

10.2 (e), 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 Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho. Representatives of any other tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dave Sisson, Cottonwood District Office, BLM, Route 3, Box 181, Cottonwood, ID 83522; telephone: (208) 962-3782 before April 8, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

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

Dated: March 3, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, RI

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The four objects are a soapstone bowl, two soapstone bowl fragments, and a string of whelk shell beads. The accession information regarding these objects has been lost since the date of acquisition.

Consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Narragansett Indian Tribe indicates the soapstone bowl is used for the Ceremony of the Green Corn, and would also be used in baptismal ceremonies. Consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Narragansett Indian Tribe also indicates that the inclusion of soapstone bowls, soapstone bowl fragments and

whelk shell beads is consistent with traditional Narragansett burial practice.

The three objects from Westerly, RI are glass bottles, beads, and a wampum bracelet. Museum documentation indicates they were recovered in 1835 from burials at the railhead site in Westerly, RI; and were purchased by the Rhode Island Historical Society from Mr. Chesebrough that same year.

Based on funerary objects, this railhead site has been determined to be a Narragansett burial site during the historic period (approximately 16th century until the late 1600s). Historical documents and archeological evidence indicates this area was occupied by the Narragansett Indian Tribe during this period.

The 19 objects from Charlestown, RI are pewter latten spoons, glass rum bottles, a sword handle, copper pots, glass vials, a flute, gold effigy comb, man's gold ring, a disk, a stove ornament and hanging chain, two silver thimbles, a copper snuff box, a copper spoon, strings of glass beads, and loose glass beads. Museum documentation indicates these objects were excavated from the burial site in 1859; and were given to the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1877 by C.W. Parsons and Charles Cross, as well as other members of the Society.

The site from which these objects were taken is a historically documented Narragansett burial site stated to be the grave of Princess Weunquesh, a daughter of Ninigret who died about 1660. The type and style of these objects date from that era. No human remains from this grave are in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

The 14 objects from Charlestown, RI are pewter latten spoons. Museum documentation regarding the accession of these objects by the Rhode Island Historical Society has been lost.

The site from which these objects were taken is a historically documented Narragansett burial site stated to be the grave of the second (unmarried) daughter of Ninigret who died in 1660. The type and style of these objects date from that era. No human remains from this grave are in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

The 24 objects from the Arnolda site in Charlestown, RI are a 16th century Portuguese cannon, four blocks of ochre, 12 pipes and pipe fragments, a sword fragment, a buckshot mold, two glass rods, glass beads, and three ceramic sherds. Museum documentation indicates these objects were excavated in 1921 and 1925 from burials from the Arnolda site on the property of J. Arnold and were donated to the Rhode Island Historical Society about 1925.

The Arnolda site is a historically documented Narragansett burial site used during the historic era, based on manner of interment and the types of funerary objects present.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Rhode Island Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 64 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 an Native American individual. Officials of the Rhode Island Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these 64 items and the Narragansett Indian Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Narragansett Indian Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Linda Eppich, Curator, or Albert T. Klyberg, Director, Rhode Island Historical Society, 110 Benevolent St., Providence, RI 02906, telephone: (401) 331-8575 before April 8, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the Narragansett Indian Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

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

Dated: March 3, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 98-5917 Filed 3-6-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Westerly, RI in the Possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, RI

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human

remains and associated funerary objects from Westerly, RI in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, RI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Rhode Island Historical Society, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, and the Public Archaeology Lab professional staffs in consultation with representatives of Narragansett Indian Tribe.

In 1835, human remains representing one individual (a hair lock) were recovered from a railhead site in Westerly, RI and sold to the Rhode Island Historical Society by Mr. Chesebrough. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include a string of beads, wampum, and a wampum shell bracelet.

Based on funerary objects, this railhead site has been determined to be a Narragansett burial site during the historic period (approximately 16th century until the late 1600s). Historical documents and archeological evidence indicates this area was occupied by the Narragansett Indian Tribe during this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Rhode Island Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Rhode Island Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the three 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 Rhode Island Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Narragansett Indian Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Narragansett Indian Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Linda Eppich, Curator, or Albert T. Klyberg, Director, Rhode Island Historical Society, 110 Benevolent St., Providence, RI 02906, telephone (401) 331-8575, before April 8, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Narragansett Indian Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

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

Dated: March 3, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 98-5918 Filed 3-6-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Central Valley Project Improvement Act, California

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of extension of time for review of the draft programmatic environmental impact statement (DPEIS); correction.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has changed the time for the public hearing to be held on April 8, 1998, in Oakland, California, regarding the DPEIS for the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA). Comments may be submitted in accordance with the notice published in the **Federal Register** on December 31, 1997 (62 FR 68299).

DATES: The Oakland public hearing will now be held at 7:00 p.m. on April 8, 1998, instead of 2:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The hearing will be held at the Oakland Federal Building, 1301 Clay Street, Oakland, California.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information contact Mr. Alan Candlish, Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, MP-120, Sacramento CA 95825, telephone: (916) 978-5190.

Dated: February 27, 1998.

Kirk C. Rodgers,

Deputy Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 98-5943 Filed 3-6-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 98-6]

Nora Brayshaw, M.D.; Revocation of Registration

On October 7, 1997, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), issued an Order to Show Cause to Nora Brayshaw, M.D. (Respondent), of Sausalito, California.

The Order to Show Cause notified her of an opportunity to show cause as to why DEA should not revoke her DEA Certificate of Registration AB9072618, and deny any pending applications for renewal of such registration pursuant to 823(f) and 824, for reason that she is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in the State of California.

By letter dated November 8, 1997, Respondent, through counsel, filed a request for a hearing, and the matter was docketed before Administrative Law Judge Mary Ellen Bittner. On November 18, 1997, Judge Bittner issued an Order for Prehearing Statements. On November 20, 1997, the Government filed a Motion for Summary Disposition, alleging that effective January 16, 1997, the Medical Board of California (Board) revoked Respondent's license to practice medicine in California and therefore, she is not authorized to handle controlled substances in that state. Respondent submitted a response dated December 8, 1997, to the Government's motion, arguing that the revocation by the Board is under review, and therefore is not a final decision. Respondent further agreed that no action should be taken by DEA "until the California matter is final."

On January 6, 1998, Judge Bittner issued her Opinion and Recommended Ruling, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision, finding that Respondent lacked authorization to handle controlled substances in the State of California; granting the Government's Motion for Summary Disposition; and recommending that Respondent's DEA Certificate of Registration be revoked. Neither party filed exceptions to her opinion, and on February 9, 1998, Judge Bittner transmitted the record of these proceedings to the Acting Deputy Administrator.

The Acting Deputy Administrator has considered the record in its entirety, and pursuant to 21 CFR 1316.67, hereby issues his final order based upon findings of fact and conclusions of law as hereinafter set forth. The Acting Deputy Administrator adopts, in full, the Opinion and Recommended Ruling, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision of the Administrative Law Judge.

The Acting Deputy Administrator finds that by a Decision effective January 16, 1997, the Board adopted the proposed decision of an Administrative Law Judge of the Board recommending the revocation of Respondent's license to practice medicine in the State of California. Respondent argues that her DEA registration should not be revoked