OR, and U.S.
Department of Defense, Army Corps of
Engineers, Portland District, Portland,
OR; Correction**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

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 and associated funerary objects for which the University of Oregon Museum of Natural History, Eugene, OR, and the U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR, have joint responsibility. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from archeological sites on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land located within the John Day Dam project area in Morrow County, OR, and Benton County, WA.

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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the number of human remains and associated funerary objects reported in a notice of inventory completion published in the **Federal Register** on October 8, 2003 (FR Doc. 03-25535, pages 58139-5140).

In June 2004, representatives of the cultural resources staff of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon examined the faunal collections from sites 45 BN 64 (Eye site), 45 BN 77, 45 BN 81, and 35 MW 10 (Tom's Camp site), for human remains and associated funerary objects that might have been misidentified. The Collections Director and Physical Anthropologist for the University of Oregon Museum of Natural History examined the materials from the faunal collections that the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon identified for re-examination. The examination by the Collections Director and Physical Anthropologist identified human remains representing one additional individual and one

associated funerary object from site 45 BN 81 and one associated funerary object from site 35 MW 10. In light of the findings from these examinations, the original notice of inventory is amended to include additions to the minimum number of individuals and associated funerary objects from 45 BN 81 site, and an addition of one associated funerary object for site 35 MW 10 (Tom's Camp).

The October 8, 2003 notice is corrected by substituting the following paragraphs:

The following paragraph is substituted for paragraph 11:

In 1963, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 45 BN 81 on Blalock Island, Benton County, WA, in the Columbia River within the John Day Dam project area. No known individuals were identified. The 72 associated funerary objects are 11 glass beads, 14 shell beads, 1 piece of copper, 1 copper button, 1 large maul, 3 points, 1 graver, 1 knife, 3 scrapers, 2 chert fragments, 23 flakes, 12 identified bones and 1 piece of charcoal.

The following paragraph is substituted for paragraph 13:

In 1967, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Tom's Camp site (35 MW 10), 3 miles west of the former town of Boardman, Morrow County, OR, on the south bank of the Columbia River, in the John Day Dam project area. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a dentalium shell bead.

The following paragraph is substituted for paragraph 16:

Officials of the Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 21 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 954 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 the Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District 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 associated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally

affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mr. Bert Rader, NAGPRA Coordinator, Environmental Resources Branch, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, OR 97208-2946, telephone (503) 808-4766, before September 26, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Army Corp of Engineers, Portland District is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 26, 2005

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 05-16883 Filed 8-24-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree
Under the Clean Air Act**

In accordance with Departmental Policy, 28 U.S.C. 50.7, notice is hereby given that on August 18, 2005, a proposed Consent Decree in *United States v. Cosmed Group, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 05353ML, was lodged with the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island.

In this action the United States, on behalf of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), filed a complaint against Cosmed Group, Inc. ("Cosmed") alleging various violations of the Clean Air Act and the Illinois State Implementation Plan, concerning Cosmed's current or former facilities in Coventry, RI, South Plainfield, NJ, Baltimore, MD, Waukegan, IL, Grand Prairie, TX, and San Diego, CA. Under the terms of the proposed settlement, Cosmed will pay a civil penalty of \$500,000 million and fund Supplemental Environmental Projects providing environmental and public health benefits in and around Camden, NJ, Lake County, IL, Dallas, TX, and San Diego, CA at a cost of \$1 million.

The Department of Justice will receive for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication comments relating to the Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources