

In 1959, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the Banks site (Arkansas—31A) in Crittendon County, AR, by Greg Perino. Mr. Perino donated the human remains to the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History later that same year. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Diagnostic artifacts found at the Cummin's Place, Upper Nodena Place, and Banks sites indicate that the human remains are Native American and were probably buried during the Parkin phase of the Mississippian nucleation horizon (A.D. 1350–1650). The Parkin phase is characterized by Nodena leaf-shaped arrow points, Madison arrow points, pipe drills, chisels, adzes, use of basalt, conch shell beads, mushroom shaped beads, ear plugs, copper disks, discoidals, catlinite pipes, Parkin punctate and Barton incised pottery, Mississippian Plain pottery, effigy forms such as, head pots, compound vessels, and occasionally red and white Nodena ware. Although many of these types of artifacts were found at the sites, none of the artifacts besides the missing deer bone are considered associated funerary objects because they were not found in a burial context nor is there any other information that attests to their being from a burial context. Many of the Parkin phase artifact traits continued to be practiced by people later identified as Quapaw. European documentation concerning the geographical range of the Quapaw people supports their presence in the northeastern part of Arkansas. Present-day descendants of the Quapaw people are members of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Officials of the Sam Noble Oklahoma 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 Sam Noble Oklahoma 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 Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Ellen Censky, Director, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua, Norman, OK 73072, telephone (405) 325–4712, before September 29, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may

proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 14, 2006.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Office of the Secretary

#### **Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request: Survey of PY 2002–2006 ETA Grassroots Grant Recipients**

**ACTION:** Notice of an opportunity for public comment.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95) [44 U.S.C. 3506 C 2)(A)]. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed.

Currently, the Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives is soliciting comments concerning the proposed collection: Survey of PY 2002–2006 ETA Grassroots Grant Recipients. A copy of the proposed information collection request can be obtained by contacting the office listed below in the **ADDRESSES** section of this Notice.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the addresses section below on or before October 30, 2006.

**ADDRESSES:** Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S–2235, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone (202) 693–6450 (this is not a toll-free number), fax (202) 693–6146, TTY/TDD (800) 877–8339, or e-mail *contact-*

*cfbci@dol.gov*. Please reference OMB Control Number 1290–0NEW in the e-mail subject line.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **I. Background**

On January 29, 2001, President George W. Bush issued Executive Order 13198, creating the Office for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives in the White House and centers for faith-based and community initiatives (CFBCI) in the Departments of Labor (DOL), Health and Human Services (HHS), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Education (ED), and Justice (DOJ). President Bush charged the departmental centers with identifying statutory, regulatory, and bureaucratic barriers that stand in the way of effective faith-based and community organizations, and to ensure, consistent with the law, that these organizations have equal opportunity to compete for federal funding and other support.

In early 2002, the CFBCI and ETA developed and issued Solicitations for Grant Application (SGA) to engage grassroots organizations in our workforce system-building. These SGAs were designed to assist faith-based and community organizations in delivering social services and strengthening their existing partnerships with the local One-Stop Career Center system, while providing additional points of entry for customers into that system.

These 2002 grants embodied the Department's principal strategy for implementing the Executive Order: Creating new avenues through which qualified organizations could participate more fully under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), while applying their particular strengths and assets in providing services to our customers. These solicitations also were derived from an ETA—CFBCI mutual premise that the involvement of faith-based and community organizations can both complement and supplement the efforts of local workforce investment systems in being accessible to and serving the training, job and career-support needs of many of our citizens.

Many faith-based and community organizations offer unique services and support networks that can contribute to our mutual system-building endeavors; are trusted institutions within our poorest neighborhoods; and are home to a large number of volunteers who bring not only the transformational power of personal relationships to the provision of social service, but also a sustained allegiance to the well-being and self-sufficiency of the participants they serve. Through their daily work and specific programs, these organizations

strive to achieve some common purposes shared with government—reduction of welfare dependency, attainment of occupational skills, and entry and retention of all our citizens in good-paying jobs. Faith-based and community organizations benefit from having equal access to federal funds. DOL CFBCI intends to use this data to examine the impact that receiving and managing federal grants has on grassroots, faith-based and community organizations.

## II. Review Focus

The Department of Labor 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 submissions of responses.

## III. Current Actions

*Type of Review:* New collection of information.

*Agency:* Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.

