

environmental impact analysis process, the NPS is seeking public comments and relevant information to guide the preparation of the Draft EIS. The objectives of this public scoping effort are to:

- Inform all interested parties of the scope of the problem and the need to find a solution;
- Identify a preliminary range of management alternatives that may include those posted by the BOR;
- Identify substantive environmental and cultural issues which warrant detailed environmental impact analysis, and identify any issues or topics which may not require analysis;
- Identify potential environmental and cultural consequences and suitable mitigation strategies.

**Comment Process:** The public will be invited to participate from the outset of the scoping process through completion of the draft and final EIS. The initial scoping period has already begun and public meetings have been held in order to: (1) Present information developed to date, (2) answer questions about the planning process, and (3) solicit and accept comments from the public. To initiate this collaboration, four scoping meetings were held during the month of November, 2002 as follows: November 4 (Chico), November 5 (Red Bluff), November 6 (Redding), and November 7 (Chester). The exact locations and times of the meetings were announced via regional and local news media, direct mailings, and on the Park's webpage at <http://www.nps.gov/lavo>. All interested individuals, organizations, and agencies were invited to attend these meetings and/or provide written comments or suggestions during the scoping period.

While the public meetings have already been held, the scoping period remains open. All scoping comments should be submitted in writing, and must be postmarked or transmitted no later than 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** (as soon as this date has been determined, it will be announced on the park's website). Please send all comments to: Superintendent, Lassen Volcanic National Park, PO Box 100, Mineral, CA 96063 (Attn: Dream Lake Dam Management Plan). Electronic comments may be transmitted to [LAVO\\_DreamLake@nps.gov](mailto:LAVO_DreamLake@nps.gov).

All parties wishing to express concerns, ideas, support, or provide information about management issues which should be addressed in the forthcoming conservation planning and environmental impact analysis process are strongly encouraged to submit written comments. All comments will

become part of the public record. If individuals who submit comments request that their name and/or address be withheld from public disclosure, the request will be honored to the extent allowable by law. Such requests must be stated prominently in the beginning of the comments. There also may be circumstances wherein the NPS will withhold a respondent's identity as allowable by law. As always, the NPS will make available to public inspection all submission from organizations or businesses and from persons identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations and businesses. Anonymous comments may not be considered.

**Decision Process:** Availability of the Draft EIS for review and comment will be announced by formal Notice in the **Federal Register**, through local and regional news media, the Park's Webpage (listed above), and direct mailing. At this time, the Draft EIS is anticipated to be available for public review and comment in the Fall of 2003. Comments on the Draft EIS will be fully considered as an aid in preparing a Final EIS as appropriate. At this time, it is anticipated that the Final EIS will be completed in the spring of 2004. As a delegated EIS, the official responsible for the decision is the Regional Director, Pacific West Region; subsequently the official responsible for implementation is the Superintendent, Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Dated: March 7, 2003.

**Patricia L. Neubacher,**

*Acting Regional Director, Pacific West Region.*  
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**BILLING CODE 4310-70-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent To Repatriate a Cultural Item: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

**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. 3005, Sec. 7, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, that meets the definition of "cultural patrimony" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5(d)(3). The

determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The cultural item is a wampum belt, which is composed of purple beads with white beads forming the design of four pairs of diamonds. It is interwoven with buckskin and has fringe at the ends. The wampum belt measures 3 feet 8 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches long without the fringe.

The Field Museum of Natural History purchased the wampum belt in 1900 from Henry Hysen of Wisconsin. The Field Museum of Natural History accessioned the wampum belt into its collection the same year (catalog number 68567). Museum records indicate that Mr. Hysen purchased the wampum belt "from the owner who lived on the Stock Ridge Reservation, one of the Brotherton Indians whose family had held the belt since it was sent to them by Chief Black Hawk as a message to the tribes of the Michigan and Wisconsin Indians assembled at Travers bay to hold them in control during his warfare." A separate catalog entry, that is neither attributed nor dated, identifies the belt as the Peace and Friendship Belt sent by "Black Hawk war chief of the Sauk tribe of Indians in the year A.D. 1832 to the Ottawa tribe, residing near Traverse Bay, Michigan, asking them to remain neutral in the war which Black Hawk was about to wage against the American Government." It further provides that the belt had "been kept in the family of the old chief Ta-ko-se-gun and by his son-in-law presented to G.T. Wendell."

