

Newhalen Public School, in Newhalen, AK.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mary McBurney, Subsistence Manager, 2181 Kachemak Drive, Homer, AK 99603, E-mail:

mary_mcburney@nps.gov; telephone: (907) 235-7891; or Joel Hard, Superintendent, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, E-mail: joel_hard@nps.gov, telephone: (907) 271-3751.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: SRC

meeting locations and dates may need to be changed due to weather conditions or local circumstances. If meeting dates and locations are changed a public notice will be published in local newspapers and announced on local radio stations.

The proposed agenda for each meeting includes the following:

1. Call to order by Chair.
2. Roll call and confirmation of quorum.
3. Superintendent's welcome and report.
4. Approval of minutes from last Commission meeting.
5. Additions and corrections to draft agenda.
6. SRC purpose and status of membership.
7. Public and other agency comments.
8. Old Business.
 - a. Follow-up report on SRC recommendations from last meeting.
 - b. Federal Subsistence Board Actions and Proposals.
 - c. Alaska Board of Game Actions and Proposals.
9. New Business.
 - a. Resource Management Program Updates.
 - b. Avian Flu Update.
 - c. Cultural and Subsistence Program Updates.
 - d. Other Subsistence Related Issues.
10. Public and other agency comments.
11. Subsistence Resource Commission Work Session.
12. Set time and place of next SRC meeting.
13. Adjournment.

Marcia Blaszak,

Regional Director, Alaska Region.

[FR Doc. E6-11425 Filed 7-18-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-HE-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Announcement of the National Park Service (NPS) Subsistence Resource Commission (SRC) Meetings Within the Alaska Region

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) announces the SRC meeting schedule for the following NPS areas: Denali National Park and Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. The purpose of each meeting is to develop and continue

work on subsistence hunting program recommendations and other related subsistence management issues. Each meeting is open to the public and will have time allocated for public testimony. The public is welcomed to present written or oral comments to the SRC.

The NPS SRC program is authorized under Title VIII, Section 808, of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Pub. L. 96-487, to operate in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Draft meeting minutes will be available upon request from each Superintendent for public inspection approximately six weeks after each meeting.

DATES: The Denali National Park SRC meeting will be held on Thursday, August 3, 2006, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Location: The Denali National Park SRC meeting will be held at the Murie Science and Learning Center in Denali Park, Alaska.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Anderson, Superintendent and Phillip Hooe, Deputy Superintendent, Denali National Park and Preserve, SRC P.O. Box 9, Denali Park, AK 99755, telephone: (907) 683-9581. E-mail: phillip_hooe@nps.gov.

DATES: The Wrangell-St. Elias National Park SRC meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 27, 2006, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Location: The meeting will be held at the Kenny Lake Community Hall, (Mile 7.5 Edgerton Highway), in Kenny Lake, Alaska.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Will Tipton, Acting Superintendent and Barbara Cellarius, Subsistence Manager/Cultural Anthropologist, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, P.O. Box 439, Copper Center, AK 99573, telephone: (907) 822-5234. E-mail: Will_Tipton@nps.gov or Barbara_Cellarius@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: SRC meeting locations and dates may need to be changed due to weather conditions or local circumstances. If meeting dates and locations are changed a public notice will be published in local newspapers and announced on local radio stations.

The proposed agenda for each meeting includes the following:

1. Call to order by Chair.
2. Roll call and confirmation of quorum.
3. Superintendent's welcome and report.
4. Approval of minutes from last Commission meeting.
5. Additions and corrections to draft agenda.
6. Public and other agency comments.

7. Old Business.

- a. Follow-up report on SRC recommendations from last meeting.
 - b. Federal Subsistence Board Actions and Proposals.
 - c. Alaska Board of Game Actions and Proposals.
8. New Business.
- a. Resource Management Program Updates.
 - b. Cultural and Subsistence Program Updates.
 - c. Chief Ranger Report on Regulatory and Permit Actions.
 - d. Other Subsistence Related Issues.
9. Public and other agency comments.
10. Subsistence Resource Commission Work Session.
11. Set time and place of next SRC meeting.
12. Adjournment.

Victor Knox,

Acting Regional Director, Alaska Region.

[FR Doc. E6-11426 Filed 7-18-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-PF-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of National Natural Landmark Designation for Ashfall Fossil Beds, Antelope County, NE

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Public Notice of National Natural Landmark Designation.

SUMMARY: The Acting Secretary of the Interior has determined that Ashfall Fossil Beds, located near Orchard in Antelope County, Nebraska, meets the criteria for national significance and has designed this site a National Natural Landmark.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Margaret Brooks at 520-670-6501 extension 232.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 9, 2006, Acting Secretary Lynn Scarlett designated Ashfall Fossil Beds, a Nebraska State Historical Park, as a National Natural Landmark. Ashfall Fossil Beds meets the national significance criteria for a National Natural Landmark because it is the only location on earth where large numbers of fossil mammals have been found as whole, three-dimensionally preserved skeletons. A thick bed of volcanic ash contains hundreds of complete skeletons of extinct rhinos, camels, three-toed horses and many other vertebrates lying in their death poses in an ancient waterhole. The animals were killed and buried by ash from an enormous volcanic eruption some 10 million years ago. This site is located near Orchard in Antelope County and is open to the public.

