with any other party or parties who elect to participate.

Karen Zurek,

Solid Minerals Staff, Division of Energy, Lands and Minerals.

[FR Doc. E6–6491 Filed 4–28–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–JB–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[MT–921–06–1320–EL–P; MTM 95451]

Notice of Invitation—Coal Exploration License Application MTM 95451

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Members of the public are hereby invited to participate with Western Energy Company in a program for the exploration of coal deposits owned by the United States of America in lands located in Treasure and Rosebud Counties, Montana, encompassing 548.17 acres.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Giovanini, Mining Engineer, or Connie Schaff, Land Law Examiner, Branch of Solid Minerals (MT–921), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Montana State Office, Billings, Montana 59101–4669, telephone (406) 896–5084 or (406) 896–5060, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The lands to be explored for coal deposits are described as follows:

T. 2 N., R. 38 E., P.M.M.
Sec. 14: E½.
T. 1 N., R. 39 E., P.M.M.
Sec. 4: Lots 1, 2, 4.
T. 2 N., R. 39 E., P.M.M.
Sec. 34: W½SW¼

Any party electing to participate in this exploration program shall notify, in writing, both the State Director, BLM, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana 59101–4669, and Western Energy Company, P.O. Box 99, Colstrip, Montana 59323. Such written notice must refer to serial number MTM 95451 and be received no later than 30 calendar days after publication of this Notice in the **Federal Register** or 10 calendar days after the last publication of this Notice in the *Independent Press* newspaper, whichever is later. This Notice will be published once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks in the *Independent Press*, Forsyth, Montana.

The proposed exploration program is fully described, and will be conducted pursuant to an exploration plan to be approved by the Bureau of Land Management. The exploration plan, as submitted by Western Energy Company, is available for public inspection at the BLM, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana, during regular business hours (9 a.m. to 4 p.m.), Monday through Friday.

Dated: February 16, 2006.

Rebecca Spurgin,

Acting Chief, Branch of Solid Minerals.

[FR Doc. E6–6490 Filed 4–28–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–$$–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Availability of the Record of Decision for the Environmental Impact Statement on the Falls Creek Hydroelectric Project and Land Exchange, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, Alaska

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of the Record of Decision for the Environmental Impact Statement on the Falls Creek Hydroelectric Project and Land Exchange, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, Alaska.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) announces the availability of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Falls Creek Hydroelectric Project and Land Exchange, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, Alaska.

This ROD documents the decision by the NPS on behalf of the Secretary of Interior (Secretary) to implement applicable portions of the Glacier Bay National Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105–317) (Act). The Act mandated the Secretary implement specific actions once certain provisions were met. In this ROD the NPS addresses its decision to:

- Exchange land presently in Glacier Bay National Park (Glacier Bay) to the State of Alaska (state);
- Add state land to Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (Klondike Gold Rush);
- Designate an island in Blue Mouse Cove and Cenotaph Island in Glacier Bay as wilderness; and
- Adjust national park and wilderness boundaries as necessary to compensate for the land exchange.

By addressing these actions the NPS will fulfill the Department of Interior's responsibility under the Act.

This ROD follows the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) October 29, 2004 decision to issue a license to Gustavus Electric Company allowing the construction and operation of the Falls Creek Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 11659). It also follows the FERC Order Denying Rehearing on March 24, 2005 and FERC's June 17, 2005 denial of a request to reconsider the March 24, 2005 Order. This record of decision does not address any of FERC's responsibility under the Act nor does it address any aspect of the licensing process and decision as discussed in the final environmental impact statement (final EIS) and the FERC Order Issuing License and the subsequent rehearing denials.

The NPS has decided to adopt the Preferred Alternative as presented in the final EIS. This will result in conveying approximately 1,034 acres in Glacier Bay to the State of Alaska and in exchange receiving approximately 1,040 acres in Klondike Gold Rush. Included is the designation of 1,069 acres in Glacier Bay as wilderness and deletion of 1040 acres of wilderness in Glacier Bay. The National Park and National Wilderness boundaries will be adjusted.

The ROD briefly discusses the Act and background of the hydroelectric project and land exchange, summarizes public involvement during the planning process, states the decision and discusses the basis for it, describes other alternatives considered, specifies the environmentally preferable alternative, identifies measures adopted to minimize potential environmental harm, and provides a non-impairment determination.

ADDRESSES: The ROD can be found online at the *http://www.nps.gov/glba.* Copies of the ROD are available on request from: Bruce Greenwood, National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office, 240 West 5th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Telephone: (907) 644–3503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bruce Greenwood, Project Manager, National Park Service, Alaska Region, 240 West 5th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Telephone: (907) 644–3503.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NPS prepared a final EIS, as required, under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Council of Environmental Quality regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1500).

A Notice of Intent to prepare an environmental impact statement, published in the **Federal Register** on July 5, 2002 (67 FR 129), formally initiated the environmental impact statement (EIS) process. A draft EIS was issued on November 7, 2003 (68 FR 216) for a 60-day public comment period, that ended January 6, 2004. A **Federal Register** notice announcing the availability of the final EIS was

published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on July 9, 2004 (69 FR 41476), commencing the required 30-day no-action period. The final EIS describes and analyzes the environmental impacts of four action alternatives and a no-action alternative.

The NPS has decided to adopt the Preferred Alternative as presented in the final EIS. This will result in conveyance of 1,034 acres to the state of Alaska. The Preferred Alternative is a slight variation of the final EIS Maximum Boundary Alternative. The Maximum Boundary Alternative included the entire 1,145 acres of Glacier Bay park land identified in the Act as potentially available for exchange and the development of a hydroelectric power project. Because 95 acres in the upper portion of the Falls Creek area was not needed for construction of the hydroelectric power project, the Maximum Boundary Alternative was reduced by this amount. To compensate for the 1,034 acres in Glacier Bay that will be exchanged to the state of Alaska, the state of Alaska will transfer to NPS, approximately 1,040 acres of Chilkoot parcels within Klondike Gold Rush. This land will be administered as part of the historical park. Upon completion of the exchange of land under this Act, the Secretary shall adjust, as necessary, the boundaries of Glacier Bay to exclude the land exchanged to the State of Alaska and at Klondike Gold Rush to include the land acquired from the State of Alaska.

In accordance with Section 2(b) of the Boundary Act, to compensate for the 1,034 acres deleted from the National Wilderness Preservation System at Glacier Bay, the unnamed island near Blue Mouse Cove and Cenotaph Island, totaling 1,069 acres, will be designated as wilderness. The wilderness boundaries in the Falls Creek, Blue Mouse Cove, and Cenotaph Island areas will be adjusted accordingly.

Dated: March 21, 2006.

Marcia Blaszak,

Regional Director, Alaska.

[FR Doc. E6–6485 Filed 4–28–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–HX–P

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 Morton and Oliver Counties, ND, and Hughes County, SD.

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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Prior to 1877, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from a village site, Fort Lincoln, Morton County, ND, on the Missouri River. The human remains were collected by an unknown person. It is unclear how the museum received the remains. 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 remains as ''Hidatsa?'' The human remains have not been dated, but originated from an area occupied during the early postcontact period by the Mandan people, who are now part of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. Given the description of their geographic origin, the human remains may have come from On-a-Slant Village, a Mandan settlement abandoned in 1781.

In 1916, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from Old Fort Clark in Oliver County, ND, by Rev. Gilbert L. Wilson. The American Museum of Natural History purchased the human remains from Rev. Wilson in 1917. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individual has been identified as Native American based on geographic origin. The location of the human remains is consistent with the postcontact territory of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. In 1827, most of the Arikara and some of the Mandan people settled near Fort Clark. An Arikara cemetery is present at Fort Clark. Based on the association of the human remains with historic Fort Clark, the remains are most likely postcontact.

In 1939, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were collected from the Arzberger site, Hughes County, SD, by Columbia University. The American Museum of Natural History acquired the human remains as a gift from Columbia University in 1964. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individuals have been identified as Native American based on geographic origin, mortuary practices, and catalog records. The catalog indicates the remains are ''probably Arikara.'' Flexed inhumations on elevated land forms immediately outside villages are consistent with late precontact and postcontact Arikara mortuary practices.

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 eight individuals 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 24, 2006.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 06–4047 Filed 4–28–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S