

visitors who use hay or straw on the BLM administered lands in Colorado such as: Recreationists using pack and saddle stock, ranchers with grazing permits, outfitters, and contractors who use straw or other mulch for reseeding purposes. These individuals or groups are required to purchase certified noxious weed-free forage products, or use other approved products, such as processed grains and pellets while on BLM administered lands in Colorado. During the first year BLM will emphasize education and awareness of the new regulation and the certification program.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Carol Spurrier, Resource Services, Plant and Animal Sciences Team, 2850 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, CO 80215, or telephone (303) 239-3725.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: BLM Colorado published a Notice of Proposed Supplementary Rules on February 1, 1996, in the Federal Register. That notice listed a thirty day comment period. Thirty-three people commented on the proposal. Twenty four of those comments were from people who supported the proposal. Nonsupportive comments were addressed in an Environmental Assessment of the proposed supplementary rule. The Environmental Assessment, Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), and Decision Record are available in the Public Room of the Colorado State Office between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. The Public Room telephone number is (303) 239-3600. The address is 2850 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, CO 80215-7076.

Noxious weeds are a serious problem in the western United States. Estimates of the rapid spread of weeds in the west include 2,300 acres per day on BLM administered lands and 4,600 acres per day on all western public lands. Species like Leafy Spurge, Spotted Knapweed, Russian Knapweed, Musk Thistle, Dalmatian Toadflax, Purple Loosetrife, and many others are alien to the United States and have no natural enemies to keep their populations in balance. Consequently, these undesirable weeds invade healthy ecosystems, displace native vegetation, reduce species diversity, and destroy wildlife habitat. Widespread infestations lead to soil erosion and stream sedimentation.

Furthermore, noxious weed invasions weaken reforestation efforts, reduce domestic and wild ungulates' grazing capacity, occasionally irritate public land users by aggravating allergies and

other ailments, and threaten federally protected plants and animals.

To curb the spread of noxious weeds, a growing number of Western States have jointly developed noxious weed-free forage certification standards, and, in cooperation with various federal, state, and county agencies, passed weed management laws. Because hay and other forage products containing noxious weed seed are part of the infestation problem, Colorado has developed a state hay inspection-certification-identification process, participates in a regional inspection-certification-identification process, and encourages forage producers in Colorado to grow noxious weed-free products. The Colorado Department of Agriculture Division of Plant Industry has documented that in the first two years of the program, 101 growers in Colorado produced 5,547.49 acres of certified forage including grass hay, alfalfa hay, a mixture of grass and alfalfa hay, as well as barley and wheat straw as of October 30, 1995.

Region Two of the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, implemented a similar policy for National Forest lands in Colorado and surrounding states in 1994. The BLM in Colorado implemented a standard stipulation on all Special Recreation Permits in 1994 requiring holders of those permits to use certified weed-free products. This proposal will provide a standard regulation for all users of BLM lands in Colorado and will provide for coordinated management with National Forest lands across jurisdictional lines.

In cooperation with the state of Colorado and the U.S. Forest Service, the BLM is proposing—for all BLM administered lands within Colorado—a ban on hay, straw or mulch that has not been certified. This proposal includes a public information plan to ensure that: (1) This ban is well publicized and understood; and (2) BLM visitors and land users will know where they can purchase state-certified hay or other products. During the first year of implementing this new regulation, BLM will emphasize education and awareness of the regulation and the certification program. After the first year, BLM will emphasize enforcement of the new regulation.

These supplementary rules will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

The principal author of these proposed supplementary rules is Carol Spurrier, Botanist, of the Colorado State Office, BLM.

For the reasons stated above, under the authority of 43 CFR 8365.1-6, the

Colorado State Office, BLM, finalizes supplementary rules to read as follows: Supplementary Rules to Require the Use of Certified Noxious Weed-Free Forage on Bureau of Land Management-Administered Lands in Colorado

(a)(1) To prevent the spread of weeds on BLM-administered lands in Colorado, effective August 1, 1996, all BLM lands within the state of Colorado, at all times of the year, shall be closed to possessing or storing hay, straw, or mulch that has not been certified as free of prohibited noxious weed seed.

(2) Certification will comply with "Regional Standards" jointly developed by the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and Nebraska for noxious weed seed free and noxious weed free forage.

(3) The following persons are exempt from this order: anyone with a permit signed by BLM's authorized officer at the Resource Area Office specifically authorizing the use of noncertified hay, straw or mulch within that Resource Area.

(b) Any person who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of these supplemental rules regarding the use of noncertified noxious weed-free hay, straw, or mulch when visiting Bureau of Land Management administered lands in Colorado, without authorization required, may be commanded to appear before a designated United States Magistrate and may be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment of not more than 12 months, or both, as defined in 43 United States Code § 1733(a).

Dated: July 12, 1996.

Robert V. Abbey,

Associate State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado.

[FR Doc. 96-18787 Filed 7-23-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-JB-P

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Northern New Mexico in the Possession of the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum, Colorado Springs, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum, Colorado Springs, CO.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of San Juan, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, and the Pueblo of Zuni.

In 1911, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from the Pesedeuinge Pueblo site in Northern New Mexico during excavations funded by the El Paso County Pioneer Association on private land. In 1941, the resulting collection was donated to the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum by the El Paso County Pioneer Association. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects can be identified.

The Pesedeuinge site has been identified as an Anasazi occupation site during 1200–1475 AD and 1510–1680 AD based on ceramics, tool manufacture, and architecture. The oral history of San Juan Pueblo indicates Pesedeuinge is an ancestral home and was also used as a place of refuge. Consultation evidence also indicates affiliation with the Pueblo of Santa Clara, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Hopi Tribe.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of San Juan, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, and the Pueblo of Zuni.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of San Juan, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, and the Pueblo of Zuni. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact David Ryan, Museum Registrar, Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum, 215 S. Tejon, Colorado Springs, CO 80903–2283; telephone: (716) 578–6650, before August 23, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of San Juan, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, and the Pueblo of Zuni may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 11, 1996.
Francis P. McManamon,
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Chief,
Archeology & Ethnography Program.*
[FR Doc. 96–18606 Filed 7–23–96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Nevada Test Site, Nevada Operations Office, Department of Energy, Las Vegas, NV

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Nevada Test Site, Nevada Operations Office, Department of Energy which meets the definition of “sacred object” and “unassociated funerary object” under Section 2 of the Act.

Between 1977–1990, twelve items were recovered from site 26NY4015 in the Nevada Test Site during a legally authorized survey. The items consist of ceramics, groundstones, glass beads, bifaces, tin strips, glass buttons, a pipe fragment, pendants, a stone drill, and one piece of incised stone. These items were recovered in the same vicinity where Native American human remains had previously been recovered. Consultation evidence indicates these items are consistent with funerary objects typically included with Western Shoshone and Paiute burials and are believed to have come from the same burial site.

Also between 1977 and 1990, 22 items were recovered from six archeological sites during legally authorized excavations within the Nevada Test Site. The 22 items include glass beads, stone pendent fragements, projectile points, a metal awl, and one stone shaft straightener. Consultation evidence and oral tradition presented by tribal representatives and traditional religious leaders indicate these objects are specific ceremonial objects within Western Shoshone and Paiute traditions and are needed by Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

Based on the above-mentioned information, Department of Energy officials have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), these 22 cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

Officials of the Department of Energy have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), these twelve cultural items are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Finally, Department of Energy officials have further determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Benton Paiute Tribe, Big Pine Paiute Tribe, Bishop Paiute Tribe, the Chemehuevi Paiute Tribe, the Colorado River Indian Tribes, the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, the Ely Shoshone Tribe, the Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians, the Lone Pine Paiute Tribe, the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, the Kaibab Paiute Tribe, the Moapa Band of Paiutes, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Benton Paiute Tribe, Big Pine Paiute Tribe, Bishop Paiute Tribe, the Chemehuevi Paiute Tribe, the Colorado River Indian Tribes, the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, the Ely Shoshone Tribe, the Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians, the Lone Pine Paiute Tribe, the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, the Kaibab Paiute Tribe, the Moapa Band of Paiutes, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe; and the Pahrump Paiute Tribe, the Las Vegas Indian Center, and Owens Valley Board of Trustees, three Native American groups. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Robert C. Furlow, NAGPRA Program Manager, DOE Nevada Operations Office, P.O. Box 98518, Las Vegas, NV 89193–8518, telephone (702) 295–0845, fax (702) 295–1455 before August 23, 1996. Repatriation of these objects to the Benton Paiute Tribe, Big Pine Paiute Tribe, Bishop Paiute Tribe, the Chemehuevi Paiute Tribe, the Colorado River Indian Tribes, the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, the Ely Shoshone Tribe, the Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians, the Lone Pine Paiute Tribe, the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, the Kaibab Paiute Tribe, the Moapa Band of Paiutes, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, and the Yomba Shoshone Tribe may begin after