

to the Tribal-State Compact For Regulation of Class III Gaming Between the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians and the State of Oregon, which was executed on June 21, 1996.

DATES: This action is effective September 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George T. Skibine, Director, Indian Gaming Management Staff, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20240, (202) 219-4068.

Dated: August 13, 1996.

Michael J. Anderson,
Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.
[FR Doc. 96-22437 Filed 9-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

Bureau of Land Management

[AZ-054-06-1990-00; 1535]

Arizona, Notice of Change of Mailing Address and Telephone Number

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the new mailing address and phone number for the Bureau of Land Management, Lake Havasu Field Office, Lake Havasu City, Arizona. The new mailing address and phone number for the Lake Havasu Field Office is 2610 Sweetwater Avenue, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406 (520) 505-1200.

DATES: Effective August 26, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management, Lake Havasu Field Office, 2610 Sweetwater Avenue, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406 (520) 505-1200.

Dated: August 20, 1996.

Robert M. Henderson,
Acting Field Manager.
[FR Doc. 96-22500 Filed 9-03-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-32-P

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Gambell, AK, in the Control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects

in the control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK. These human remains and associated funerary objects are currently in the possession of the University of Alaska Museum.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Bureau of Land Management professional staff and University of Alaska Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Gambell.

Between 1972-1973, human remains representing 53 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations near Sekloghyaget (or "Old Gambell") site, a nineteenth century habitation section of Gambell, AK, the Troutman Lake site, a 19th century grave site near Gambell, AK, and a 19th century habitation site near modern Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The 142 associated funerary objects include abraders, a blubber scraper, buttons, foreshafts, ground slate tools, a ground slate point, faunal remains, walrus tusks and tusk fragments, chert flakes, pottery sherds, unworked stone, and a winged object.

The three sites listed above have been identified as 19th century habitation and cemetery areas at or near the Native Village of Gambell through historical documentation, cultural items found at the sites, and oral history.

In 1939, human remains representing four individuals were recovered by Louis Giddings at the Ayveghyaget site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. Between 1972-1973, human remains representing three individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the vicinity of the Ayveghyaget site. No known individuals were identified. Three associated funerary objects recovered include ground slate, worked ivory and faunal remains.

In 1939, human remains representing three individuals were recovered by Louis Giddings from the Kitngipalak site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. Between 1972-1973, human remains representing 133 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally unauthorized excavations from the Kitngipalak site. No known individuals were identified. The 328 associated funerary objects include ground slate tools, chert flakes, worked ivory, faunal remains, a whetstone, abraders and ulu blades.

In 1967, human remains representing 24 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the vicinity of the Ayveghyaget and Mayaghaaq sites, precontact habitation sites near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are faunal remains.

In 1968, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Pagughileq site, a precontact habitation site on BLM land, and donated to the University of Alaska Museum by a State of Alaska employee in 1985. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1972-1973, human remains representing 36 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the vicinity of the Mayaghaaq site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The 57 associated funerary objects include ivory harpoon heads, faunal remains, ground slate fragments, ulu blades, and ivory fragments.

Between 1972-1973, human remains representing seventeen individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the Dovlaqhyaget site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The 24 associated funerary objects include worked bone and ivory, faunal remains, ground slate points and a winged object.

In 1950, human remains representing eighteen individuals were donated to the University of Alaska Museum by a private individual after being illegally removed from BLM lands in the vicinity of Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1962, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from BLM lands during legally authorized excavations in the vicinity of Gambell, AK by Otto Geist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The precontact sites and sites in the vicinity of Gambell, AK listed above have been identified as occupied during the Okvik, Old Bering Sea, and Punuk periods based on site organization, habitation structures, cultural material, and Carbon0914 assays. The Carbon0914 assays and ethnohistorical data indicate these occupations represent a continuity of cultural occupation of St. Lawrence Island from approximately 300 AD to the historically documented epidemic and famine of 1879 AD. The associated funerary objects from the ten sites located at or near Gambell are

stylistically and functionally consistent with the Gambell cultural development sequence. Additionally, the present-day Native residents of Gambell are the documented descendants of the survivors of the 1879 epidemic and famine. Oral history evidence provided by representatives of the Native Village of Gambell indicates on-going recognition of the above Gambell grave sites as traditional burial grounds.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 294 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 556 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 Bureau of Land Management 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 Native Village of Gambell.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Native Village of Gambell. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Robert E. King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Avenue, 1B13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599; telephone: (907) 271-5510, before [thirty days after publication in the Federal Register]. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Native Village of Gambell may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 29, 1996.

Francis P. McManamon,
Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program.
[FR Doc. 96-22495 Filed 9-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310097009F

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: September 11, 1996 at 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street S.W., Washington, DC 20436.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agenda for future meeting.
2. Minutes.
3. Ratification List.
4. Inv. No. 731-TA-750 (Preliminary)—(Vector Supercomputers from Japan)—briefing and vote.
5. Outstanding action jackets: None.

In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

By order of the Commission:

Issued: August 30, 1996.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-22637 Filed 8-30-96; 1:16pm]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-U

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, and Section 122 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9622, notice is hereby given that on August 26, 1996, a proposed Partial Consent Decree in *United States v. Metallics, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 96-C-0275-S, was lodged, with the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. This consent decree represents a settlement of claims of the United States and the State of Wisconsin against the Town of Onalaska, Wisconsin for reimbursement of response costs and injunctive relief in connection with the Onalaska Municipal Landfill site ("Site") pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 *et seq.*

Under this settlement between the United States, the State of Wisconsin, and the Town of Onalaska, the Town will pay the United States \$482,550 in partial reimbursement of response costs incurred by the Environmental Protection Agency at the Site, perform operation and maintenance activities at the site throughout the contemplated thirty-year remedial action, provide access to the site and to properties adjacent to the site, and impose conservation easements on such properties consistent with their location adjacent to a wildlife refuge, and institute appropriate institutional controls.

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 of the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, and should refer to *United States v. Metallics, Inc.*, D.J. Ref. 90-11-3-605B.

The proposed Consent Decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney, Western District of Wisconsin, 120 North Henry Street, Room 420, Madison, Wisconsin 53703, at the Region 5 Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590, and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 624-0892. A copy of the proposed Consent Decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. In requesting a copy, please enclose a check in the amount of \$11.75 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Walker Smith,

Deputy Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 96-22467 Filed 9-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 95-41]

Johnson Matthey, Inc.; Termination of Proceedings

On May 8, 1995, the Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) issued a final order granting the September 14, 1992, application of Johnson Matthey, Inc. (Johnson Matthey) to register as a bulk manufacturer of methylphenidate, subject to certain conditions. (Johnson Matthey I) 60 FR 26050 (May 16, 1995). On January 2, 1996, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit denied a petition for review of that final order. *MD Pharmaceutical, Inc. v. Drug Enforcement Administration*, Docket No. 95-1267, 1996 U.S. App. Lexis 1229 (D.C. Cir. 1996).

In the meantime, on February 24, 1995, Johnson Matthey filed an application for calendar year 1995 for registration as a bulk manufacturer of various Schedule I and II controlled substances, including methylphenidate, notice of which was filed in the Federal