

Descendants of the Shotlemamish are members of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Pierce College District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 29 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Pierce College District also 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 Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Chris MacKersie, District Director of Safety & Security and the Assistant Director of Facilities, Pierce College District, 9401 Farwest Drive SW, Lakewood, WA 98498, (253) 912–3655 December 22, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Pierce College District is responsible for notifying the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 26, 2006.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E6–19790 Filed 11–21–06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, 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 in the possession of the Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA. The human remains were removed from an area north of the Native Village of Barrow, AK.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound professional staff and a consultant in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.

In the summer of 1953, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from a site between the Native Village of Barrow, AK, and the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, by Stewart Lowther, a geologist. In July 2006, after Dr. Lowther retired, the human remains were brought to the Slater Museum of Natural History. There is no additional information regarding the collection and subsequent transfer of the human remains to the museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individuals are most likely of Native American ancestry as indicated by morphological features. The geographical location where the human remains were recovered is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government. Furthermore, based on information provided during consultation with tribal representatives, there is a reasonable belief that the human remains share a common ancestry with members of the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.

Officials of the Slater Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above likely represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Slater Museum of Natural History also 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 Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Peter Wimberger, Director, Slater Museum of Natural History, 1500 N. Warner, Tacoma, WA 98416, telephone (253) 879–2784, before December 22, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Slater Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Native

Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 30, 2006.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E6–19791 Filed 11–21–06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth Hot Springs, WY**

**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 and control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth Hot Springs, WY. The human remains were removed from an area near Logan, Gallatin County, MT.

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 superintendent, Yellowstone National Park.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Yellowstone National Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho; Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana; Crow Tribe of Montana; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Sioux Reservation, South Dakota; Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian

Reservation, South Dakota; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

Prior to 1886, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a site near Logan, Gallatin County, MT, outside park boundaries. Non-destructive analysis of the human remains determined that the human remains are Native American (Willey and Key 1992). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The incomplete skull, recovered by a shepherd near his camp northeast of Logan, MT, was obtained by W.H. Everson of Bozeman, MT, in 1886. Mr. Everson sold the human remains to Senator F.C. Walcott and Mr. George Pratt, who donated them to Yellowstone National Park in 1930. Parts of the cranium appear to have been painted or stained red, though it is not known when that occurred. Writings by Mr. Everson state that he encountered "several lodges of Flatheads" when he camped in the area in 1884. Representatives of the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana confirm that their ancestors camped near Logan, MT, around 1884.

Officials of Yellowstone National Park have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of Yellowstone National Park also 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 Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Suzanne Lewis, superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, telephone (307) 344-2229, before December 22, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Yellowstone National Park is responsible for notifying the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Blackfeet Tribe of the

Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho; Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana; Crow Tribe of Montana; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Sioux Reservation, South Dakota; Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 23, 2006.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E6-19786 Filed 11-21-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

#### Notice of Proposed Information Collection for 1029-0094, 1029-0098 and 1029-0119

**AGENCY:** Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is announcing that the information collection requests for the titles described below have been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. The information collection requests describe the nature of the information collections and their expected burden and cost.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before December 22, 2006, to be assured of consideration.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** To request a copy of either information collection request, explanatory information and related form, contact John A. Trelease at (202) 208-2783. You may also contact Mr. Trelease at [jtrelease@osmre.gov](mailto:jtrelease@osmre.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations at 5 CFR 1320, which implement provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13), require that interested members of the public and affected agencies have an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping activities [see 5 CFR 1320.8(d)]. OSM has submitted three requests to OMB to renew its approval for the collections of information found at 30 CFR Part 700, General; 30 CFR Part 769, Petition process for designation of Federal lands as unsuitable for all or certain types of surface coal mining operations and for termination of previous designations, and the AML Contractor Information Form which is found in the Applicant/Violator System (AVS) handbook and is prepared by AML contractors to ensure compliance with 30 CFR 874.16. OSM is requesting a 3-year term of approval of these collections.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control number for these collections of information are 1029-0094 for Part 700, 1029-0098 for Part 769, and 1029-0119 for the AML Contractor Information Form.

As required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), a **Federal Register** notice soliciting comments on these collections of information was published on August 11, 2006 (71 FR 46240). No comments were received. This notice provides the public with an additional 30 days in which to comment on the following information collection activities:

*Title:* 30 CFR Part 700, General.

*OMB Control Number:* 1029-0094.

*Summary:* This Part establishes procedures and requirements for terminating jurisdiction of surface coal mining and reclamation operations, petitions for rulemaking, and citizen suits filed under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

*Bureau Form Number:* None.

*Frequency of Collection:* Once.

*Description of Respondents:* State and tribal regulatory authorities, private citizens and citizen groups, and surface coal mining companies.

*Total Annual Responses:* 6.

*Total Annual Burden Hours:* 84.

*Title:* 30 CFR Part 769, Petition process for designation of Federal lands as unsuitable for all or certain types of surface coal mining operations and for termination of previous designations.

*OMB Control Number:* 1029-0098.

*Summary:* This Part establishes the minimum procedures and standards for