DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

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 American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY. The human remains were collected from Sioux County, ND.

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 American Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

In 1885, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from Fort Yates, Standing Rock Indian Reservation, Sioux County, ND, by Mr. DeCost Smith. In 1902, the American Museum of Natural History acquired the human remains as a gift from Mr. Smith. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individual has been identified as Native American based on museum documentation that describes the human remains as ''Dakota.'' The human remains were collected from the Standing Rock Reservation, which is inhabited by Standing Rock Sioux Indians.

Although the lands from which the human remains were collected are currently under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the American Museum of Natural History has control of the human remains since their removal from tribal land predates the permit requirements established by the Antiquities Act of 1906.

Officials of the American 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 American 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 Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Nell Murphy, Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024–5192, telephone (212) 769–5837, before May 31, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 29, 2006.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E6–6484 Filed 4–28–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Sheboygan County Historical Museum, Sheboygan, 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 Sheboygan County Historical Museum, Sheboygan, WI. The human remains were removed from Sheboygan 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Sheboygan County Historical Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; and Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas.

In 1938, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Sheboygan Marsh in Sheboygan County, WI, during the building of the Sheboygan dam, a Works Progress Administration project. The human remains were kept in private possession until they were donated by Mr. Charles Luksis of Sheboygan, WI, to the Sheboygan County Historical Museum in 1985. It is unknown if Mr. Luksis was the collector. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are assumed to be of Native American ancestry because of the presence of other Native American sites, including a mound, in the immediate vicinity of the Sheboygan dam where the human remains were most likely recovered. There are no known historic or European burials in the area. The Sheboygan County Historical Museum has determined that the human remains are likely culturally affiliated with the Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan based on judicially established land areas of the Indian Claims Commission 1978. Finally, oral history and historic accounts of the presence of the tribe in the area by the tribal representative, independently verified by the staff of the Sheboygan County Historical Museum and the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, also support the cultural affiliation to the Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the Kraemer property in the Town of Rhine, Sheboygan County, WI, by an unknown person. The human remains were taken to the Sheboygan County Historical Museum and donated to the collection on February 11, 1936, by Mr. Charles E. Broughton, President of the Sheboygan County Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to museum records, the human remains were excavated from a mound, which indicates that the human remains are Native American in origin. The Sheboygan County Historical Museum has determined that the human remains are most likely culturally affiliated with the Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan, based on an Indian Claims Commission decision (Land Claims Map ID # 15). Furthermore, historic accounts of the presence of the tribe in the area by the tribal representative, independently verified by the staff of the Sheboygan County Historical Museum and the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, also support the cultural affiliation to the Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan.

Officials of the Sheboygan County Historical Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Sheboygan County Historical Museum 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 Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Casandra Karl, Registrar, Sheboygan County Historical Museum, 3110 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan, WI 53081, telephone (920) 458–1103, before May 31, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Sheboygan County Historical Museum is responsible for notifying the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; and Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 22, 2006.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 06–4048 Filed 4–28–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA–702 (Second Review)]

Ferrovanadium and Nitrided Vanadium from Russia

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of a five-year review concerning the antidumping duty order on ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium from Russia.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice that it has instituted a review pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)) (the Act) to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium from Russia would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, interested parties are requested to respond to this notice by submitting the information specified below to the Commission; [1] to be assured of consideration, the deadline for responses is June 20, 2006. Comments on the adequacy of responses may be filed with the Commission by July 14, 2006. For further information concerning the conduct of this review and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

DATES: *Effective Date:* May 1, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Messer (202–205–3193), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*http://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for this review may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *http://edis.usitc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Background.* On July 10, 1995, the Department of Commerce issued an antidumping duty order on imports of ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium from Russia (60 FR 35550). Following five-year reviews by Commerce and the Commission, effective June 7, 2001, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium from Russia (66 FR 30694). The Commission is now conducting a second review to determine whether revocation of the order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time. It will assess the adequacy of interested party responses to this notice of institution to determine whether to conduct a full review or an expedited review. The Commission's determination in any expedited review will be based on the facts available, which may include information provided in response to this notice.

Definitions. The following definitions apply to this review:

[1] No response to this request for information is required if a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) number is not displayed; the OMB number is 3117–0016/USITC No. 06–5–152, expiration date June 30, 2008. Public reporting burden for the request is estimated to average 10 hours per response. Please send comments regarding the accuracy of this burden estimate to the Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436.