

New Mexico; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.

On an unknown date in the 1970s, human remains representing two individuals were removed from an unknown location near Grand Mesa, in Mesa County, CO. On April 1, 2009, the human remains were discovered in the Geology Department of Mesa State College by college staff, and were reported to the Ute Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and subsequently to the Bureau of Land Management. Based on investigations into their origin and placement at Mesa State College, most likely these remains were unofficially removed in the 1970s from public lands near Grand Mesa, CO, by Mesa State College students who were hiking in the area. The students brought the remains to Mesa State College, where they were studied and later stored in the Geology Department. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although the description of the original site location is not specific enough to determine land ownership status, most of the land in the general region was Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management at the time the remains were removed. Therefore, the Bureau of Land Management assumes control of the human remains for the purposes of NAGPRA compliance. Because provenience is limited to a regional area, and the remains were collected by Mesa State College students and stored by Mesa State College, the college has shared control with the Bureau of Land Management. After their discovery in the college's Geology Department, the remains were transported by Bureau of Land Management staff to the Museum of Western Colorado for secure storage pending repatriation.

The human remains consist of two adult individuals of considerable antiquity, and are likely Native Americans. Their reported burial within rock crevices correlates with Native American burial practices, particularly those of the Ute culture. Furthermore, the original location of the human remains lies within traditional Ute

lands, and within proximity to Ute sites and historic trails.

Officials of the Bureau of Land Management and Mesa State 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 Bureau of Land Management and Mesa State College have also 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 Ute Tribes - Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; and, in particular, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dan Haas, State Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, 2850 Youngfield St., Lakewood, CO 80215-7076, telephone (303) 239-3647, before June 3, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah, that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 16, 2010.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-10381 Filed 5-3-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: 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 in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division (aka State Historical Society of Wisconsin), Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from the Bell Site, Winnebago 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 Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

An assessment of the human remains was made by the Wisconsin Historical Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.

In 1959, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a grave at the Bell Site, 47-Wn-0009, in Winnebago County, WI, during archeological excavations. The excavations were conducted by the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey, and the Oshkosh Public Museum, all under the supervision of Warren Wittry. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to historical and archeological records, the Bell Site is the location of the historic Grand Village of the Meskwaki Nation, dating from approximately A.D. 1680 to 1730. Officials at the Wisconsin Historical Museum have determined that the human remains described above can be directly associated with the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, as the majority of the Meskwaki Nation resides in Iowa.

Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society 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 Wisconsin Historical Society 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 Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Jennifer L. Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 N. Carroll St., Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, before June 3, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Wisconsin Historical Society is responsible for notifying the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 12, 2010.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-10380 Filed 5-3-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, CO

**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 Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, CO. The human remains were removed from Pettis County, MO.

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 the Denver Museum of Nature & Science professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Osage Nation, Oklahoma.

In 1933, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from a mound burial context four miles northwest of Sedalia, Pettis

County, MO, by G.D. Householder. Householder donated the individuals to the museum at some point thereafter. In 1994, the human remains were found in the museum's collections during an inventory, and then formally accessioned (DMNS catalogue numbers A1991.1 and A1991.2). The human remains were originally determined to be culturally unidentifiable. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on physical analysis, the human remains are determined to be Native American. Archeological evidence suggests that Pettis County mound sites generally date to the Mississippian nucleation horizon (A.D. 1350-1650). Oral tradition and historical documentation—supported by geographical, linguistic, folkloric, archeological evidence, and expert opinion—indicate that Pettis County has long been a part of the Osage traditional ancestral homelands and hunting territory. After consultation with the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, the museum reasonably believes that there is a shared group identity between the Osage people and the people of these ancient mounds.

Officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 2001 (9)-(10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science 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 Osage Nation, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, 2001 Colorado Blvd., Denver, CO 80205, telephone (303) 370-6378, before June 3, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Osage Nation, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Denver Museum of Nature & Science is responsible for notifying the Osage Nation, Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 14, 2010.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-10367 Filed 5-3-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Office of the Secretary

#### Submission for OMB Review: Comment Request

April 22, 2010.

The Department of Labor (DOL) hereby announces the submission of the following public information collection requests (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. chapter 35). A copy of each ICR, with applicable supporting documentation; including among other things a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden may be obtained from the RegInfo.gov Web site at <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain> or by contacting Darrin King on 202-693-4129 (this is not a toll-free number)/e-mail: [DOL\\_PRA\\_PUBLIC@dol.gov](mailto:DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov).

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for the Department of Labor—Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, Telephone: 202-395-7316/Fax: 202-395-5806 (these are not toll-free numbers), E-mail: [OIRA\\_submission@omb.eop.gov](mailto:OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov) within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**. In order to ensure the appropriate consideration, comments should reference the OMB Control Number (see below).

The OMB is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- 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 technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.