

inspection by written request, or by appointment only, during business hours (8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) at the above address.

Written data or comments concerning the permit application should be submitted to the Assistant Field Supervisor, Utah Ecological Services Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Salt Lake City, Utah (see ADDRESSES above). Please refer to permit number PRT-835638 in all correspondence regarding these documents.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Assistant Field Supervisor or Marilet A. Zablan, Wildlife Biologist, at the above U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office in Salt Lake City, Utah (see ADDRESSES above) (telephone: (801) 524-5001, facsimile: (801) 524-5021).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 9 of the Act prohibits the "taking" of any threatened or endangered species, such as the threatened Utah Prairie Dog. However, the Service, under limited circumstances, may issue permits to take threatened or endangered wildlife species when such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities. Regulations governing permits for threatened and endangered species are at 50 CFR 17.22.

Applicants

The Applicants plan to develop eight residential lots totaling 3.11 acres, located in section 32 in Township 34 South, Range 5 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, immediately south of Panguitch, Garfield County, Utah. Development is planned to include homes, garages, landscaping, streets, driveways, and installation of associated infrastructure such as natural gas, sewer, water, electrical power, and telephone service. The construction will impact 3.11 acres of Utah Prairie Dog habitat, and the Applicants foresee an incidental take of a maximum of 12 Utah Prairie Dogs through trapping and relocation and as a result of direct mortality during construction. The Applicants propose to compensate for this habitat loss by payment of \$900 per acre for each acre developed, to be used for public land management actions for Utah Prairie Dog conservation and to implement recovery actions for conservation of the Utah Prairie Dog, through contribution to the Utah Prairie Dog Conservation Fund. Part or all of this mitigation fee may be paid for through Service-approved in-kind Utah Prairie Dog habitat improvement work by the Applicants.

A no-action alternative to the proposed action was considered,

consisting of foregoing the development of the eight lots totaling 3.11 acres of Utah Prairie Dog habitat. The no-action alternative was rejected for reasons including loss of use of the private property, resulting in significant economic loss to the Applicants.

Authority: The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et. seq.*) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et. seq.*).

Dated: October 20, 1997.

Ralph O. Morgenweck,

Regional Director, Region 6, Denver, Colorado.

[FR Doc. 97-28348 Filed 10-24-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From South Dakota in the Possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD

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), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from South Dakota in the possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center (SARC) professional staff and contract specialists in physical anthropology and archeology in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota.

During the early 1900s, human remains representing one individual were recovered after eroding out of a cutbank at the Peoria Bottom Village (39HU3), Hughes County, South Dakota by unknown person(s). In 1994, these human remains and geographic provenance information were discovered in the collections of SARC. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ceramics, the Peoria Bottom Village has been identified as an Extended Variant of the Coalescent Tradition occupied between 1550-1675 A.D.

In 1915, human remains representing one individual were excavated from the

Leavenworth site (39CO9), Corson County, SD by W.H. Over of the University of South Dakota Museum. In 1976, these human remains were transferred to the SARC. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are metal projectile points embedded in the remains.

Based on the most likely burial location in the village cemetery, this individual has been determined to be Native American. The Leavenworth site is a well-documented Arikara village occupied between 1797-1832 A.D. based on historical documents (Lewis and Clark, 1804; Catlin, 1832; Maximilian, 1833) and material culture of the site.

In 1917 and 1920, human remains representing four individuals were excavated from the Mobridge Village site (39WW1), Walworth County, South Dakota by W.H. Over of the University of South Dakota Museum. In 1976, these human remains were transferred to the SARC. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are an unmodified bird bone and one unmodified turtle scapula.

Based on ceramic types and earthlodge architecture, the Mobridge Village site has been identified as a postcontact Coalescent Tradition occupation (1675-1780 A.D.). Based on manner of interment, these individuals have been identified as Native American.

In 1917 or 1921, human remains representing one individual were excavated from the Cheyenne River Village (39ST1), Stanley County, South Dakota by W.H. Over of the University of South Dakota Museum. In 1987, the human remains and geographical provenance information were discovered in the collections of the SARC. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on manner of interment, this individual has been determined to be Native American. The Cheyenne River Village has been identified as a multi-component site of the Extended Middle Missouri, Extended Coalescent, and Post-Contact Coalescent periods. The manner of interment of this individual is consistent with the Coalescent burial customs dating from 1550-1780 A.D.

