

demonstrate that disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. Unsupported assertions will not meet this burden. In the absence of exceptional, documental circumstances, this information will be released. We will always make submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives of or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Dated: October 20, 2006.

**Joseph M. Lawler,**

*Regional Director, National Capital Region.*

[FR Doc. 06-9331 Filed 11-21-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-59-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA**

**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 Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA. The human remains were removed from a site in Poinsett County, AR.

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 Carnegie Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Cummin's Place (also known as Cumming's Place, site 3PO5) in Poinsett County, AR, by Emil Alam during a pedestrian survey of the site. Mr. Alam donated the human remains as part of a larger collection to the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in 1984. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Cummin's Place is a Parkin phase site of the Mississippian nucleation

horizon (A.D. 1350-1650). Oral history evidence presented by representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma indicates that the region including Poinsett County has long been included in the traditional ancestral homelands and hunting territory of the Quapaw. European documentation concerning the geographical range of the Quapaw people, specifically French colonial documents and maps, indicate that only the Quapaw had villages in eastern Arkansas circa A.D. 1673-1720.

Descendants of the Quapaw are members of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma. In addition, the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma have previously repatriated Native American human remains and associated funerary objects from the Cummin's Place in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Officials of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History 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 Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. David R. Watters, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15206, telephone (412) 665-2605, before December 22, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 23, 2006.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E6-19788 Filed 11-21-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Pierce College District, Lakewood, WA**

**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 the Pierce College District, Lakewood, WA. The human remains were removed from site 45-PI-07, also known as the Purdy 1 site, at Carr Inlet, Pierce County, WA.

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 Pierce College professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Between April 1975 and August 1976, the human remains of a number of Native American individuals were removed from site 45-PI-07, also known as the Purdy 1 site, at Carr Inlet, Pierce County, WA, by a Pierce College instructor, Dale McGinnis, and James Forrest, a Pierce College student. The human remains were initially brought to Fort Steilacoom Community College, now called Pierce College, for storage. At an unknown date, the human remains of an unknown number of individuals were re-interred by representatives of local Indian tribes and First Nations. In 1978, the human remains of a minimum of 29 individuals were transferred to the care of Mr. Forrest. In 2006, Mr. Forrest transferred the human remains to Pierce College. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 45-PI-07 is a shell mound measuring 5 feet high, 30 feet wide, and 120 feet long. Osteological and archeological analysis indicate that the human remains removed from site 45-PI-07 are of Native American ancestry, based on the presence of extreme degrees of dental ware, marked shoveling of the exposed permanent incisors, blunt nasal sills, rounded chins, squatting facets on the talus, and their flex-kneed burial position, and site context. Archeological materials recovered from the site indicate a wide range of use during the prehistoric and historic periods. Site 45-PI-07 is located within the area long occupied by the Shotlemamish, a Southern Lushootseed speaking group.

Descendants of the Shotlemamish are members of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Pierce College District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 29 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Pierce College District 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 Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Chris MacKersie, District Director of Safety & Security and the Assistant Director of Facilities, Pierce College District, 9401 Farwest Drive SW, Lakewood, WA 98498, (253) 912–3655 December 22, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Pierce College District is responsible for notifying the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 26, 2006.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E6–19790 Filed 11–21–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA**

**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 the Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA. The human remains were removed from an area north of the Native Village of Barrow, AK.

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 Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound professional staff and a consultant in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.

In the summer of 1953, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from a site between the Native Village of Barrow, AK, and the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, by Stewart Lowther, a geologist. In July 2006, after Dr. Lowther retired, the human remains were brought to the Slater Museum of Natural History. There is no additional information regarding the collection and subsequent transfer of the human remains to the museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individuals are most likely of Native American ancestry as indicated by morphological features. The geographical location where the human remains were recovered is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government. Furthermore, based on information provided during consultation with tribal representatives, there is a reasonable belief that the human remains share a common ancestry with members of the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.

Officials of the Slater Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above likely represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Slater Museum of Natural History 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 Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Peter Wimberger, Director, Slater Museum of Natural History, 1500 N. Warner, Tacoma, WA 98416, telephone (253) 879–2784, before December 22, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Slater Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Native

Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 30, 2006.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E6–19791 Filed 11–21–06; 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, Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth Hot Springs, WY**

**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 and control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth Hot Springs, WY. The human remains were removed from an area near Logan, Gallatin County, MT.

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, Yellowstone National Park.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Yellowstone National Park 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; Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho; Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana; Crow Tribe of Montana; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Sioux Reservation, South Dakota; Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; 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