

xeric uplands (predominately in oak-dominated scrub). Increasing urban and agricultural development has resulted in habitat loss and fragmentation which has adversely affected the distribution and numbers of scrub-jays. The total estimated population is between 7,000 and 11,000 individuals.

The decline in the number and distribution of scrub-jays in east-central Florida has been exacerbated by tremendous urban growth in the past 50 years. Much of the historic commercial and residential development has occurred on the dry soils which previously supported scrub-jay habitat.

Residential construction for Debra Jordan is proposed within Section 05, Township 29 South, Range 37 East, Palm Bay, Brevard County, Florida. Lot 8, Block 339, is within 438 feet of locations where scrub-jays were sighted during surveys for this species from 1999 to 2002. Residential construction for Edward Webster is proposed within Section 16, Township 29 South, Range 37 East, Palm Bay, Brevard County, Florida. Lot 16, Block 765, is within 438 feet of locations where scrub-jays were sighted during surveys for this species from 1999–2000.

Construction of the Applicants' infrastructure and facilities will result in harm to scrub-jays, incidental to the carrying out of these otherwise lawful activities. Habitat alteration associated with the proposed residential construction projects will reduce the availability of foraging habitat for two families of scrub-jays. On-site minimization measures are not practicable as the footprint of the two homes; infrastructure and landscaping will utilize all the available land area. The two lots encompass about 0.48 acre. Retention of scrub-jay habitat on these two sites may not be a biologically viable alternative due to increasing negative demographic effects caused by urbanization.

The Applicants propose to mitigate for the loss of 0.48 acre of scrub-jay habitat by contributing a total of \$6,736 to the Florida Scrub-jay Conservation Fund administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Funds in this account are ear-marked for use in the conservation and recovery of scrub-jays and may include habitat acquisition, restoration, and/or management. The \$6,736 is sufficient to acquire and perpetually manage 0.96 acre of suitable occupied scrub-jay habitat based on a replacement ratio of two mitigation acres per one impact acre.

The Service has determined that the Applicants' proposal, including the proposed mitigation and minimization measures, will individually and

cumulatively have a minor or negligible effect on the species covered in the HCP. Therefore, the ITP is a "low-effect" project and qualifies as a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as provided by the Department of Interior Manual (516 DM 2, Appendix 1 and 516 DM 6, Appendix 1). This preliminary information may be revised based on our review of public comments that we receive in response to this notice. Low-effect HCPs are those involving: (1) Minor or negligible effects on Federally listed or candidate species and their habitats, and (2) minor or negligible effects on other environmental values or resources. The Applicants' HCP qualifies for the following reasons:

1. Approval of the HCPs would result in minor or negligible effects on the Florida scrub-jay population as a whole. We do not anticipate significant direct or cumulative effects to the Florida scrub-jay population as a result of the construction projects.

2. Approval of the HCPs would not have adverse effects on known unique geographic, historic or cultural sites, or involve unique or unknown environmental risks.

3. Approval of the HCPs would not result in any significant adverse effects on public health or safety.

4. The projects do not require compliance with Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), or the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, nor do they threaten to violate a Federal, State, local or tribal law or requirement imposed for the protection of the environment.

5. Approval of the Plans would not establish a precedent for future action or represent a decision in principle about future actions with potentially significant environmental effects.

The Service will evaluate the HCP and comments submitted thereon to determine whether the application meets the requirements of section 10(a) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). If it is determined that those requirements are met, the ITP will be issued for incidental take of the Florida scrub-jay. The Service will also evaluate whether issuance of the section 10(a)(1)(B) ITP complies with section 7 of the Act by conducting an intra-Service section 7 consultation. The results of this consultation, in combination with the above findings, will be used in the final analysis to determine whether or not to issue the ITP. This notice is provided pursuant to section 10 of the

Endangered Species Act and NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1506.6).

Dated: April 13, 2006.

Cynthia K. Dohner,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. E6-7210 Filed 5-10-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee: Meeting

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. Appendix (1988), of a meeting of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee). The Review Committee will meet on May 30–31, 2006, at the Westmark Baranof Hotel, 127 North Franklin Street, Juneau, AK 99801, telephone (907) 586–2660. Meeting sessions will begin at 8:30 a.m. and end at 5 p.m. each day.

The agenda for the meeting includes an overview of activities of the National NAGPRA Program since the Review Committee's last meeting; a review of documentation submitted as part of a possible dispute between the White Mountain Apache and the Field Museum; a request for a recommendation regarding the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains from the State of Iowa; the Review Committee's 2005 report to the Congress; and presentations and statements by Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, museums, Federal agencies, and the public.