In 1987, human remains representing one individual were found in SARC collections. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

There was no accompanying geographic or recovery information with this individual. The cranial morphology

of this individual is consistent with Arikara populations.

In 1990, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site 39HK along the Bad River, Haakon County, South Dakota by hikers. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects are bone tool fragments.

The cranial morphology of the adult individual is consistent with Arikara populations.

In 1991, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 39BK20, Scout Island, Brookings County, South Dakota following their discovery by hikers. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ceramics, site 39BK20 has been identified as an occupation of the Initial Middle Missouri period (900–1400 A.D.). Although Initial Middle Missouri sites are most likely related to the Mandan, the craniometric morphology of this individual are consistent with known Arikara populations.

In 1992, human remains representing one individual were transferred to the SARC from the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Rapid City, SD. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are a ceramic rim sherd, a cobble, and a bear femur.

No additional collection information was available from the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology. The presence of this rim sherd indicates this burial dates from the Extended Variant of the Coalescent Tradition (1550–1675 A.D.).

During the early 1990s, human remains representing one individual were found at site 39HU, Hughes County, South Dakota by Fred Jennewein. In 1993, this individual was transferred to SARC. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Cranial morphology and geographic location of this individual indicate a likely affiliation with the Arikara.

In 1994, human remains representing one individual were transferred to SARC from the Adams Museum, Deadwood, South Dakota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

No museum records were found regarding provenance or acquisition of this individual. Craniometric morphology for this individual is consistent with Coalescent populations dating between 1400–1862 A.D.

Based on continuities of material culture, technology, and village sites as well as oral histories, the Coalescent

tradition has been identified as Arikara in North and South Dakota from the late 1300s through the historic period. The present day Three Affiliated Tribes consist of the Arikara, the Mandan, and the Hidatsa.

In 1991, human remains representing eleven individuals were recovered from an eroding cutbank at site 39CA102, Campbell County, South Dakota by SARC personnel. No known individuals were identified. The 60 associated funerary objects include one projectile point, one biface, one celt, four modified stone flakes, seven unmodified stone flakes, six fire-cracked rocks, unmodified stones, four fossil fragments, one bone bead, one incomplete rodent skeleton, a wolf mandible and maxilla, and mammal bone fragments.

Based on cultural material recovered during a surface survey in 1986, site 39CA102 has been identified as a Plains Village Tradition occupation dating to 900–1700 A.D. Craniometric measurements of the single complete cranium are consistent with those of known Mandan populations.

In 1992, human remains representing one individual were recovered by the Pierre Police Department. Investigations revealed that the remains had been removed from their original location and recently reburied. In 1992, these remains were transferred to the SARC. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The original burial location of this individual is unknown. Craniometric measurements of this individual are consistent with known Mandan populations.

In about 1992, human remains representing one individual from an unknown site in Walworth County, South Dakota were received by law enforcement officials from person(s) unknown. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Craniometric measurements and morphology of this individual are consistent with those of known Mandan populations.

In 1992, human remains representing one individual were transferred to the SARC from the Office of the State Archeologist of Iowa. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains were found in the collections of the Iowa Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids, IA and transferred to the Office of the State Archeologist of Iowa. No documentation was discovered in the library's record concerning provenance or acquisition of this individual. Craniometric

morphology of this individual are consistent with those of known Mandan populations.

In 1938, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Thomas Riggs site (39HU1) by person(s) unknown, who sent the remains to the Sioux City Public Museum, Sioux City, IA. In 1994, these human remains were found in the collections of the Sioux City Public Museum and transferred to the SARC. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on radiocarbon samples, the Thomas Riggs site has been identified as an occupation dating to 1378–1524 A.D., and is affiliated with the Extended variant of the Middle Missouri Tradition based on cultural materials.

In 1986, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during construction activities at site 39HL4, Lake Poinsett, Hamlin County, South Dakota and donated to the SARC. No known individuals were identified. The 19 associated funerary objects include ceramic fragments, one bone tool handle, two modified freshwater shells (pendants?), one unmodified mollusk shell, and one clay pipe fragment.

Based on the type of ceramics found with the burials, these individuals have been determined to be Native American and date from the Great Oasis Aspect of the Terminal Woodland period (950–1120 A.D.).

In 1993, human remains representing one individual were transferred to SARC from the Dacotah Prairie Museum, Aberdeen, South Dakota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

No museum records were found regarding provenance or acquisition of this individual. Craniometric measurements for this individual fall between known Mandan and Arikara populations.

