

| Information collected                                                                                                                                        | Reason for collection                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| For a cooperative or tribal enterprise, a copy of documents showing that the organization is formally organized under tribal, State, or Federal law.         | To determine whether the business meets the eligibility requirement for listing in the Source Directory.     |
| Signed certification that the business is an American Indian or Alaska Native owned and operated cooperative, tribal enterprise, or non-profit organization. | To obtain verification that the business is an American Indian or Alaska Native owned and operated business. |
| Copy of the business owner's tribal enrollment card .....                                                                                                    | To determine whether the business owner is an enrolled member of a federally recognized tribe.               |
| Signed certification that the owner of the business is a member of a federally recognized tribe.                                                             | To obtain verification that the business owner is an enrolled member of a federally recognized tribe.        |

*The proposed use of the information:*  
The information collected will be used by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board:

(a) to determine whether an individual or business meets the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the Source Directory, *i.e.*, whether they are either an American Indian or Alaska Native owned and operated cooperative, tribal enterprise, or nonprofit organization, or an enrolled member of a federally recognized American Indian tribe or Alaska Native group; and  
(b) to identify the applicant's business information to be printed in the Source Directory.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget control number. The IACB has submitted a request to OMB to renew its approval of this information collection for an additional three years. There are four types of application forms: (1) new businesses—group; (2) new businesses—individual; (3) businesses already listed—group; and (4) businesses already listed—individual. Each respondent will only be asked to complete one applicable form.

As required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), a **Federal Register** notice soliciting comments on the collection of information was published on March 29, 2005 (70 FR 15869). No comments were received. This notice provides the public with an additional 30 days in which to comment on the following information collection activity.

### III. Data

(1) *Title:* Source Directory of American Indian and Alaska Native owned and operated arts and crafts businesses application and renewal forms.

*OMB Control Number:* 1085-0001.

*Type of Review:* Renewal of an existing collection.

*Affected Entities:* Business or other for-profit; tribes.

*Estimated Annual Number of Respondents:* 100.

*Frequency of Collection:* Annual.

(2) Annual reporting and recordkeeping burden.

*Total Annual Reporting per Respondent:* 15 minutes.

*Total Annual Burden Hours:* 25 hours.

(3) *Description of the need and use of the information:* Submission of this information is required to receive the benefit of being listed in the Indian Arts and Crafts Board Source Directory. The information is collected to determine the applicant's eligibility for the service and to obtain the applicant's name and business address to be printed in the publication.

### IV. Request for Comments

The Department of the Interior invites comments on:

(a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection and the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(d) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, disclose or provide information to or for a federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; to develop, acquire, install and utilize technology and systems for the purpose of collecting, validating and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; to train personnel and to be able to respond to a collection of information, to search data sources, to complete and review

the collection of information; and to transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Dated: June 23, 2005.

**Meridith Z. Stanton,**

*Director, Indian Arts and Crafts Board.*

[FR Doc. 05-12780 Filed 6-28-05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-RK-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

#### Information Collection To Be Sent to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Approval Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Trade of Threatened Beluga Sturgeon (*Huso huso*)

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** We (Fish and Wildlife Service or Service) plan to send the collection of information described below to OMB for approval under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The information collected is needed to effectively implement the provisions of the special rule to control the trade of threatened beluga sturgeon (*Huso huso*) (70 FR 10493, March 4, 2005). That rule requires that range countries for beluga sturgeon provide us with information and reports on a variety of issues related to beluga sturgeon conservation and trade. This information is necessary for us to gauge the effectiveness of international management efforts in the Caspian Sea and Black Sea regions, and to determine if the permit exemptions granted under the special rule are bringing about appropriate actions by national fisheries authorities and multilateral agreements.

**DATES:** You must submit comments on or before August 29, 2005.

**ADDRESSES:** Send your comments on this information collection to Hope Grey, Information Collection Clearance Officer, Fish and Wildlife Service, MS-222-ARLSQ, 4401 North Fairfax Drive,

Arlington, VA 22203;  
*hope\_grey@fws.gov* (e-mail); or (703)  
 358-2269 (fax).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** To request a copy of the information collection requirements, explanatory information, or related materials, contact Hope Grey at the above addresses or by telephone at (703) 358-2482.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** OMB regulations at 5 CFR part 1320, which implement provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), require that interested members of the public and affected agencies have an opportunity to comment on information collection and recordkeeping activities (*see* 5 CFR 1320.8(d)). We plan to send a request to OMB for approval of the collection of information required by the special rule to control the trade of threatened beluga sturgeon (70 FR 10493, March 4, 2005). Federal agencies may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. However, there is no OMB control number for this information collection because fewer than 10 entities currently commercially trade in beluga caviar and, therefore, this requirement under the Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply. While an OMB control number is not necessary for collections that have such a low number of affected parties, it is reasonable to assume that there may be additional applicants or affected parties in the coming years. Therefore, we will request a 3-year term of approval for this information collection.

The special rule requires that range countries for beluga sturgeon develop multilateral fishery management plans, implement appropriate sturgeon fisheries laws and regulations, and provide biennial reports to us on a variety of issues related to beluga sturgeon conservation and trade. Range countries must do this if they wish to have an exemption to the standard threatened species permits issued under 50 CFR part 17, normally required under the Endangered Species Act to import, export, re-export, or conduct interstate commerce in listed species.

The special rule also requires certain information from U.S. and foreign aquaculture facilities wishing to trade in beluga sturgeon products without threatened species permits. If such facilities wish to import, re-export, or conduct U.S. interstate commerce in their beluga sturgeon products without threatened species permits, they must submit proof that they have agreements

with one or more range countries to research, protect, or recover wild beluga sturgeon. These facilities must use captive-bred broodstock in all of their beluga sturgeon production. Also, upon application for a permit exemption under the special rule, these facilities must submit proof that the relevant government authority certifies they are following aquaculture best-management practices to prevent the escape of live specimens or pathogens into surrounding habitats. Finally, these facilities must also submit biennial reports to the Service documenting their collaboration with beluga sturgeon range countries to study and conserve wild beluga sturgeon. We will use the information collected from the relevant aquaculture facilities to determine if the special rule's exemptions are having the intended effect of capacity building and technology transfer from viable businesses to the range countries.

Beluga sturgeon are currently known to occur only in the Caspian and Black Seas and certain rivers connected to these basins. Of the 14 countries where the species still occurs, only 11 have significant beluga sturgeon habitat in the Caspian Sea, Black Sea, or Danube River, and, consequently, these countries (Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine; hereafter referred to as the "littoral states") take responsibility for cooperative management of the species. Only eight of these countries (Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, and Turkmenistan) currently permit commercial harvest and export of beluga sturgeon.

Overharvest, severe habitat degradation, and other factors led to the listing of beluga sturgeon as threatened throughout its range under the Endangered Species Act (Act) and in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). On March 4, 2005, we issued a special rule under Section 4(d) of the Act to control the trade in beluga sturgeon, monitor the effects of commercial aquaculture on recovery of wild beluga sturgeon populations, and effect robust conservation programs in the littoral states. The 4(d) rule prohibits all trade (import, export, re-export, and foreign and interstate commerce) in beluga sturgeon and beluga sturgeon products, except as provided in the special rule or with permits under the provisions of Section 10 of the Act. This special rule initially allows littoral

states 6 months from the rule's effective date to submit a suite of reports, including information on management measures, to us for review. During this initial 6-month period, imports, re-exports, and exports of, and interstate and foreign commerce in, certain beluga sturgeon caviar and meat may continue without a requirement for threatened species permits. This is intended to provide the littoral states time to submit the required documents. Similarly, we will consider making programmatic permit exemptions for commercial aquaculture facilities outside the littoral states if they meet certain criteria for: (1) Enhancing the survival of populations of wild beluga sturgeon and (2) not threatening native aquatic fauna in the country in which the facility is located. CITES documentation will still be required for any international movement of beluga sturgeon and beluga sturgeon products, except as they may qualify for an exemption as personal or household effects.

By September 6, 2005, each littoral state wishing to export beluga caviar or beluga meat to the United States without the need for a threatened species permit issued under 50 CFR 17.32 must submit to the Service's Division of Scientific Authority a copy of a cooperative management plan for that state's respective basin. This plan must be agreed to by each littoral state in the relevant basin (not just exporting nations). These comprise Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey, and Ukraine in the Black Sea and Danube River, and, in the Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, and Turkmenistan. This basinwide management plan must contain the following elements:

1. A clear statement of the recovery and management objectives for the plan, including a specification of the stock(s) concerned, a definition of what constitutes overfishing for that stock, and a rebuilding objective and schedule for that stock;

2. A statement of standard fishery management measures and habitat improvement strategies the nations involved will use (*e.g.*, size limits, target harvest rates, quotas, seasons, fishing gear, effort caps, fish passage improvement, water quality controls);

3. A complete statement of the specific regulatory, monitoring, and research requirements that each cooperating nation must implement to comply with the management plan;

4. A complete description of how stock survey data and fisheries data are used to establish annual catch and export quotas, including a full

explanation of any models used and the assumptions underlying those models;

5. Procedures under which the nations may implement and enforce alternative management measures that achieve the same conservation benefits for beluga sturgeon as the standards mentioned in paragraph 2; and

6. A complete schedule showing when nations must take particular actions to comply with the plan.

Within 90 days of receipt, the Service's Division of Scientific Authority will review these basinwide management plans for completeness and clarity. If any elements of the management plans are missing or unclear, we will give the appropriate littoral states 60 days to provide additional information. If the littoral states fail to respond or fail to submit basinwide management plans by the specified deadlines, or if we are unable to confirm that all littoral states are signatories to those plans, we will immediately suspend trade with all littoral states in the given basin (Caspian Sea or Black Sea) until we are satisfied that such management plans exist and have been agreed to by the relevant countries.

Also by September 6, 2005, the effective date of this special rule, all littoral states wishing to export beluga caviar and meat to the United States under an exemption from threatened species permits must submit copies of national legislation and national fishery regulations pertaining to the harvest, trade, aquaculture, restocking, and processing of beluga sturgeon. These laws and regulations must exhibit clear means to implement the cooperative management plans mentioned in paragraph 1 above. The Service's Division of Scientific Authority will review these laws and regulations for completeness and clarity within 90 days of receipt. If any elements of the national legislation or national fishery regulations are missing or unclear, we will ask the appropriate littoral state(s) to provide additional information within 60 days of the date we contact them. If the littoral states fail to respond or fail to submit copies of national laws and regulations by the specified deadlines, we will immediately suspend trade with the given littoral states until we are satisfied that such laws and regulations are in effect.

No later than December 1, 2005, and every 2 years on that anniversary, all littoral states wishing to export beluga sturgeon products to the United States must submit a report to the Service. This report must contain, at a minimum:

1. A description of the specific fishery regulations that affect the harvest of

*Huso huso* in the respective littoral state, with any changes from the previous report highlighted;

2. A description of any revisions to the cooperative management program mentioned above, including any new models, assumptions, or equations used to set harvest and export quotas;

3. Updated time-series of information on beluga sturgeon obtained from monitoring programs, including estimates of relative or absolute stock size, fishing mortality, natural mortality, spawning activity, habitat use, hatchery and restocking programs, and other relevant subjects;

4. A summary of law enforcement activities undertaken in the last 2 years, and a description of any changes in programs to prevent poaching and smuggling, including indicators of their effectiveness;

5. A summary of the revenues the commercial exploitation of beluga sturgeon generates in the respective littoral state, and a summary of any documented conservation benefits resulting from the commercial harvest program in that country (e.g., revenues allocated to hatchery and restocking programs or research programs); and

6. Export data for the previous 2 calendar years.

Starting in December 2005, we will review information in the littoral state reports and any other pertinent information on wild beluga sturgeon conservation. Thereafter, we will conduct reviews biennially within 90 days of receiving the reports. If any elements of the biennial reports are missing or unclear, we will give the appropriate littoral states 60 days to provide additional information. If the littoral states fail to respond or fail to submit biennial reports by the specified deadline, we will immediately suspend trade with the given littoral states. We will use these reviews to determine if littoral state management programs are leading to recovery of wild beluga sturgeon stocks.

