

oil and gas exploration activities in the Chukchi Sea and assigned OMB Control No. 1018-0139, which expires June 30, 2011. If OMB approves this combined request, we will discontinue OMB Control No. 1018-0139.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) imposed, with certain exceptions, a moratorium on the taking of marine mammals. Section 101(a)(5)(A) of the MMPA directs the Secretary of the Interior to allow, upon request by citizens of the United States, the taking of small numbers of marine mammals incidental to specified activities (other than commercial fishing) if the Secretary makes certain findings and prescribes specific regulations that, among other things, establish permissible methods of taking.

Applicants seeking to conduct activities must request a Letter of

Authorization (LOA) for the specific activity and submit onsite monitoring reports and a final report of the activity to the Secretary. This is a nonform collection. Regulations at 50 CFR 18.27 outline the procedures and requirements for submitting a request. Specific regulations governing authorized activities in the Beaufort Sea are in 50 CFR 18, subpart J. Regulations governing authorized activities in the Chukchi Sea are in 50 CFR 18, subpart I. These regulations provide the applicant with a detailed description of information that we need to evaluate the proposed activity and determine whether or not to issue specific regulations and, subsequently, LOAs.

We use the information to verify the finding required to issue incidental take regulations, to decide if we should issue an LOA, and, if issued, what conditions

should be in the LOA. In addition, we will analyze the information to determine impacts to the marine mammals and the availability of those marine mammals for subsistence purposes of Alaska Natives.

II. Data

OMB Control Number: 1018-0070.

Title: Incidental Take of Marine Mammals During Specified Activities, 50 CFR 18.27 and 50 CFR 18, Subparts I and J.

Service Form Numbers: None.

Type of Request: Revision of currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Oil and gas industry companies.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Number of Respondents: 25 or less.

Activity	Number of annual responses	Completion time per response	Annual burden hours
One-time application for procedural regulations	2	300 hours	600
LOA requests	25	24 hours	600
Onsite monitoring and observation reports	150	1.5 hours	225
Final monitoring report	25	8 hours	200
Totals	202		1,625

III. Request for Comments

We invite comments concerning this IC on:

- Whether or not the collection of information is necessary, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;
- The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information;
- Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this IC. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Dated: July 13, 2010.

Hope Grey,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: High Desert Museum, Bend, OR

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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the High Desert Museum, Bend, OR, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" or "sacred objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not

responsible for the determinations in this notice.

In 1990, Native American cultural items were donated to the High Desert Museum by the Roger J. Bounds Foundation, in the form of the Doris Swayze Bounds Collection. Between the 1950s and 1970s, Doris Bounds collected the majority of the items through purchases and gifts. There are seven objects that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" or "sacred objects." The three unassociated funerary objects are one pair of moccasins, one single moccasin, and one beaded necklace. The four sacred objects are one beaded fetish lizard-shaped object, one whistle with feathered adornment, one headdress, and one scalp lock.

Upon the initial accession of the objects into the High Desert Museum's collection in 1990, a number of scholars and Native American representatives from Columbia Plateau, Great Basin, and Plains tribes, identified the seven objects as being culturally sensitive or specific grave items of the Sioux or Assiniboine. Since 2004, the High Desert Museum has consulted with the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana. During consultation, the NAGPRA representative of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian

Reservation, Montana, identified the objects as being either funerary or sacred objects, and culturally affiliated to the tribe. The High Desert Museum's collection records confirm that the objects are from the Poplar, MT, region and culturally affiliated specifically to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

Officials of the High Desert Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the three cultural items described above (unassociated funerary objects) 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 a Native American individual. Officials of the High Desert Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the four cultural items described above (sacred objects) are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Lastly, officials of the High Desert Museum 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 unassociated funerary objects and sacred objects and the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects and/or sacred objects should contact Tracy Johnson, Curator of Collections and Exhibits, High Desert Museum, 59800 South Highway 97, Bend, OR 97702, telephone (541) 382-4754, before August 19, 2010. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects and sacred objects to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The High Desert Museum is responsible for notifying the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2010.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC and Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, Madison, WI

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 objects in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, (aka State Historical Society of Wisconsin), Museum Division, Madison, WI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Menominee Reservation, Menominee County (formerly Shawano County), WI.

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

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, staff in consultation with representatives of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

In 1928, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a mound located within the boundaries of the Menominee Indian Tribe Reservation, Menominee County (formerly Shawano County), WI, by Arthur P. Kannenberg and John V. Satterlee. The exact location is not known. In 1950, the museum obtained the human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects from the wife of Arthur P. Kannenberg. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are earrings.

The human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects removed by Arthur P. Kannenberg and John V. Satterlee were from at least two mounds. The 91 unassociated funerary objects are described in a companion *Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items*.

The Menominee Indian Reservation falls within the ancestral and historic territory of the Menominee people. Archeological investigation has uncovered additional historic burials in this area. Additionally, archeological research shows that copper ornaments and earrings, similar to the objects mentioned above, are commonly found within historic Indian burials throughout the Great Lakes region. Furthermore, Menominee oral history states that the origin of the Menominee people began at the mouth of the Menominee River, which is approximately 60 miles from the present-day Menominee Reservation.

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the three objects described 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. Lastly, officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, 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 associated funerary objects and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Jennifer L. Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 N. Carroll St., Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, before August 19, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, is responsible for notifying the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2010.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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