

“Golden Gate National Recreation Area Dog Management Plan” and follow the instructions on the website. Detailed written comments may also be sent to the attention of the Superintendent, GGNRA, Fort Mason, Building 201, San Francisco, CA 94123.

Please note that names and addresses of people who comment become part of the public record. If individuals commenting request that their name and/or address be withheld from public disclosure, it 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 from the record a respondent's identity, as allowable by law. As always: The NPS will make available to public inspection all submissions from organizations or businesses and from persons identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations and businesses; and, anonymous comments may not be considered.

When using PEPC to comment, if you would like your name and/or address withheld from the public record but would like to receive future mailings on the project, you may fill in the name and address field, and mark “keep my contact information private”. If you do not want to receive any additional information on the project in the future and are only using PEPC to comment, you may put N/A in the name and address field.

Decision Process: At this time it is anticipated that the draft plan/EIS will be made available for public review in late fall, 2006. Availability of the draft document will be formally announced through the publication of a Notice of Availability in the **Federal Register**, as well as through local and regional news media, the GGNRA and PEPC websites, and direct mailing to the project mailing list. Public meetings on the draft plan/EIS will also be held following its release; as soon as dates and locations are determined these will be announced via local and regional press and direct mailings. As a delegated EIS, the official responsible for approval of the Record of Decision is the NPS Regional Director, Pacific West Region; subsequently the official responsible for implementation is the Superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Dated: November 2, 2005.

George J. Turnbull,

Acting Regional Director, Pacific West Region.
[FR Doc. E6-2488 Filed 2-21-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Shoshone National Forest, Cody, WY, and Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody, 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 and associated funerary object in the control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Shoshone National Forest, Cody, WY, and in the physical custody of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody, WY. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from the Mummy Cave site, Park County, WY.

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 and associated funerary object. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Buffalo Bill Historical Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho.

Between 1963 and 1966, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Mummy Cave site, west of Cody, Park County, WY, by Harold McCracken. The human remains were removed from lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service and have been curated at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center since their removal. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a mountain sheep hide that was used to wrap the individual.

The individual was mummified and wrapped in a mountain sheep hide, which provided a radiocarbon date of 110 ± 1251 B.P. A study and report on the human remains was undertaken by Susan Hughes of the University of Washington and a team of physicians from the Paleopathology Association, Toledo, OH. No destructive testing was undertaken.

Mummy Cave contains several levels of human occupation. The human remains, representing an older Native American male, were recovered from an intentional stone-covered burial in level 3 of the cave. Archeological evidence from several levels of the site provides dates that are consistent with occupation of this area by the Plains and Great Basin people. Level 3 has been identified as Great Basin or Sheepeater, and level 1 as Shoshonean. There are historical ties between Sheepeater people and the Shoshonean people. The present-day Shoshonean tribes that consider themselves descendants of the Sheepeater are the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho.

Officials of the Shoshone National Forest 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 Shoshone National Forest also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the one object described above is 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 Shoshone National Forest 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 associated funerary object and the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object should contact Emma Hansen, Curator, Plains Indian Museum, Buffalo Bill Historical Center, 720 Sheridan Avenue, Cody, WY 82414, telephone (307) 587-4771 extension 4052, before March 24, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Shoshone National Forest is responsible for notifying the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Crow Tribe of Montana; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; and

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 31, 2006.

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E6-2445 Filed 2-21-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

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 American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY. The human remains were removed from Newport and Washington Counties, RI.

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 American Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

Prior to 1907, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected by an unknown person from Prudence Island, Newport County, RI. The American Museum of Natural History received the human remains from Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy as a gift in 1953. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

This individual has been identified as Native American based on geographic and documentary evidence and on information obtained in consultation. The human remains are associated with the culture name "Narragansett," and the Museum has determined that they are likely culturally affiliated with the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island. Although museum documentation and visual osteological assessment suggest that this individual

is "European," the museum catalog states that the human remains are believed to be from a Narragansett Indian burial. In consultation, representatives of the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island have advised that they consider the human remains to be culturally affiliated with the tribe. They further noted that the Narragansett have occupied Prudence Island for thousands of years and had used it as a burial ground. Although no specific archeological information has been found that pertains to the duration of Narragansett use of this island, the archeological record indicates a lengthy period of continuity in the general area.

About 1910, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were collected by an unknown person one half mile from Ninigret Fort, Dutch Point, near Charlestown, Washington County, RI. The American Museum of Natural History received the human remains as a gift in 1935 from William B. Goodwin, who acquired them from the owner of the land on which they were found. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been identified as Native American based on geographic location and historical evidence. Museum records suggest that the human remains date to the postcontact period. Fort Ninigret and the area around Charlestown are associated with the postcontact Niantic Tribe. In 1675, the Narragansett Indians merged with the Niantic Indians living in Charlestown; this combined group took the name Narragansett, now the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island. During consultation, the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island claimed this area as part of their aboriginal territory.

Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of a minimum of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the American 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 Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Nell Murphy, Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192,

telephone (212) 769-5837, before March 24, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 27, 2006.

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E6-2443 Filed 2-21-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

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 American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY. The human remains were removed from Pacific County, WA.

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 American Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington; Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington; Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington; Quinalt Tribe of the Quinalt Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Shoalwater Bay Tribe of