

- Provision of commercial services in the backcountry associated with wilderness recreation and transportation to wilderness recreation, and scenic air tour landings.

- Limited development of visitor facilities in the backcountry, including a continuation of the “no formal trails” policy park wide (with minor, specific exceptions), no public use cabins or shelters in the backcountry, and up to five designated campsites in the southern Kantishna Hills.

- Application of the minimum requirement/minimum tool process throughout the park and preserve backcountry, research permit requirements for all NPS and external research, and development of a plan for NPS administrative and research use of aircraft.

- A land exchange with the State of Alaska to align the park boundary with the Ruth, Tokositna, Chulitna, and Coffee Rivers.

Dated: February 21, 2006.

Victor Knox,

Acting Regional Director, Alaska.

[FR Doc. E6-3558 Filed 3-13-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-PF-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Final Environmental Impact Statement/ Fire Management Plan Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, CA; Notice of Approval of Record of Decision

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190, as amended) and the implementing regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1505.2), the Department of the Interior, National Park Service has prepared, and the Regional Director, Pacific West Region has approved, the Record of Decision for the Fire Management Plan for Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The formal no-action period was officially initiated December 23, 2005, with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s **Federal Register** notification of the filing of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Decision: As soon as practicable the park will begin to implement as its updated Fire Management Plan the “Mechanical Fuel Reduction/Ecological Prescribed Fire/Strategic Fuels Treatment” alternative (also described and analyzed as the *Preferred Alternative* (2)) contained in the Draft

and Final EIS. The selected plan provides the maximum potential environmental benefits and minimizes adverse effects of fire management activities. *Alternative 2* is the most flexible alternative, utilizing all available fire management strategies deemed to be appropriate for the mediterranean type conditions found in Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. As documented in the EIS, this plan was also deemed to be the “environmentally preferred” alternative.

This course of action and three alternatives were identified and analyzed in the Final EIS, and previously in the Draft EIS (the latter was distributed in June 2004). The full spectrum of foreseeable environmental consequences was assessed, and appropriate mitigation measures identified, for each alternative. Beginning with early scoping, through the preparation of the Draft and Final EIS, numerous public meetings were conducted (in Thousand Oaks, Malibu, Los Angeles, Agoura Hills, Calabasas) and newsletter updates were regularly provided. Approximately 25 written comments responding to the Draft EIS were received and duly considered. Key consultations which aided in preparing the Draft and Final EIS involved (but were not limited to) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State Historic Preservation Office, native American Tribes, air quality management districts, adjoining land managing agencies, and U.S. Geological Survey. Local communities, county and city officials, and interested organizations were contacted extensively during initial scoping and throughout the fire planning process.

Copies: Interested parties desiring to review the Record of Decision may obtain a complete copy by contacting the Superintendent, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and 401 West Hillcrest Dr., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-4223 or via telephone request at (805) 370-2300.

Dated: February 16, 2006.

Jonathan B. Jarvis,

Regional Director, Pacific West Region.

[FR Doc. E6-3557 Filed 3-13-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-FE-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Air Force, 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base, HI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the U.S. Department of Defense, Air Force, 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base, HI. The human remains were removed from the Bellows Air Force Station, Island of O’ahu, HI.

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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum (Bishop Museum), Honolulu, HI, and the 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base professional staff in consultation with representatives from Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna ‘O Hawai’i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo ‘O Hawai’i Nei, Nation of Hawai’i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Puuhonua ‘o Waimanalo, and State of Hawai’i Burial Sites Program.

At an unknown date, between 1955 and November 16, 1990, human remains representing a minimum of 15 individuals were removed from along Bellows Beach on Bellows Air Force Station, Waimanalo ahupua’a, District of Ko’olaupoko, Island of O’ahu, HI, during excavations and as a result of inadvertent finds. No known individuals were identified. The 28 associated funerary objects are 1 gastropod exoskeleton, bone fragments from 6 fish, 1 pig, 1 medium mammal (pig or dog), 1 shark, and 1 bird; 1 kukui nut shell, 2 pieces of waterworn coral, 1 unmodified wood fragment, 4 pieces of basalt lithic debitage, 1 basalt hammerstone, 1 basalt adze, 1 sample of red ochre-colored sand, and 6 samples of unmodified sand.