Based on the review of biennial reports, we propose to administratively suspend or restrict imports, re-exports, exports, and interstate commerce involving beluga sturgeon products from the littoral states if we determine that wild beluga sturgeon stock status worsens or threatens to the species increase. Any such restriction would also apply to foreign commerce in beluga sturgeon products involving persons under U.S. jurisdiction.

Except in certain circumstances, the special rule does not exempt beluga sturgeon or any beluga sturgeon products derived from aquaculture or grow-out operations outside the littoral

states from the provisions of the Act, which could (1) undermine the incentives for conserving wild *Huso huso* in the littoral states; (2) utilize *Huso huso* broodstock from the littoral states without any direct benefit to wild populations; and (3) result in the release of beluga sturgeon or disease pathogens into habitats outside their native range. Therefore, import, export, re-export, or interstate or foreign commerce involving any beluga sturgeon products that originate from aquaculture operations outside the littoral states will normally require a threatened species permit in addition to any applicable CITES documents (except as provided for captive-bred wildlife in 50 CFR 17.21(g)). However, we will consider programmatic exemptions to this prohibition for beluga caviar and meat from aquaculture facilities that provide information to our offices that demonstrate (1) the relevant regulatory agency has certified that the facility uses best-management practices to prevent escapes and disease introduction into surrounding habitats, and the Service has approved the specific practices; (2) the facility has entered into a formal agreement with one or more littoral states to study, conserve, or otherwise enhance the survival of wild populations of beluga sturgeon; and (3) the facility uses only captive-bred beluga sturgeon (i.e., captive F1 generation and beyond) in its production systems. We will require the facilities to file biennial reports so we can document the results and efficacy of any arrangements with littoral states.

*Title:* Trade of Threatened Beluga Sturgeon (*Huso huso*).

*Form number:* None.

*Frequency:* For littoral states, an initial reporting requirement for basinwide management plans and national regulations is due by September 6, 2005. Biennial reports are due from littoral state governments on December 1, 2005, and every 2 years thereafter. For aquaculture facilities outside the littoral states, we require an initial application with relevant documents followed by biennial reports on the anniversary of the exemption.

*Description of respondents:* Foreign government officials and sturgeon aquaculture businesses.

*Total annual burden hours:* For littoral state governments in 2005: 5,120 hours; for biennial reporting years: 1,280 hours. For aquaculture facilities: 80 hours in year of application, 80 hours in biennial reporting years.

*Total annual responses:* Nine (eight littoral state governments, one commercial aquaculture facility).

We invite your comments on: (1) Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether or not the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the information collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents.

Dated: June 20, 2005.

**Hope Grey,**

*Information Collection Clearance Officer,  
Fish and Wildlife Service.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

#### Marriage and Dissolution in Courts of Indian Offenses

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of submission of information collection to the Office of Management and Budget.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we are submitting this collection of information to the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs for approval and renewal.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted by July 29, 2005.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments are to be sent directly to the Desk Officer for the Department of the Interior, by e-mail to [OIRA\\_DOCKET@omb.eop.gov](mailto:OIRA_DOCKET@omb.eop.gov), or by telefacsimile to (202) 395-6566. Please send a copy of your comments to Ralph Gonzales, Office of Tribal Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., Mail Stop 320-SIB, Washington, DC 20240.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ralph Gonzales, (202) 513-7629.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

On November 3, 2004, a notice of proposed renewal was published in the *Federal Register* (69 FR 64094) which requested comments. No comments were received.

#### I. Abstract

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, must collect personal information to carry out the requirements of title 25, section

11.600(c)—Marriage, and title 25, section 11.606(c)—Dissolution of Marriage, in order for a Courts of Indian Offenses (CFR court) to issue a marriage license or dissolve a marriage. The information is collected at the initiation of an applicant and only basic information necessary for the CFR court to properly dispose of the matter.

#### II. Method of Collection

Basic information is requested of applicants for the issuance of a marriage license or for the dissolution of a marriage by a CFR court under 25 CFR part 11. Information is collected by the Clerk of the CFR court so that the functions under 25 CFR 11.600(c), and 11.606(c) may be carried out.

#### III. Information Collected

CFR courts have been established on certain Indian reservations under the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by 5 U.S.C. 301 and 25 U.S.C. 2 and 9; and 25 U.S.C. 13, which authorizes appropriations for "Indian judges." See *Tillett v. Hodel*, 730 F. Supp., 381 (W.D. Okla. 1990), *aff'd* 931 F.2d 636 (10th Cir. 1991), *United States v. Clapox*, 13 Sawy. 349, 35 F. 575 (D. Ore. 1888). The CFR Courts provide adequate machinery for the administration of justice for Indian tribes in those areas where tribes retain jurisdiction over Indians and is exclusive of state jurisdiction but where tribal courts have not been established to exercise that jurisdiction. Accordingly, CFR courts exercise jurisdiction under title 25 part 11 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Domestic Relations are governed by 25 CFR 11.600 which authorizes the CFR court to conduct marriages and dissolve marriages. In order to be married in a CFR court a marriage license must be obtained (25 CFR 11.601). To comply with this requirement an applicant must respond to the following six questions found at 25 CFR 11.600(c):

(c) A marriage license application shall include the following information:

(1) Name, sex, occupation, address, social security number, and date and place of birth of each party to the proposed marriage;

(2) If either party was previously married, his or her name, and the date, place, and court in which the marriage was dissolved or declared invalid or the date and place of death of the former spouse;

(3) Name and address of the parents or guardian of each party;

(4) Whether the parties are related to each other and, if so, their relationship;

(5) The name and date of birth of any child of which both parties are parents,

born before the making of the application, unless their parental rights and the parent and child relationship with respect to the child have been terminated; and

(6) A certificate of the results of any medical examination required by either applicable tribal ordinances, or the laws of the State in which the Indian country under the jurisdiction of the CFR court is located.

For the purposes of § 11.600, the social security number information is requested to confirm identity. Previous marriage information is requested to avoid multiple simultaneous marriages, and to ensure that any pre-existing legal relationships are dissolved. Information on consanguinity is requested to avoid conflict with state or tribal laws against marriages between parties who are related by blood as defined in such laws. Medical examination information may be requested if required under the laws of the state in which the CFR court is located.

To comply with the requirement for dissolution of marriage an applicant must respond to the following six questions found at 25 CFR 11.606(c):

(1) The age, occupation, and length of residence within the Indian country under the jurisdiction of the court of each party;

(2) The date of the marriage and the place at which it was registered;

(3) That jurisdictional requirements are met and that the marriage is irretrievably broken in that either (i) the parties have lived separate and apart for a period of more than 180 days next preceding the commencement of the proceeding or (ii) there is a serious marital discord adversely affecting the attitude of one or both of the parties toward the marriage, and there is no reasonable prospect of reconciliation;

(4) The names, age, and addresses of all living children of the marriage and whether the wife is pregnant;

(5) Any arrangement as to support, custody, and visitation of the children and maintenance of a spouse; and

(6) The relief sought.

For the purposes of § 11.606, Dissolution proceedings, information on occupation and residency is necessary to establish CFR court jurisdiction. Information on the status of the parties, whether they have lived apart 180 days or if there is serious marital discord warranting dissolution, is necessary for the court to determine if dissolution is appropriate. Information on the children of the marriage, their ages and whether the wife is pregnant is necessary for the CFR court to determine the appropriate level of support that may be required from the non-custodial parent.