

after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 9, 1999.

Veletta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Deputy Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, MT in the Possession of the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, National Park Service, Crow Agency, MT

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in the possession of the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, National Park Service, Crow Agency, MT.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Indian Reservation, Minnesota.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were illegally removed from a grave on federal and/or Crow tribal lands at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument by George Scott of Billings, Montana. In the spring of 1991, Scott transferred the

human remains to Richard Maniscalco, of Rappahannock Academy, Virginia. Additionally, Scott provided Maniscalco with approximately 59 other illegally obtained objects from federal and/or Crow tribal lands at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. No known individual was identified. The 15 associated funerary objects include one 45/70 slug, 12 glass seed beads, a scalping knife blade, and a buffalo tooth.

On January 19, 1994, Maniscalco sold the human remains, purported to have been a Cheyenne rib bone, to an undercover federal agent. During this transaction, Maniscalco also sold the agent archaeological resources said to have originated from the Little Bighorn National Monument. Following the sale, special agents from the National Park Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of Land Management confronted Maniscalco with the illegal acts that had transpired. In addition to the human remains and archaeological resources Maniscalco sold to the federal agent, it was discovered that he possessed 15 objects that had been bagged together and separately labeled by Scott as having been removed from a Cheyenne grave. These objects included a 45/70 slug (labeled: from grave), 12 glass seed beads (labeled: from Cheyenne grave), a metal item (labeled: Cheyenne scalp knife), and a buffalo tooth (labeled: from Cheyenne grave).

The United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia prosecuted Maniscalco, following a referral by the United States Attorney for the District of Montana and the Bureau of Land Management. In the case of *United States v. Maniscalco*, the defendant, Maniscalco, entered a guilty plea in the United States District Court of Eastern Virginia to trafficking in American Indian human remains, in violation NAGPRA's illegal trafficking provisions under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1170(a). Furthermore, Maniscalco pled guilty to the illicit sale of archeological resources obtained from public and/or Indian lands, in violation of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Title 16, United States Code, Sections 470ee (a) and (b).

On April 17, 1996, the human remains and associated funerary objects were officially transferred from the Department of Justice to the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, National Park Service.

The result of a professionally administered, non-destructive analysis conducted on the above mentioned Native American human remains indicates the bone fragment's

morphology as being consistent with that of a human tibia, or leg bone. Further, the size of the bone suggests that it represents the remains of a female.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 15 objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of a death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the associated funerary objects and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Montana, and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Indian Reservation, Minnesota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects, should contact Neil C. Mangum, Superintendent, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, P.O. Box 39, Crow Agency, MT 59022; telephone: (406) 638-2621, before April 15, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated grave goods to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Montana, and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma will begin after that

date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 9, 1999.

Veletta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Deputy Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains, Associated Funerary Objects, and Unassociated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects in the possession of Museum of Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma on behalf and as authorized NAGPRA representatives of the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians.

Between 1939-1950, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were recovered from the Gumbo Point site south of the Missouri River in Van Meter State Park, Saline County, MO during archeological excavations conducted by the Missouri Archaeological Society. No known individuals were identified. The eleven associated funerary objects include pieces of brass, copper, iron, hematite; fragments of wood, cloth, glass; and soil samples from burial matrices.

The five cultural items are a small ceramic pot, a necklace of shell and glass beads, a necklace of small blue trade beads, cloth fragments, and soil samples from unidentified burials.

Based on oral tradition, types of associated funerary objects, and historical documents, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on the trade objects and historical documentation of this site, these burials are estimated to date

to the eighteenth century, c. 1727-1777 A.D. Records indicate the five cultural items were recovered from burials, however, the human remains with these objects cannot be identified. Oral tradition and historical documentation further indicate this site was a village site of the Missouri during the eighteenth century.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Missouri-Columbia have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of six individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Missouri-Columbia have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the eleven objects listed 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. Officials of the University of Missouri-Columbia have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these five cultural items 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 an Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the University of Missouri-Columbia have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects and the the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians. Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Michael J. O'Brien, Director, Museum of Anthropology, 317 Lowry Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211; telephone: (573) 882-4421, before April 15, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma on behalf and as authorized representatives of the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians may begin after that

date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 9, 1999.

Veletta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Deputy Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Notice of Proposed Information Collection

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, DOI.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is announcing its intention to request approval to continue the collections of information under 30 CFR Parts 740 and 745 which relate to surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Federal lands and State-Federal cooperative agreements, respectively. These information collection activities were previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and assigned them clearance number 1029-0027 and -0092.

DATES: Comments on the proposed information collection must be received by May 17, 1999, to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to John A. Trelease, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 1951 Constitution Ave., NW, Room 210-SIB, Washington, DC 20240. Comments may also be submitted electronically to jtreleas@osmre.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request a copy of the information collection request, explanatory information and related forms, contact John A. Trelease, at (202) 208-2783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations at 5 CFR 1320, which implementing provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13), 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)). This notice identified information collections that OSM will