To schedule a presentation to the Review Committee during the meeting, submit a written request with an abstract of the presentation and contact information for the presenters. Persons also may submit written statements for consideration by the Review Committee during the meeting. Send requests and statements to the Designated Federal Officer, NAGPRA Review Committee by U.S. Mail to the National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW. (2253), Washington, DC 20240; or by commercial delivery to the National Park Service, 1201 Eye Street NW., 8th floor, Washington, DC 20005. Because increased security in the Washington, DC, area may delay delivery of U.S. Mail to Government offices, copies of mailed requests and statements should also be faxed to (202) 371–5197.

Transcripts of Review Committee meetings are available approximately eight weeks after each meeting at the National NAGPRA Program office, 1201 Eye Street NW., Washington, DC. To request electronic copies of meeting transcripts, send an e-mail message to Tim_McKeown@nps.gov. Information about NAGPRA, the Review Committee, and Review Committee meetings is available at the National NAGPRA Web site, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra>; for the Review Committee's meeting procedures, select "Review Committee," then select "Procedures."

The Review Committee was established by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.* Review Committee members are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Review Committee is responsible for monitoring the NAGPRA inventory and identification process; reviewing and making findings related to the identity or cultural affiliation of cultural items, or the return of such items; facilitating the resolution of disputes; compiling an inventory of culturally unidentifiable human remains that are in the possession or control of each Federal agency and museum and recommending specific actions for developing a process for disposition of such human remains; consulting with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and museums on matters within the scope of the work of the committee affecting such tribes or organizations; consulting with the Secretary of the Interior in the development of regulations to carry out NAGPRA; and making recommendations regarding future care of repatriated cultural items. The Review Committee's work is completed during meetings that are open to the public.

Dated: April 27, 2006

C. Timothy McKeown,

Designated Federal Officer, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.

[FR Doc. E6-7190 Filed 5-10-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
Arizona State Land Department,
Phoenix, AZ, and Arizona State
Museum, University of Arizona,
Tucson, AZ**

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 control of the Arizona State Land Department, Phoenix, AZ, and in the physical custody of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Pinal County, AZ.

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 Arizona State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona is acting on behalf of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and themselves.

In June 1985, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site AZ U:15:110 ASM, near Florence in Pinal County, AZ, during legally authorized archeological investigations conducted by the Cultural Resources Management Division of the Arizona State Museum. The human remains consist of a human tooth that was brought to the museum for curation. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The ceramic assemblage included a high percentage of Santa Cruz Red-on-buff wares. On this basis the site has been identified as being associated with the Santa Cruz phase of the late Colonial period of the Hohokam archeological

tradition, which spanned the years A.D. 700-900.

In June 1985, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site AZ U:15:111 ASM, near Florence in Pinal County, AZ, during legally authorized archeological investigations conducted by the Cultural Resources Management Division of the Arizona State Museum. The fragmentary cremated human remains were brought to the Arizona State Museum for analysis and curation. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The ceramic assemblage included a high percentage of Santa Cruz Red-on-buff wares. On this basis, as well as attributes of architectural technology, this site has been identified as being associated with the Santa Cruz phase of the late Colonial period of the Hohokam archeological tradition, which spanned the years A.D. 700-900.

In May and July 1989, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from site AZ U:15:134 ASM, near Florence in Pinal County, AZ, during legally authorized archeological investigations conducted by the Cultural Resources Management Division of the Arizona State Museum. The fragmentary cremated human remains were brought to the Arizona State Museum for analysis and curation. No known individuals were identified. The 36 associated funerary objects are 35 ceramic sherds and 1 hammerstone.

The ceramic assemblage at this site, included mostly Santa Cruz Red-on-buff or early Sacaton Red-on-buff wares. This indicates a date at the transition between the Santa Cruz phase of the late Colonial period and the Sacaton phase of the early Sedentary period of the Hohokam archeological tradition, around A.D. 900. Attributes of the mortuary program and architectural style are consistent with this identification.

Continuities of mortuary practices, ethnographic materials, and technology indicate affiliation of Hohokam settlements with present-day O'odham (Piman), Pee Posh (Maricopa), and Puebloan cultures. Documentation submitted by representatives of the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona on August 4, 2000, addresses continuities between the Hohokam and the O'odham and Pee Posh tribes. Furthermore, oral traditions that are documented for the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt