records for 5 years from the date of the related entry and that they make these records readily available to CBP for audit, inspection, copying, and reproduction. Instructions for complying with this regulation are posted on the CBP.gov Web site at: *http://www.cbp.gov/trade/trade-community/outreach-programs/trade-agreements/nafta/repairs-alterations/subchpt-9802.*

Action: CBP proposes to extend the expiration date of this information collection with no change to the burden hours or to the information collected.

Type of Review: Extension (without change).

Affected Public: Businesses.

Estimated Number of Respondents/Recordkeepers: 2,730.

Estimated Time per Response/Recordkeeping: 55 minutes.

Estimated Number of Responses/Recordkeeping per Respondent: 128.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 320,087.

Dated: March 9, 2015.

Tracey Denning,

Agency Clearance Officer, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2015–05761 Filed 3–13–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–17722; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to Columbia University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Columbia University at the address in this notice by April 15, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Nan Rothschild, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, 1200 Amsterdam Ave., New York, NY 10027, telephone (212) 854–4977, email *roth@columbia.edu.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 under the control of Columbia University. The human remains were removed from Okiedan Butte, Ransom 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) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Sioux 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; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe, South Dakota (previously listed as the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota); Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota (hereafter listed as ''The Tribes'').

History and Description of the Remains

In 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from Okiedan Butte in Ransom County, ND. The excavation was led by William Duncan Strong and jointly sponsored by Columbia University and the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Strong brought the human remains to the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) where they were placed on ''permanent loan.'' In January 2002, a detailed assessment of the human remains was made by researchers at Columbia University and in August 2011, the AMNH transferred the human remains to the Department of Anthropology at Columbia University. Three fragmentary skulls, representing two adults and one child were identified. These individuals have been identified as Native American based on Strong's documentation and non-invasive assessment of cranial features. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Strong's field notes (National Anthropological Archives, Strong Papers, Box 21, Field Work 1938) refer to excavations at Mound #1 at Okiedan Buttes (sic) on July 28, 1938. Strong's notes are interspersed with that of another writer with the signature of C. Smith. Carlyle S. Smith was a graduate student at Columbia and a member of this team, however it is Smith's name that appears on field tags associated with these remains. The field designations, A, B, and C, correspond with the numbers in Strong's 1938 field notes referring to burials from ''Okiedan Butte, Mound #1.'' According to Dr. Douglas Owsley (NMNH), who examined these remains in 2003, bone preservation suggests a Late Woodland date or later, possibly A.D. 900–1400.

Determinations Made by Columbia University, Department of Anthropology

Officials of Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on Strong's documentation and non-invasive assessment of cranial features.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

• According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Tribes.

• Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Tribes.

• Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Nan Rothschild, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, 1200 Amsterdam Ave., New York, NY 10027, telephone (212) 854–4977, email *roth@columbia.edu,* by April 15, 2015. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, is responsible for The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 23, 2015.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2015–05981 Filed 3–13–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–IMR–YELL–17104; PPWONRADE2, PMP00EI05.YP0000, 15XP103905]

Environmental Impact Statement for a Management Plan for Yellowstone-Area Bison

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) and the State of Montana (State) are serving as joint lead agencies in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a plan to manage a wild and migratory population of Yellowstone-area bison, while minimizing brucellosis transmission between these wild bison and livestock to the extent practicable.

DATES: Interested individuals, organizations, and agencies are encouraged to provide written comments regarding the scope of issues and alternatives to be addressed in the EIS. The NPS and the State request that comments be submitted within the 90-day comment period, which begins on the date this Notice of Intent is published in the **Federal Register**. A 90-day comment period has been established to maximize the opportunity for agencies, members of the public and stakeholders to submit comments for consideration in this planning effort. The NPS and State intend to hold public scoping meetings on the EIS within the 90-day comment period. Specific dates, times and locations of the public scoping meetings will be made available via a joint press release to local media, a public scoping brochure to be mailed or emailed to interested parties and on the NPS's Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) Web site at *http://parkplanning.nps.gov/YellBisonPlan.* The NPS and State will provide additional opportunities for the public to offer written comments upon publication of the draft plan/EIS.

ADDRESSES: Information, including a copy of the public scoping brochure, will be available for public review online at *http://parkplanning.nps.gov/YellBisonPlan.* Limited copies of the brochure will also be available in the Mailroom at the park's Administration Building in Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, WY and by request.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Bison are currently managed under the 2000 Interagency Bison Management Plan (IBMP) and subsequent adaptive management adjustments (Information available at *www.ibmp.info*). Because of new information and changed conditions since the 2000 IBMP, a new plan is being prepared, along with an environmental impact statement (EIS), pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C). The purpose of the new plan/EIS is to conserve a wild and migratory population of Yellowstone-area bison, while minimizing brucellosis transmission between these wild bison and livestock to the extent practicable.

The NPS will exercise decision-making authority on the EIS and its associated Record of Decision (ROD) for NPS actions within the boundary of Yellowstone National Park, and the State will exercise decision-making authority on the EIS and its associated ROD for actions on lands in Montana outside the park's boundary for which the State has jurisdiction. The NPS and State will continue to implement the 2000 IBMP, as adjusted, within and outside Yellowstone National Park through coordination with the other IBMP partners until a new decision is made through this planning process.

The following range of preliminary draft alternative concepts has been developed for review and comment. The alternative concepts and management tools under consideration may change based upon input received during public scoping and throughout the development of the plan/EIS.

• Alternative 1 (No-Action Alternative) would continue implementation of the 2000 IBMP, as adjusted. As part of the existing IBMP, this alternative focuses on reducing the risk of brucellosis transmission from bison to cattle by managing bison that leave Yellowstone National Park and enter the State of Montana. It also seeks to maintain Montana's brucellosis-free status for domestic livestock. The population guideline for Yellowstone-area bison in the 2000 IBMP and under this alternative is 3,000 animals.

• Alternative 2 (Minimize Human Intervention) would prioritize bison conservation and minimize human intervention in the management of Yellowstone-area bison. Bison abundance would primarily be regulated through public and treaty hunting on lands outside of the park in Montana, and natural processes. The maximum population limit of bison under this alternative would be based on estimates of food-limited carrying capacity (~7,500 bison). Other wildlife management tools, such as habitat enhancement, could also be implemented. The risk of brucellosis transmission from bison to cattle would be managed through physical separation and limited hazing of bison back into the park. However, there would be no spring haze-back date for bison to be returned to the park. There would be no disease suppression efforts or research to improve suppression techniques in wildlife.

• Alternative 3 (Limit Bison Migration into Montana) would focus on maintaining bison numbers below 3,000 animals, the level at which large migrations would likely occur during winter months, thus limiting the number of bison that migrate out of the park and into the State of Montana. Brucellosis transmission would be minimized through population control, separation of bison and cattle and hazing of bison back into the park. In spring, bison would be hazed back into the park by May 1 along the northern park boundary and May 15 along the western park boundary. Public and treaty hunting would occur outside of the park. No brucellosis disease