The Secretary of the Interior established the National Natural

Landmark Program in 1962 under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*). The National Park Service (NPS) manages this program using regulations found at 36 CFR part 62. Potential natural landmarks are identified in studies by the NPS and from other sources, evaluated by expert natural scientists, and, if determined nationally significant, designated as landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior. When designated, a landmark is included in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks, which currently lists 580 National Natural Landmarks nationwide. Of the 580 listed landmarks, half are administered solely by public agencies; i.e., Federal, State, county or municipal governments. Nearly one-third are owned solely by private parties. The remaining natural landmarks are owned or administered by a mixture of public and private owners. Because many natural landmarks are privately owned or not managed for public access, owner permission must be obtained to visit them. Designation does not infer a right of public access.

National natural landmark designation is not a land withdrawal, does not change the ownership of an area and does not dictate activity. However, Federal agencies should consider impacts to the unique properties of these nationally significant areas in carrying out their responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). Designation could result in State or local planning or land use implications. National Natural Landmark preservation is made possible by the long-term, voluntary commitments of public and private owners to protect the outstanding values of the areas. Information on the National Natural Landmark Program can be found in 36 CFR part 62 or on the Internet at www1.nature.nps.gov/nnl/index.htm.

Dated: May 22, 2006.

Margaret A. Brooks,

National Natural Landmark Program
Manager.

[FR Doc. 06-6350 Filed 7-18-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Multiple National Natural Landmark Boundary Changes and De-designations

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Public Notice of National Natural Landmark Boundary Changes and De-designations.

SUMMARY: Secretarial action on May 9, 2006, formally removed National Natural Landmark (NNL) designations in response to owner requests. This action resulted in boundary changes to 66 NNLs and complete de-designation of 8 NNLs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Margaret Brooks at 520-670-6501 extension 232.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Secretarial action pursuant to 36 CFR 62.8(f)(3) occurred on May 9, 2006. This action formally removed National Natural Landmark (NNL) designations in response to owner requests. All such requests that have been fully processed have been granted. These removals resulted in the de-designation of eight NNLS, listed below, and boundary adjustments to 66 additional NNLs, also listed below. These de-designations and boundary adjustments were reviewed by the National Park Service Advisory Board in July 2004 prior to being presented to the Secretary for action. Notification of the owners who requested that the designation be removed from their property was made at the start of the removal process in 2000. By regulation, this is a one-time action, and all removal requests pertaining to the 74 NNLs listed below were granted. Requests for removal from other NNLs are still being processed.

The following National Landmarks were de-designated:

Alaska: Middleton Island

Georgia: Sag Ponds Natural Area; Spooner Springs

Maine: Meddybemps Heath

New York: Gardiner's Island

West Virginia: Swago Karst

Wyoming: Bone Cabin; Lance Creek

The boundaries of the following National Natural Landmarks were revised:

Alabama: Newsome Sinks Karst Area

Alaska: Lake George; Malaspina Glacier; Mount Veniamenof

California: American River Bluffs & Phoenix Park Vernal Pools; Dixon Vernal Pools; Elder Creek; Imperial Sand Hills, Mt. Diablo State Park; Nipomo Dunes-Point Sal Coastal Area

Colorado: Slumgullion Earth Flow; Spanish Peaks

Connecticut: Chester Cedar Swamp; Pachaug-Great Meadow Swamp

Florida: Emerald MarshPaynes Prairie; San Felasco Hammock

Georgia: Ebenezer Creek Swamp

Idaho: Menan Buttes

Illinois: Lower Cache River Swamp;

Markham Prairie

Indiana: Big Walnut Creek

Kansas: Baldwin Woods

Kentucky: Henderson Sloughs

Maine: Appleton Bog Atlantic White Cedar Stand; Orono Bog; Passadumkeag Marsh and Boglands; Penny Pond-Joe Pond Complex

Massachusetts: Lynfield Marsh; North and South Rivers

Minnesota: Upper Red Lake Peatland

Nebraska: Dissected Loess Plains; Nebraska Sand Hills

New Jersey: Pigeon Swamp; Troy Meadows

New Mexico: Border Hills Structural Zone; Kilbourne Hole

North Carolina: Smith Island

North Dakota: Fischer Lake; Rush Lake; Sibley Lake

Oregon: Newberry Crater

Pennsylvania: Pine Creek Gorge; Tannersville Cranberry Bog

South Dakota: Cottonwood Slough-Dry Run; Lake Thompson

Tennessee: Grassy Cove Karst Area

Texas: Catfish Creek

Vermont: Cornwall Swamp; Franklin Bog

U.S. Virgin Islands: Coki Point Cliffs; Sand Point

Virginia: Grand Caverns

Washington: Boulder Park & McNeil Canyon Haystack; Drumheller Channels; Grand Ronde Goosenecks; Sims Corner Eskers and Kames; Steptoe and Kamaia Buttes; Withrow Moraine & Jamison Lake Drumlin

West Virginia: Organ Cave System (Greenbair Caverns)

Wisconsin: Cedarburg Bog; Ridges Sanctuary-Toft's Point-Mud Lake Area

Wyoming: Big Hollow; Como Bluff; Red Canyon; Sand Creek

The Secretary of the Interior established the National Natural Landmarks Program in 1962 under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*). The National Park Service (NPS) manages this program using regulations found at 36 CFR part 62. Potential natural landmarks are identified in studies by the NPS and from other sources, evaluated by expert natural scientists, and, if determined nationally significant, designated as landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior. When designated, a landmark is included in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks, which currently lists 580 National Natural Landmarks nationwide. Of the 580 listed landmarks, half are administered solely by public agencies; i.e., Federal, State, county or municipal governments. Nearly one-third are owned solely by private parties. The remaining natural landmarks are owned or administered by a mixture of public and private owners. Because many natural landmarks are privately owned or not managed for public access, owner permission must be obtained to visit them. Designation does not infer a right of public access.