

Winnibigoshish Dam, Chippewa National Forest, Itasca County, MN. The human remains removed at that time from these excavations were reburied in a nearby location.

Based on radiocarbon dates and ceramic style, these cultural items have been determined to date to the Blackduck phase occupation (ca. 1000 A.D.). Based on continuities of pottery styles, manner of interment, continuities of tools, geographic location, reliance on wild rice and fish as food staples, anthropological sources, and historical documentation, the Blackduck culture is a likely antecedent for the historic and present-day Assiniboine, Cree, and Ojibwe cultures.

Officials of the USDA Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 15 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the USDA Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation, Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Bay Mills Indian Community of the Sault Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa Indians, Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians, Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa Indians, Fort Belknap Indian Community, Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of L'Anse and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa Indians, Lac Courte Orielles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Saginaw Chippewa Tribe, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Sokaogon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of

the Fort Peck Reservation, Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Bay Mills Indian Community of the Sault Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa Indians, Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians, Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa Indians, Fort Belknap Indian Community, Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of L'Anse and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa Indians, Lac Courte Orielles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Saginaw Chippewa Tribe, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Sokaogon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Steve Eubanks, Forest Supervisor, Chippewa National Forest, United States Forest Service, Route 3, Box 244, Cass Lake, MN 56633, telephone (218) 335-8600 before September 21, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

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

Dated: August 13, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Harney County, OR in the Control of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Princeton, OR**

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Harney County, OR in the control of Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Princeton, OR.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Fish and Wildlife professional staff and Oregon State Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony.

During the 1930s, human remains representing 15 individuals were recovered by Refuge Superintendent Stanley Jewett from the Sod House area following Civilian Conservation Corps construction activities. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects consist of two shell fragments and an obsidian flake.

In 1970, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Blitz Marsh site (35-HA-9) during legally authorized field collections conducted by the University of Oregon. No known individual was identified. The six associated funerary objects are chunks of burned clay daub.

In 1971, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Dike site (35-HA-49) during a legally authorized field school conducted by Portland State University. No known individual was identified. The 201 associated funerary objects include a scraper, flakes, shell, and non-human bone.

In 1973, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the C.D. Littlefield Memorial site (MNWR-90) during legally authorized field collections conducted by Portland State University personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

In 1974, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the

Boundary Surface site (35-HA-1020 or MNWR-77) during a legally authorized field school conducted by Portland State University personnel. In 1995, this collection was transferred and accessioned by the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on apparent age, locations, archeological context, and osteological evidence, these human remains have been determined to be Native American. Based on archeological evidence, these burials have been determined to date to within the last 2,000 years. Based on oral history, ethnographic and historic accounts, age and locations of the burials, these remains have been affiliated with the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony. Consultation with representatives of the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony also indicates that the area from which these burials were recovered is within the historic territory of the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 17 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 210 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), 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 Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Forrest Cameron, Project Leader, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, H.C. 72 Box 245, Princeton, OR 97721; telephone: (541) 493-2612, fax (541) 493-2405, before September 21, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony may begin

after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 11, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon**,  
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

#### Draft Petition Evaluation Document/ Environmental Impact Statement; Tennessee

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

**ACTION:** Reopening of the public comment period for the draft petition evaluation document/environmental impact statement (PED/EIS) for Fall Creek Falls State Park, Tennessee.

**SUMMARY:** On May 1, 1998, the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) of the United States Department of the Interior announced, via Federal Register notice, the availability of the draft PED/EIS for a petition to designate certain lands in the watershed and viewshed of Fall Creek Falls State Park and Natural Area, Van Buren and Bledsoe Counties, Tennessee, as unsuitable for all surface coal mining operations. OSM also announced that written comments on the draft PED/EIS would be accepted until July 30, 1998. Because of the public's continuing interest and concerns regarding the environmental and economic issues addressed in the PED/EIS, OSM is reopening the comment period.

**DATES:** *Comments:* OSM will accept comments on the draft PED/EIS until 4:30 p.m. eastern time September 16, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** *Electronic or written comments:* Submit electronic comments to [bbrock@osmre.gov](mailto:bbrock@osmre.gov). Written comments may be hand-delivered or mailed to Beverly Brock, Supervisor, Technical Group, Office of Surface Mining, 530 Gay Street, S.W., Suite 500, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Beverly Brock, Supervisor, Technical Group, Office of Surface Mining, 530 Gay Street, S.W., Suite 500, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902. Telephone: (423) 545-4103, ext. 146.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** OSM has been petitioned by Save Our Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee

Citizens for Wilderness Planning, and forty-nine citizens to designate the watershed and viewshed of Fall Creek Falls State Park and Natural Area, Tennessee, as unsuitable for all types of surface coal mining operations. OSM prepared and distributed a draft PED/EIS as required by Section 522(d) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The draft PED/EIS evaluates the potential coal resources of the area, the demand for coal resources, and the impacts of alternative unsuitability decisions on the human environment, the economy, and the supply of coal.

A public hearing was held in Crossville, Tennessee, on June 18, 1998, to receive oral comments on the draft PED/EIS.

The original comment period opened on May 1, 1998, and closed July 30, 1998. Because of the public's continuing interest and concerns regarding the environmental and economic issues addressed in the PED/EIS, OSM is reopening the comment period as of August 21, 1998, and will close on September 16, 1998.

Dated: August 13, 1998.

**Allen D. Klein**,

*Regional Director, Appalachian Regional  
Coordinating Center.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Federal Bureau of Investigation

#### Agency Information Collection Activities

**AGENCY:** Notice of Information Collection Under Review: Federal Firearm Licensee Survey; new collection.

The Department of Justice (DOJ), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has submitted the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the emergency review procedures of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on June 1, 1998 at 63 FR 29755 allowing for emergency review with a 60 day public comment period. No comments were received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted until September 21, 1998. This process