

(Aquinnah), and the non-Federally-recognized Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council.

In 1981, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service archeological survey in the area of the Salt Pond, located within park boundaries in Eastham, MA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. A Jack's Reef corner-notched point found at the survey site, along with radiocarbon samples from nearby test pits, indicate that the human remains are dated to the Middle Woodland period (A.D. 100–1000).

On July 13, 1983, human remains representing one individual were collected by visitors to the park from an eroding dune area on Griffin Island in Wellfleet, MA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. On the basis of the state of preservation of the remains as well as material from other archeological survey sites in the immediate area, these remains are dated to the Middle to Late Woodland period (A.D. 500.0–1600). Archeological evidence indicates a continuity of occupation during the Middle and Late Woodland to the Historic period. Historical documentation indicates that the Nauset people occupied the outer Cape Cod area in the early 1600s. Some descendants of the Nausets are believed to have been absorbed by the Wampanoag people in the 1700s.

Based on the above-mentioned information, the Cape Cod National Seashore superintendent has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. The Cape Cod National Seashore superintendent also has determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Wampanoag Confederation, whose membership consists of the Federally-recognized Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), and the non-Federally-recognized Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation, and Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally

affiliated with these human remains should contact Maria Burks, Superintendent, Cape Cod National Seashore, 99 Marconi Site Road, South Wellfleet, MA 02667, telephone (508) 349-3785, before May 21, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Wampanoag Confederation, whose membership consists of the Federally-recognized Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), and the non-Federally-recognized Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 22, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01–9752 Filed 4–19–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Nevada State Museum, Carson City, NV

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

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 in the possession of the Nevada State Museum, Carson City, NV.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2(c). 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 was made by Nevada State Museum professional staff in consultation with Leland Bliss, chairman of the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada.

In the early 1900s, human remains representing one individual were removed from the vicinity of Lovelock, NV, by John T. Reid. These remains were donated to the Nevada Historical Society after Mr. Reid's death by his

brother, Paul Reid, in 1941. The Nevada Historical Society is an agency within the Nevada State Division of Museums and History. No known individual was identified. The seven associated funerary objects are a rifle barrel, a metal pipe, cloth, shoes, a mammal bone, and wood fragments.

Osteological evidence indicates that these human remains represent a Native American. The dental patterns are characteristic of post-1840s diet. The presence of a rifle and Euro-American clothing also date the remains to the post-1840s. The location where the human remains were found is within the known historic territory of the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada. Both tribal oral history and historical evidence document that this group has occupied the Lovelock area since before the 1840s.

In the early 1900s, human remains representing one individual were removed from the vicinity of Lovelock, NV, by John T. Reid. These remains were donated to the Nevada Historical Society after Mr. Reid's death by his brother, Paul Reid, in 1941. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Morphological evidence indicates that this individual is a Native American. The teeth exhibit caries, a condition common in post-contact Native American remains, which are rare in prehistoric individuals from western Nevada. The location where the human remains were found is within the known historic territory of the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada. Both tribal oral history and historical evidence document that this group have occupied the Lovelock area since before the 1840s.

In the early 1900s, human remains representing one individual were removed from the vicinity of Lovelock, NV, by John T. Reid. These remains were donated to the Nevada Historical Society after Mr. Reid's death by his brother, Paul Reid, in 1941. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological evidence indicates that these human remains are Native American. A piece of glass found in the vicinity of the remains tentatively dates the remains to a post-1840s time period. The location where the human remains were found is within the known historic territory of the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada. Both tribal oral history and historical evidence document that this group has occupied the Lovelock area since before the 1840s.

Based on morphological evidence, these human remains are determined to be Native American. Dental characteristics and objects from the vicinity of the burials provisionally date the remains to a post-1840s context. The locations of all of the burials are within the known historic territory of the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada. Tribal oral history and historic records document the presence of this group in this region of Nevada prior to Euro-American contact.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Nevada State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nevada State Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the seven 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 Nevada State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 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 Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Alanah Woody, Nevada Division of Museums and History NAGPRA Coordinator, 600 North Carson Street, Carson City, NV 89701, telephone (775) 687-4810, extension 229, before May 21, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 30, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01-9822 Filed 4-19-01; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: April 25, 2001 at 11 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street S.W., Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205-2000.

STATUS: Open to the public.

Matters To Be Considered

1. Agenda for future meeting: none.
2. Minutes.
3. Ratification List.
4. Inv. No. 731-TA-924 (Preliminary) (Mussels from Canada)—briefing and vote. (The Commission is currently scheduled to transmit its determination to the Secretary of Commerce on April 26, 2001; Commissioners' opinions are currently scheduled to be transmitted to the Secretary of Commerce on May 3, 2001.)

5. Inv. No. 731-TA-706 (Review) (Canned Pineapple Fruit from Thailand)—briefing and vote. (The Commission is currently scheduled to transmit its determination and Commissioners' opinions to the Secretary of Commerce on May 8, 2001.)
6. 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.

Issued: April 17, 2001.

By Order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01-10009 Filed 4-18-01; 3:38 pm]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Amendments to Consent Decree

Under 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that on March 29, 2001, amendments to the Consent Decree filed in *United States v. Marine Shale Processors, Inc.*, Civ. No. CV90-1240, were lodged with the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana. The original Consent Decree was filed on February 19, 1998, and was modified by an Order of the Court dated February 23, 1999.

In this action against Marine Shale Processors, Inc., ("MSP") the United States sought to recover civil penalties and enjoin violations of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

("RCRA"), 42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*, the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, and the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7413. The United States also sought relief under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9604, 9606, and 9607. MSP operated a facility in Morgan City, Louisiana that treated hazardous waste by combustion.

These amendments extend the deadline by which a new company, GTX, Inc. must purchase the assets and liabilities of MSP to September 11, 2001. The amendments also extend the "Continuing Election" provision of the Consent Decree. Section V of the original Consent Decree provided that GTX may make a "Continuing Election" that an Order vacating the Consent Decree not issue "within ten (10) days after the eighteen months from entry of the Consent Decree" if GTX has not obtained the "Necessary Permits" by that date. The amendments to Section V provide that the "Continuing Election" deadline will run prior to sixty days after the "Final Effective Date," as defined in the Consent Decree in Section I.

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 of the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to *United States v. Marine Shale Processors, Inc.*, D.J. Ref. 90-11-2-204C.

The consent decree amendments may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney, Hale Boggs Federal Building, 501 Magazine Street, New Orleans, LA 70130, at U.S. EPA Region VI, 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202-2733, and at the Consent Decree Library, PO Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044-7611. A copy of the consent decree amendments may be obtained by mail from the Consent Decree Library, PO Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044-7611. In requesting a copy, please enclose a check in the amount of \$1.00 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Thomas A. Mariani, Jr.,

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

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