The human remains and associated funerary objects were placed in the collections Bishop Museum between 1955 and 1990. Prior to November 16, 1990, the Bishop Museum repatriated most of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Bellows Air Force Station. Between 2001 and 2002, the Bishop Museum reviewed its collections and found additional human remains and

associated funerary objects from the Bellows Air Force Station. In 2003, the Bishop Museum transferred the human remains and associated funerary objects, and all other archeological material associated with the 15th Air Wing to the Environmental Planning office at Hickam Air Force Base. Between 2003 and 2005, the U.S. Air Force conducted a second review of the materials returned by the Bishop Museum to search for NAGPRA related materials. This notice describes the human remains and associated funerary objects that were identified from both inventory surveys.

These burials for which a position can be determined were flexed. The burial position is consistent with traditional Hawaiian burial practices. The associated funerary objects, which include shell midden, sediment samples, non-human animal bones, and basalt artifacts are consistent with traditional Hawaiian lithic materials and subsistence practices. Based on the manner of the interments, types of associated funerary objects, recovery location, Land Commission Award records, historic maps and documents, oral history, and archeological investigations, the human remains are likely of Native Hawaiian ancestry.

Officials of the 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 15 individuals of Native Hawaiian ancestry. Officials of the 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 28 objects described above 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. Lastly, officials of the 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base 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 Hawaiian human remains and associated funerary objects and Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo 'O Hawai'i Nei, Nation of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Puuhonua 'o Waimanalo.

Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Valerie Curtis, Department of the Air Force, 15 CES/CEVP, 75 H Street, Hickam AFB, HI 96853–5233, before April 13, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains and

associated funerary objects to Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo 'O Hawai'i Nei, Nation of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Puuhonua 'o Waimanalo may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base is responsible for notifying Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo 'O Hawai'i Nei, Nation of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Puuhonua 'o Waimanalo, and State of Hawai'i Burial Sites Program that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 15, 2006.

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E6–3554 Filed 3–13–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK

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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Craighead County, AR.

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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Gilcrease Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Between 1964 and 1968, human remains representing a minimum of 161 individuals were removed from the Charlie MacDuffie farm in Craighead County, AR, by avocational archeologist Frank Soday. The human remains and associated funerary objects were deeded by gift to the Gilcrease Museum in 1982

by the Soday Research Foundation. No known individuals were identified. The 16,783 associated funerary objects are 77 whole and restored ceramic vessels; 8,093 spindle whorls, clay beads, and pot sherds; 938 lithic flakes and tools, including projectile points, scrapers, drills, and burins; 327 fire-cracked rocks, hammerstones, celts, cores, and cobbles; 4,415 faunal bones and bone and antler tools; 2,407 mussel shells, shell fragments, and shell beads; 206 turtle shells and shell fragments; 249 daub samples; 52 charcoal pieces; 7 wood and floral samples; and 12 mineral specimens. The 9,097 unassociated funerary objects removed from the MacDuffie farm are described in an accompanying Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items.

The Charlie MacDuffie site (3CG21) is located near the town of Lunsford in Craighead County, northeastern Arkansas. Excavation records indicate that the site consisted of a "large village with two mounds." Non-destructive analysis indicates that the human remains are Native American. Cultural items associated with the human remains have been determined to date to the Middle Mississippian period (A.D. 1170–1300). Oral history evidence presented by representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma indicates that the region has long been included in the traditional and hunting territory of the Quapaw. French colonial records from 1700 also indicate that the Quapaw were known then to be the only Native American group present in the St. Francis River valley region where the MacDuffie site is located. Based on the geographical location and the date of interment, the human remains are most likely to be culturally affiliated with the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Officials of the Gilcrease Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 161 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Gilcrease Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 16,783 objects described above 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. Lastly, officials of the Gilcrease Museum 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 associated funerary objects and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally