

Annual Burden Hours: 2,500, the first year; 5,000 the second year, and 7,500 hours the third year.

Dated: October 18, 1996.

Carolyn A. Bohan,

Acting Assistant Director—Refuges and Wildlife.

[FR Doc. 96-27516 Filed 10-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

Bureau of Land Management

[ES-960-1420-00] ES-48263, Group 30, Missouri

Notice of Filing of Plat of Survey; Missouri

The plat of the dependent resurvey of portions of the north, east, and south boundaries; a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of certain sections, Township 32 North, Range 6 East, Fifth Principal Meridian, Missouri, will be officially filed in Eastern States, Springfield, Virginia at 7:30 a.m., on November 29, 1996.

The survey was requested by the U.S. Forest Service.

All inquiries or protests concerning the technical aspects of the survey must be sent to the Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Eastern States, Bureau of Land Management, 7450 Boston Boulevard, Springfield, Virginia 22153, prior to 7:30 a.m., November 29, 1996.

Copies of the plat will be made available upon request and prepayment of the reproduction fee of \$2.75 per copy.

Dated: October 17, 1996.

Stephen G. Kopach,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor.

[FR Doc. 96-27515 Filed 10-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GJ-M

[ES-960-1420-00] ES-48264, Group 33, Missouri

Notice of Filing of Plat of Survey; Missouri

The plat of the dependent resurvey of portions of the north, south, and west boundaries, and a portion of the subdivisional lines, Township 32 North, Range 7 East, Fifth Principal Meridian, Missouri, will be officially filed in Eastern States, Springfield, Virginia at 7:30 a.m., on November 29, 1996.

The survey was requested by the U.S. Forest Service.

All inquiries or protests concerning the technical aspects of the survey must be sent to the Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Eastern States, Bureau of Land Management, 7450 Boston Boulevard,

Springfield, Virginia 22153, prior to 7:30 a.m., November 29, 1996.

Copies of the plat will be made available upon request and prepayment of the reproduction fee of \$2.75 per copy.

Dated: October 17, 1996.

Stephen G. Kopach,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor.

[FR Doc. 96-27517 Filed 10-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GJ-M

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from the Puget Sound Area, WA, in the Possession of the Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA

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 from the Puget Sound area, WA, in the possession of the Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Washington State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians.

In 1897-1898, human remains representing three individuals were apparently donated to the Washington State Historical Society by Fay Fuller, Mrs. Theodore Huggins, or Mr. Theodore Huggins, all Pierce County residents. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1917, human remains representing one individual from the Puget Sound area were donated to the Washington State Historical Society by Miss Ruby Blackwell. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1920, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Washington State Historical Society by Mr. C. Arthur Foss of Tacoma, WA. Mr. Foss was known as a collector of Northwest Coast artifacts. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Before 1921, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were donated to the Washington State Historical Society by Mr. W.E. Lowrie of Tacoma, WA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1957, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Washington State Historical Society by Mrs. J.A. McLeod of Tacoma, WA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The record of early donations to the Washington State Historical Society indicates these donations were generated from the local area of Tacoma. Morphological evidence and these records, including intentional cranial modification, other physical characteristics, and geographic location, indicate these individuals are Native Americans from the Northwest Coast area. Historical documents and anthropological evidence indicate this type of modification was practiced by coastal tribes from British Columbia to Oregon into the historic period.

In August, 1996, the Washington State Historical Society and the Puyallup Tribe of Indians jointly mailed correspondence to all Indian tribes or Native Alaska Corporations with cultural ties to Northwest coastal regions, proposing these individuals be repatriated for the purpose of reburial. The proposal was sent to: AHTNA, Inc., the Aleut Corporation, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, the Bering Straits Native Corporation, the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, the Calista Corporation, the Chehalis Tribe, the Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Confederated Tribe of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., the Coquille Indian Tribe, the Cow Creek Band of Upmquah Indians, Doyon, Ltd., the Elwha Klallam Tribe, the Hoh Tribe, the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Koniag, Inc., the Lummi Nation, the Makah Tribe, the Muckleshoot Tribe, the NANA Corporation, the Nisqually Tribe, the Nooksack Tribe, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, the Quinalut Nation, the Quileute Tribe, the Samish Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Tribe, the Shoalwater Bay Tribe, the Skokomish Tribe, the Squaxin Island Tribe, the Stillaguamish Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, the Swinomish Tribe, Sealaska Corporation, the Siletz Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, the Swinomish Tribe, the Thirteenth Regional Corporation, the Tulalip Tribes, and the Upper Skagit Tribe. The Wahkiakum Band of the Chinook Tribe, a non-Federally recognized Native American group, was also notified. As of September 3, 1996, letters of support from Bering Straits Foundation on behalf of the Bering Straits Native Corporation, Chugach Heritage Foundation on behalf of the Chugach Native Corporation, the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Koniag, Inc., the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, the Swinomish

Tribe, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe have been received. No objecting comments have been received. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians and a joint review of available ethno-historic and geographical evidence indicate the most likely culturally affiliated Indian tribe is the Puyallup Tribe of Indians.

Based on the above mentioned information, Washington State Historical Society officials have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Washington State Historical Society officials have also 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 Puyallup Tribe of Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of AHTNA, Inc., the Aleut Corporation, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, the Bering Straits Native Corporation, the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, the Calista Corporation, the Chehalis Tribe, the Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Confederated Tribe of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., the Coquille Indian Tribe, the Cow Creek Band of Upmquah Indians, Doyon, Ltd., the Elwha Klallam Tribe, the Hoh Tribe, the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Koniag, Inc., the Lummi Nation, the Makah Tribe, the Muckleshoot Tribe, the NANA Corporation, the Nisqually Tribe, the Nooksack Tribe, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, the Quinalut Nation, the Quileute Tribe, the Samish Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Tribe, the Shoalwater Bay Tribe, the Skokomish Tribe, the Squaxin Island Tribe, the Stillaguamish Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, the Swinomish Tribe, Sealaska Corporation, the Siletz Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, the Swinomish Tribe, the Thirteenth Regional Corporation, the Tulalip Tribes, the Upper Skagit Tribe, and the Wahkiakum Band of the Chinook Tribe, a non-Federally recognized Native American group. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Lynn D. Anderson, Washington State Historical Society/ 315 N. Stadium Way, Tacoma, WA 98403; telephone (206) 798-5911, before November 27, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Puyallup Tribe of

Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 21, 1996.

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

[FR Doc. 96-27550 Filed 10-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Oklahoma in the Control of the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK

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 in the control of the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Oklahoma Museum of Natural History and Oklahoma State Archeologist's Office professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

In 1973, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site Wd-47 by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey and donated to the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History the same year by Mr. Ronald Corbyn. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 750 associated funerary objects include glass bead fragments, conchos, hairpipe beads, one button, one earring, shell ornaments, metal points, red paint, hair, and backrest fragments.

In 1972, 135 glass seed beads were recovered from site Cn-34 and donated to the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. Accession records indicate these beads were discovered with human remains at site Cn-34, which had been destroyed by pot hunters. The human remains were not recovered.

Sites Wd-47 and Cn-34 have been identified as isolated burials dating from 1860 to the early 1900s based on funerary objects, and the presence and types of trade goods. The associated funerary objects are consistent with known historic Cheyenne burials. Historic documents and oral history evidence presented during consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne-

Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma indicate these tribes occupied this region during the nineteenth century.

Based on the above mentioned information, Oklahoma Museum of Natural History officials have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains from site Wd-47 listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Oklahoma Museum of Natural History officials have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the approximately 750 objects from site Wd-47 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. Oklahoma Museum of Natural History officials have further determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 135 objects from site Cn-34 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Lastly, Oklahoma Museum of Natural History officials 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 Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Michael A. Mares, Director, Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 1335 Asp Avenue, Norman, OK 73019, telephone (405) 325-4712, before November 27, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 21, 1996

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

[FR Doc. 96-27549 Filed 10-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F