

invited to consult with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory professional staff.

In 1951, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed out of a wall of the Yellowhouse Canyon, east of Lubbock, Lubbock County, TX, by Dr. Grayson Meade, a geologist at Texas Technological College. Subsequently, the human remains were given to the Texas Memorial Museum at The University of Texas at Austin. The human remains were recently discovered in an unrelated department and transferred to Texas Archeological Research Laboratory in 2006. No known individual was identified. The 136 associated funerary items are 1 lot moccasin fragments; 6 copper bell fragments; 1 belt cap box; 1 hinge-clasp ring; 1 metal bucket; 1 metal buckle with a fragment of leather belt; 1 piece of glass; 1 Remington-Beals cap and ball revolver (first manufactured in 1858); 12 buttons; 1 lot of hair and twine; 2 grommets on wool fabric; 2 conglomerates of leather, soil, cloth, and rock; 2 metal ornaments; 1 lot of metal pieces; 63 separate metal pieces; 3 iron rings; 1 bridle bit; 4 metal and leather fragments; 4 metal pins and ring fragments; 1 iron knife with a wooden handle in a leather scabbard; 6 metal conchos; 2 lots of leather fragments; 7 separate grommets of leather pieces; 7 metal fragments with leather strips; 1 lot of tubular bone pipe beads; 1 lot of glass trade beads; 1 lot of leather, metal, and fabric fragments; 1 antler flaking tool; and 1 piece of cinnabar (mercury ore).

The mode of interment and the associated funerary objects indicate a late Historic Southern Plains association.

In 1960, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Watson site (41FS1), Fisher County, TX, by an amateur archeologist. The burial was in a standing position in a crevice in the ground facing to the southwest. No known individual was identified. The 140 associated funerary objects are 13 brass bracelets, 1 brass button, 8 brass rings, 15 cloth fragments, 1 lot of glass beads, 1 piece of hammered copper, 42 hawk bells, 1 iron axe, 3 iron nails, 9 leather fragments, approximately 40 metal fragments, 1 mirror glass, and 5 pieces of wood.

Dr. Doug Owsley, Forensic Anthropologist, National Museum of Natural History, reports that the physical characteristics of this individual indicate a Comanche or Kiowa affiliation. The associated funerary objects indicate the human remains are from the historic period.

The Fisher and Lubbock Counties are within the territory inhabited by both the Comanche and Kiowa Indians during the 1800s.

Officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 276 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 Texas Archeological Research Laboratory 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 Comanche Nation, Oklahoma and Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Darrell Creel, Director, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, 1 University Station R7599, Austin, TX 78712, telephone (512) 471–6007, before June 18, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Texas Archeological Research Laboratory is responsible for notifying the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma and Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 12, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7–9454 Filed 5–16–07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, WA and Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

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 control of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, WA and in the physical custody of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Old Man House State Park, Kitsap 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington and Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington.

In 1951, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from Old Man House (45–KP–2) in Kitsap County, WA, by Warren Snyder, as part of a University of Washington field expedition. The human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum where they were later accessioned (Burke Accn. #1966–81). No known individuals were identified. The 29 associated funerary objects are 28 shells and 1 cedar wood fragment.

Archeological information suggests that the Old Man House site was used for over 2000 years. The human remains were buried in a semi-flexed position and covered with red ochre. One burial had a group of dentalium shells placed over the individual. The burial practices are consistent with burial practices of the Puget Sound Coast Salish.

The Lushootseed name for the Old Man House site is D'Suq'wub. Members of the Suquamish tribe speak the Lushootseed language. The site is also the location of the long house where "Chief" Sealth, also known as Chief Seattle, a leader of the Suquamish, once lived. The earliest written ethnographic information describing the longhouse referred to as Old Man House was by George Gibbs in 1855. Descendants of the Puget Sound Coast Salish and Suquamish are members of the

Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington.

In 1855, the Point Elliot Treaty allocated the land where Old Man House was to the Suquamish. The Suquamish were later removed from these lands in 1904 and 1905, when the United States government seized the land. By 1950, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquired the land where site 45-KP-2 is located.

Based on archeological, historic, ethnographic, and morphological evidence the human remains are determined to be culturally affiliated with the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and Burke Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 29 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 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and Burke Museum 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 Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Cindy Sulenes Farr, Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, 7150 Cleanwater Lane, P.O. Box 42650, Olympia, WA 98504, telephone (360) 902-8623 before June 18, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington and Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 15, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7-9452 Filed 5-16-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## **INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

**[Inv. No. 337-TA-604]**

### **In the Matter of Certain Sucralose, Sweeteners Containing Sucralose, and Related Intermediate Compounds Thereof; Correction**

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Correcting amendment.

**SUMMARY:** This correcting amendment corrects a typographical error in the institution of investigation notice published in the **Federal Register** on May 10, 2007 (72 FR 26645). The notice published in the **Federal Register** on May 10 inadvertently cited the incorrect section of the U.S. Code. Therefore, the Commission is amending the second sentence in the third from the last paragraph to read "In instituting this investigation, the Commission has not made any determination as to the scope of 19 U.S.C. 1337(a)(1)(B)(ii) or whether 337(a)(1)(B)(ii) is sufficiently broad as to encompass such processes."

**DATES:** Effective on May 17, 2007.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Marilyn R. Abbott, Secretary to the Commission, 202-205-2000 (e-mail: [marilyn.abbott@usitc.gov](mailto:marilyn.abbott@usitc.gov)).

Issued: May 11, 2007.

By Order of the Commission.

**Marilyn R. Abbott,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. E7-9456 Filed 5-16-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020-02-P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

### **Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act**

Under 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that on May 2, 2007, a proposed consent decree with defendant F.A.G. Bearings LLC was lodged in the civil action *United States v. F.A.G. Bearings LLC*, Civil Action No. 3:07-cv-5036, in the United States District Court of the Western District of Missouri.

In this action the United States seeks, pursuant to Section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental

Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9607, natural resources damages and assessment costs incurred in response to releases of hazardous substances at the Newton County Wells Superfund Site ("the Site"), in Newton and Jasper counties, Missouri. The proposed consent decree will resolve the United States' natural resource damages claims against defendant F.A.G. Bearings LLC under Section 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607, at the Site. Under the terms of the proposed consent decree, defendant F.A.G. Bearings will make cash payments of \$6,739 and \$130,724 to the United States. The funds will be paid to the Department of Interior's Natural Resource Damage and Restoration Fund.

In return, the United States will grant F.A.G. Bearings a covenant not to sue for natural resource damages under CERCLA with respect to the Site.

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, Environment and Natural Resources Division, P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044-7611, and should refer to the proposed consent decree with defendant F.A.G. Bearings LLC in *United States v. F.A.G. Bearings LLC*, D.J. Ref. 90-11-3-08871.

The proposed consent decree may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, 901 St. Louis, Suite 500, Springfield, Missouri 65806. During the public comment period, the Consent Decree may be examined on the following Department of Justice Web site: [http://www.udoj.gov/enrd/Consent\\_Decrees.html](http://www.udoj.gov/enrd/Consent_Decrees.html) and at the Consent Decree Library, P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044-7611 or by faxing a request to Tonia Fleetwood, fax no. (202) 514-0097, phone confirmation number (202) 514-1547. In requesting a copy please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check in the amount of \$4.50 (25 cents per page reproduction costs), payable to the U.S. Treasury.

Public comments may be submitted by e-mail to the following e-mail address: [pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov](mailto:pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov).

**Robert E. Maher, Jr.,**

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

[FR Doc. 07-2412 Filed 5-16-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410-15-M**