*Title:* Survey of PY 2002–2006 ETA Grassroots Grant Recipients

*OMB Number:* 1290–0NEW.

*Affected Public:* Non-profit.

*Frequency:* Annually.

*Number of Respondents:* 183.

*Number of Responses:* 183.

*Average Time Per Response:* 5 minutes.

*Estimated Burden Hours:* 91.5.

*Total Annualized Capital/startup costs:* \$0.

*Total Initial Annual Costs:* \$0.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and included in the agency's request for OMB approval of the information collection request. Comments will become a matter of public record.

Dated: August 25, 2006.

**Jedd Medefind,**

*Director, Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.*

[FR Doc. E6–14435 Filed 8–29–06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510–23–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Mine Safety and Health Administration

#### Program Policy Letter P06–V–9: Section 2 of MINER Act; Emergency Response Plan, Post-Accident Breathable Air

**AGENCY:** Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), Labor.

**ACTION:** Request for information.

**SUMMARY:** On June 15, 2006, the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response (MINER) Act of 2006 was enacted. In accordance with Section 2 of the MINER Act, each underground coal mine operator must submit an emergency response plan (ERP) to the appropriate MSHA District Manager. The ERP provides for the evacuation of all individuals endangered by an emergency and also for the maintenance of individuals trapped underground in the event that miners are unable to evacuate the mine. MSHA is soliciting comments that address the availability of readily accessible breathable air that would be sufficient to maintain miners trapped underground over a sustained period of time. MSHA will consider these comments in developing guidance to assist in assuring that the ERPs provide safe and reliable post-accident breathable air supplies for trapped miners.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by MSHA on or before October 16, 2006.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments must be clearly identified with “PPL P06–V–9—Emergency Response Plan, Post-Accident Breathable Air” and may be sent to MSHA by any of the following methods:

(1) Electronic mail: [zzMSHA-comments@dol.gov](mailto:zzMSHA-comments@dol.gov). Include “PPL P06–V–9—Emergency Response Plan, Post-Accident Breathable Air” in the subject line of the message.

(2) Telefax: (202) 693–9441. Include “PPL P06–V–9—Emergency Response Plan, Post-Accident Breathable Air” in the subject line.

(3) Regular Mail: MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 1100 Wilson Blvd., Room 2350, Arlington, Virginia.

(4) Hand Delivery or Courier: MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 1100 Wilson Blvd., Room

2350, Arlington, Virginia 22209–3939. Stop by the 21st floor and sign in at the receptionist's desk.

*Docket:* Comments can be accessed electronically at [www.msha.gov](http://www.msha.gov) under the “Program Policy Letter (P06–V–9)” link on the MINER Act single source page. MSHA will post all comments on the Web site without change, including any personal information provided. Comments may also be reviewed at the Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 1100 Wilson Blvd., Room 2350, Arlington, Virginia 22209–3939.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Patricia W. Silvey, Acting Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA, 1100 Wilson Blvd, Room 2350, Arlington, Virginia 22209–3939, [silvey.patricia@dol.gov](mailto:silvey.patricia@dol.gov) (e-mail), (202) 693–9440 (voice), or (202) 693–9441 (telefax).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The MINER Act (Pub. L. 109–236) became effective on June 15, 2006. Section 2 of the MINER Act amends Section 316 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act) to require that every underground coal mine operator have an emergency response plan which is to be approved by MSHA. The Act further requires MSHA, in determining whether to approve a particular plan, to consider comments from miners and miners' representatives. The ERP must provide for the evacuation of miners endangered by an emergency and for the maintenance of miners trapped underground in the event that they are unable to evacuate the mine. The MINER Act requires that the ERP provide for “emergency supplies of breathable air for individuals trapped underground sufficient to maintain such individuals for a sustained period of time.”

On June 27, 2006, MSHA solicited comments related to the implementation of emergency response plans for underground coal mines. Following review of these comments, MSHA issued Program Policy Letter (PPL) Number P06–V–8 on July 21, 2006, which established MSHA policy and guidance for mine operators to facilitate the development of their ERPs.

In the PPL, MSHA stated that the ERP should address the amount of post-accident breathable air necessary to maintain individuals for a sustained period of time. The Agency suggested oxygen, compressed air, or other alternatives to meet the breathable air requirement. Further, MSHA stated that the Agency will need to review thoroughly and evaluate alternatives to ensure that all safety and health risks are taken into consideration. In the PPL,