The wampum belt is culturally affiliated with the Brotherton Indians. Expert opinion submitted to the Field Museum of Natural History by the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin supports the finding that any Brotherton Indian living on the Stockbridge Reservation at the time the wampum belt was acquired would have been considered a full member of the Stockbridge tribe (now called the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin). The determination of cultural affiliation was also confirmed by the Field Museum of Natural History's consulting with an outside expert familiar with wampum belts of this time period. The Field Museum of Natural History has determined that the large size, composition, and design of the wampum belt indicates that it is an important "historical" belt, meaning that the belt was a record of a historical event marked and remembered by the tribe, and as such would qualify as an

object having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin also indicates that no individual had or has the right to alienate a wampum belt.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2(3)(D), this cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the wampum belt and the Brotherton Indians as full members of the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History assert that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2(13), the Field Museum of Natural History has right of possession of the wampum belt. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History also recognize that the wampum belt is significant to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin and have reached an agreement with the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin that allows the Field Museum of Natural History to return the wampum belt to the tribe voluntarily, pursuant to the compromise of claim provisions of the Field Museum of Natural History's repatriation policy.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object of cultural patrimony should contact Jonathan Haas, MacArthur Curator of North American Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7829, before May 5, 2003. Repatriation of this object of cultural patrimony to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Brotherton Indians of Wisconsin (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; and Stockbridge Munsee Community,

Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 28, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, NH

**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 in the possession of Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, NH. These human remains were removed from the Smyth site (NH38-4), on the upper terrace of the eastern bank of the Merrimack River above Amoskeag Falls, Manchester, Hillsborough County, NH.

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 within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by professional staff and consultants of Franklin Pierce College, in consultation with the Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi, representing a coalition of Western Abenaki groups, consisting of the Abenaki Nation of New Hampshire, Cowasuck Band of the Pennacook-Abenaki People, and First Nation of New Hampshire (all nonfederally recognized Indian groups); the Wampanoag Confederation, representing Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (a nonfederally recognized group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized group); and the Wabanaki Confederacy, representing Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Indian Township Reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, Penobscot Tribe of Maine, and

Pleasant Point Reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine.

In 1968, human remains representing a minimum of eight individuals were removed from the Smyth site (NH 38-4) in Manchester, Hillsborough County, NH. Museum documentation indicates that the human remains were removed during salvage excavation at the construction site of the Amoskeag bridge, and were curated at Franklin Pierce College. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1997, the remains of two of these individuals were transferred from Franklin Pierce College to the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR). The NHDHR determined that the two individuals in its possession could not be affiliated with an Indian tribe as defined in 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), and presented a disposition proposal to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee. According to the Review Committee's charter, the Review Committee is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. The proposal presented by the NHDHR was considered by the Review Committee at its May 1999 meeting, during which the Review Committee recommended disposition of the human remains of the two individuals to the Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi, representing a coalition of Western Abenaki groups, consisting of the Abenaki Nation of New Hampshire, Cowasuck Band of the Pennacook-Abenaki People, and First Nation of New Hampshire (all nonfederally recognized Indian groups). A Notice of Inventory Completion for the repatriation of the human remains of the two individuals was published in the Federal Register on July 9, 2002 (67 FR 45536-39).

In September 2001, Franklin Pierce College presented another disposition proposal to the Review Committee to repatriate five sets of human remains from the Smyth site that are in the possession of Franklin Pierce College to the Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi. The remains of another individual are reported in the archeological report prepared at the time of excavation of the Smyth site, but have not been located at Franklin Pierce College.

At its November 2001 meeting, the Review Committee recommended disposition of an additional five sets of human remains to the Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi contingent upon the museum's meeting four requirements, which were confirmed in a September 3, 2002, letter from the Manager, National