In 1994, human remains representing one individual from the Twelve Mile Creek Village and Mounds (39HT1.3) were found in collections at the SARC. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1906 and 1940, several excavations of the Twelve Mile Creek Village and Mounds site recovered human remains, however, there is no intrasite provenance for this individual. Based on ceramics and radiocarbon samples, this site has been dated to the Lower James phase of the Middle Missouri Tradition (900–1350 A.D.).

In 1995, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 39ST291, Stanley County, South Dakota by SARC personnel during a construction project. No known

individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are shell tinklers.

Cranio-metric measurements of this individual are consistent with those of known Mandan populations.

Based on continuities of material culture, architecture, and skeletal morphology, in addition to oral tradition and historical evidence, the cultural affiliation of the sites and individuals listed above can be affiliated with Mandan. This includes villages and sites determined to be affiliated with the Middle Missouri Tradition (encompassing the Initial, Extended, and Terminal variants). In 1870, the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara tribes were moved to the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota and have since been known as the Three Affiliated Tribes.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the SARC have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 34 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the SARC have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 93 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 SARC have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota, and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Renee Boen, Curator, State Archaeological Center, South Dakota Historical Society, P.O. Box 1257, Rapid City, SD 57709-1257; telephone: (605) 394-1936, before November 26, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota may begin after that date

if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 21, 1997.

Veletta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Assistant Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 97-28389 Filed 10-24-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Quarterly Status Report of Water Service and Repayment Contract Negotiations

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of proposed contractual actions that are new, modified, discontinued, or completed since the last publication of this notice on July 24, 1997. The February 10, 1997, notice should be used as a reference point to identify changes. This notice is one of a variety of means used to inform the public about proposed contractual actions for capital recovery and management of project resources and facilities. Additional Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) announcements of individual contract actions may be published in the **Federal Register** and in newspapers of general circulation in the areas determined by Reclamation to be affected by the proposed action. Announcements may be in the form of news releases, legal notices, official letters, memorandums, or other forms of written material. Meetings, workshops, and/or hearings may also be used, as appropriate, to provide local publicity. The public participation procedures do not apply to proposed contracts for sale of surplus or interim irrigation water for a term of 1 year or less. Either of the contracting parties may invite the public to observe contract proceedings. All public participation procedures will be coordinated with those involved in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act.

ADDRESSES: The identity of the approving officer and other information pertaining to a specific contract proposal may be obtained by calling or writing the appropriate regional office at the address and telephone number given for each region in the supplementary information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alonzo Knapp, Manager, Reclamation

Law, Contracts, and Repayment Office, Bureau of Reclamation, PO Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225-0007; telephone 303-236-1061, extension 224.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 226 of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 1273) and 43 CFR 426.20 of the rules and regulations published in 52 FR 11954, Apr. 13, 1987, Reclamation will publish notice of the proposed or amendatory contract actions for any contract for the delivery of project water for authorized uses in newspapers of general circulation in the affected area at least 60 days prior to contract execution. Pursuant to the "Final Revised Public Participation Procedures" for water resource-related contract negotiations, published in 47 FR 7763, Feb. 22, 1982, a tabulation is provided of all proposed contractual actions in each of the five Reclamation regions. Each proposed action is, or is expected to be, in some stage of the contract negotiation process in 1997. When contract negotiations are completed, and prior to execution, each proposed contract form must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, or pursuant to delegated or redelegated authority, the Commissioner of Reclamation or one of the regional directors. In some instances, congressional review and approval of a report, water rate, or other terms and conditions of the contract may be involved.

Public participation in and receipt of comments on contract proposals will be facilitated by adherence to the following procedures:

1. Only persons authorized to act on behalf of the contracting entities may negotiate the terms and conditions of a specific contract proposal.

2. Advance notice of meetings or hearings will be furnished to those parties that have made a timely written request for such notice to the appropriate regional or project office of Reclamation.

3. Written correspondence regarding proposed contracts may be made available to the general public pursuant to the terms and procedures of the Freedom of Information Act (80 Stat. 383), as amended.

4. Written comments on a proposed contract or contract action must be submitted to the appropriate regional officials at the locations and within the time limits set forth in the advance public notices.

5. All written comments received and testimony presented at any public hearings will be reviewed and summarized by the appropriate regional office for use by the contract approving authority.