

U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations within 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 within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Carnegie Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Assiniboiné and Sioux tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

In 1898, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from a burial ground at Wolf Point on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The original collector is not known, but may have been Dr. Brewer Mattocks. In response to an inquiry from Dr. Mattocks in 1913, the U.S. Department of the Interior determined that Wolf Point was located on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. Dr. Mattocks donated the human remains to the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in 1913 (Accession no. 4839) and 1914 (Accession no. 5214). No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects are five brass and one gold cameo finger rings (Accession no. 5214) which Dr. Mattocks also donated to the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in 1914.

Although the lands from which the human remains and associated funerary objects were removed were under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Carnegie Museum of Natural History has possession and control of the human remains and associated funerary objects because their removal from tribal land predates permit requirements established by the Antiquities Act of 1906.

The brass and gold cameo finger rings date the five burials to the Historic period (mid- to late 19th century). The burial ground at Wolf Point was commonly used by Assiniboiné and Sioux residents of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

Officials of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American Ancestry. Officials of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the six 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 Carnegie Museum of Natural History 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 the Assiniboiné and Sioux tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. David R. Watters, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 5800 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15206–3706, telephone (412) 665–2605, before April 26, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Assiniboiné and Sioux tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Assiniboiné and Sioux tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 27, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging Proposed Consent Decree

In accordance with the Departmental Policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed Consent Decree in *United States v. Sandstone Mining, L.L.C., et al.* (E.D.N.C.), No. 7:04–CV–58F was lodged with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina on March 16, 2004.

This proposed Consent Decree concerns a complaint filed by the United States against Defendants Sandstone Mining, L.L.C., Sandstone Mining No. 2, L.L.C., Socastee Harvest, L.L.C., Robert L. Wiseman, and Stephen Wiseman, pursuant to section 301(a) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1311(a), to obtain injunctive relief from and impose civil penalties against the Defendants for violating the Clean Water Act by discharging pollutants without a permit into waters of the United States. The proposed Consent Decree resolves these allegations by requiring the Defendants to restore the impacted areas and to pay a civil penalty.

The Department of Justice will accept written comments relating to this proposed Consent Decree for thirty (30)

days from the date of publication of this Notice. Please address comments to Martin F. McDermott, U.S. Department of Justice, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Environmental Defense Section, P.O. Box 23986, Washington, DC 20026–3986 and refer to *United States v. Sandstone Mining, L.L.C., et al.*, DJ #90–5–1–1–05972.

The proposed Consent Decree may be examined at the Clerk's Office, United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, Terry Sandford Federal Building and Courthouse, 301 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601. In addition, the proposed Consent Decree may be viewed by <http://www.usdoj.gov/enrd/open.html>.

Stephen Samuels,

Environmental Defense Section, Environment & Natural Resources Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Settlement Agreement Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

Under 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that on March 19, 2004, a motion to approve a proposed Settlement Agreement was filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada in *In re Washington Group, International, Inc., et al.*, Case No. BK–N–01–31627 (Bankr. D. Nev.). The Court's action on the proposed Agreement is subject to the United States' determination whether to proceed with the Agreement following any public comment on its terms. Further, the proposed Agreement is subject to the notice provisions of Rule 9019(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

The United States filed a proof of claim in the above bankruptcy seeking reimbursement for response costs expended by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, under Section 104 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9604, to investigate releases of selenium from four reclaimed phosphate mines located in southeastern Idaho—the North Maybe, South Maybe, Champ and Mountain Fuel Mines ("the Mines"). In its proof of claim, the United States included an unliquidated claim for compensation for CERCLA response costs which the Forest Service anticipates incurring at the Mines. The