

baseline data on refuge resources, managing habitats, providing opportunities and facilities for wildlife observation and photography, providing educational programs that promote a greater understanding of the refuge resources, and protecting natural and cultural resources and refuge visitors.

Public comments were requested, considered, and incorporated throughout the planning process in numerous ways. Public outreach included an open house, public meeting, technical workgroups, planning update mailings, and **Federal Register** notices. During the draft comprehensive conservation plan/environmental assessment comment period, the Service received several comments, which were incorporated, when appropriate, and responded to in the final comprehensive conservation plan.

**Authority:** This notice is published under the authority of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, Public Law 105-57.

Dated: May 10, 2006.

**Cynthia K. Dohner,**  
*Acting Regional Director.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-55-M**

## 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 collected from Grays Harbor 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 the American Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with

representatives of the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington.

In 1899, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected by Harlan I. Smith from the surface, one-half mile beyond the Copalis River, Grays Harbor County, WA, and were acquired by the American Museum of Natural History the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individual has been identified as Native American based on the presence of cranial deformation. Museum documentation identifies the human remains as "probably recent." Geographic location is consistent with the postcontact territory of the Copalis band of the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington.

In 1899, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected by Harlan I. Smith from north of the mouth of the Copalis River in Grays Harbor County, WA, and were acquired by the American Museum of Natural History the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individual has been identified as Native American based on the type of burial and the presence of cranial deformation. The human remains were found on the surface, under cedar boards that presumably formed a grave house. Based on the presence of preserved wood, the human remains appear to be postcontact in age. Burial in a grave house is consistent with postcontact Quinault burial practices. Geographic location is consistent with the postcontact territory of the Copalis band of the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington.

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 two 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 Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington.

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 September 29, 2006. Repatriation of the

human remains to the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 16, 2006.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program*

[FR Doc. E6-14473 Filed 8-29-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO; Correction**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (5), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO. The human remains were removed from Cannonball Ruin (site 5MT338), Montezuma County, CO.

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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals by deleting one individual in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on November 23, 2004, (FR Doc 04-25918, pages 68162-68169) because the Colorado Historical Society has determined that the human remains from Cannonball Ruin (site 5MT338), Montezuma County, CO, were removed from Federal property and are in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, CO. A new Notice of Inventory Completion published by the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center includes the human remains from Cannonball Ruin.

This notice corrects the previously published notice by deleting paragraph number 20.