

Officers, and local law enforcement, as required. The Stinking Springs Trail will remain open from May 1 to November 30 of each year. The Stinking Springs area is a crucial wildlife area lying northeast of Idaho Falls, Idaho. The area is bounded generally by the South Fork of the Snake River on the south and west, and the Kelly Canyon Road and Targhee National Forest on the north and east. The legal description of the subject lands is as follows:

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 4 N., R. 41 E.,

Sec. 32, SE¹/₄, SE¹/₄ NE¹/₄, and lands east of the Kelly Canyon Road in the NE¹/₄ NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄;

Sec. 33, All.

T. 3 N., R. 41 E.,

Sec. 2, SW¹/₄;

Sec. 3, All;

Sec. 4, SE¹/₄, SE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, NW¹/₄ SW¹/₄;

Sec. 5, NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄;

Sec. 8, Lots 6 and 8;

Sec. 9, Lots 2 and 3, NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄, NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄;

Sec. 10, NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄, NE¹/₄ NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄ NE¹/₄;

Sec. 11, Lot 2, N¹/₂ NW¹/₄;

Sec. 15, Lots 7 and 8, NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄;

Sec. 16, Lots 5 and 6.

South Fork of the Snake River (Wolf Flat)

Effective immediately, BLM-administered public lands located in the Stinking Springs area north of the South Fork of the Snake River near Heise, Idaho, described below, are closed to human entry within the dates specified above in this notice. Excepted from this closure order are entries for administrative use by BLM and use by BLM permittees, IDFG Conservation Officers, and local law enforcement, as required. The legal description of the subject lands is as follows:

Wolf Flat: Those portions of the following described lands lying north of Heise Road, adjacent to the South Fork Snake River, in the following areas:

Boise Meridian, Idaho

T. 3 N., R. 41 E.,

Sec. 10, Lots 1 and 2;

Sec. 11, Lots 3 and 4;

Sec. 15, Lot 6.

Authority

This emergency closure notice is issued under the authority of 43 CFR 8364.1(c), 8341.2 and 9268.3. Violations of this closure are punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 12 months. Persons who are administratively exempt from the closure include any Federal, State, or local officer or employee acting within the scope of their duties, members of

any organized rescue or fire-fighting force in the performance of an official duty, or any person holding written permission from the BLM.

Please be further advised that BLM will be considering a permanent, annual, seasonal closure to protect wintering mule deer herds on a long-term basis. This proposal and its potential environmental effects will be studied through a public process and environmental analysis conducted in accordance with NEPA.

Wendy Reynolds,

Upper Snake Field Manager.

[FR Doc. E7-4690 Filed 3-14-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GG-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Cosumnes River College, Los Rios Community College District, Sacramento, CA

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 Cosumnes River College, Los Rios Community College District, Sacramento, CA. The human remains were removed from Sacramento County, CA.

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 Cosumnes River College professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California.

In the 1920s, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Gallup Farm in Wilton, Sacramento County, CA, by the daughter of the landowner, Bernice Gallup. In 1974, the human remains were given to David Abrams, professor of Anthropology, Cosumnes River College. The human remains were in Professor Abram's personal possession until his death in 2004. In September 2006, Professor

Abram's widow donated the human remains to Cosumnes River College. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to museum records, the Gallup Farm was a known Miwok burial ground and was traditionally and historically the aboriginal land of the Ione Miwok. A forensic analysis of the human remains was conducted in October 2006. Dental wear patterns are consistent with known Miwok remains. Consultation with a representative of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California confirmed the identification of the human remains as Miwok. Based on museum records, donor statements, osteological evidence, and geographical information the Cosumnes River College officials reasonably believe that the human remains are Native American dating from before 1920, and are Ione Miwok. Descendants of the Ione Miwok are members of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California.

Officials of the Cosumnes River College have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Cosumnes River College 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 Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact William Karns, Vice-President of Instruction, Cosumnes River College, 8401 Center Parkway, Sacramento, CA 95823, telephone (916) 691-7326, before April 16, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Cosumnes River College is responsible for notifying the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; Table Mountain Rancheria of

California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California; and United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 13, 2007

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E7-4731 Filed 3-14-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, Juneau, AK

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 possession of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, Juneau, AK. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Admiralty Island National Monument in southeast Alaska.

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 objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Angoon Community Association; Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes; Kake Tribal Corporation; Kootznoowoo Incorporated; Organized Village of Kake; Sealaska Corporation; Shee Atika Inc.; and Sitka Tribe of Alaska. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service also consulted with the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood Camps in Angoon, Kake and Sitka, non-federally recognized Indian groups.

In August 1989, human remains representing a minimum of 18

individuals were removed from the Wilson Cove Rockshelter site, southwest Admiralty Island, AK, by Forest Service archeologists. No known individuals have been identified. The four associated funerary objects are four wood planks.

The Wilson Cove Rockshelter site is divided into three sites called Rockshelter 1, 2, and 3. The four wood planks are believed to have been part of a bentwood box associated with the human remains at Rockshelter 3. Radiocarbon dates from charcoal and shell from Rockshelter 1 were 755 B.C. - 200 B.C. and 40 B.C. - A.D. 230. A radiocarbon date for Rockshelter 3 was 390 B.C. - A.D. 90.

A professional physical anthropologist analyzed the human remains from all three sites and determined they are Native American. Ethnographic information and archeological data indicate that the Wilson Cove Rockshelter site is within the traditional territory of the Angoon Tlingit. Oral traditions of the Angoon Tlingit confirm their affiliation with this site. Descendants of the Angoon Tlingit are members of Kootznoowoo Incorporated.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 18 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the four 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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service 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 Kootznoowoo Incorporated.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Forrest Cole, Forest Supervisor, Tongass National Forest, Federal Building, Ketchikan, AK 99901-6591, telephone (907) 225-3101, before April 16, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to Kootznoowoo Incorporated may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service is responsible for notifying the Angoon Community Association; Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes; Kake Tribal Corporation; Kootznoowoo Incorporated; Organized Village of Kake; Sealaska Corporation; Shee Atika Inc.; Sitka Tribe of Alaska; and Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood Camps in Angoon, Kake and Sitka, non-federally recognized Indian groups, that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 13, 2007

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E7-4730 Filed 3-14-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Fort Union National Monument, Watrous, NM

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 possession and control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Fort Union National Monument, Watrous, NM. The human remains and cultural items were removed from an area near the fort in Mora County, NM.

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 superintendent, Fort Union National Monument.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Fort Union National Monument professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.