

conservation program are now under consideration by the Services and Stanford. These components will likely include the following conservation strategy. Stanford has divided its 8,180 acres into four zones according to their relative habitat value for the Covered Species. Zone 1 (approximately 1,150 acres) supports, or provides critical resources for, one or more Covered Species. Zone 2 (approximately 1,260 acres) is occasionally occupied by, or occasionally provides some of the resources used by, one or more Covered Species. Zone 3 (approximately 2,500 acres) consists of generally undeveloped open space lands that have some biological value, but provide only limited and indirect benefit to the Covered Species. Zone 4 (approximately 3,270 acres) consists of urbanized areas that do not provide any habitat value for any Covered Species. The draft Plan will identify alternatives considered by Stanford and will explain why those alternatives were not selected.

To mitigate unavoidable impacts to proposed Covered Species from Covered Activities, the mitigation program will consist mainly of preserving large areas of the highest quality habitats and managing them for the benefit of the Covered Species. To ensure that mitigation precedes impacts, Stanford will designate several large preserve areas during the planning process and apply preservation "credits" against land development and related impacts over the course of the Plan. Stanford will also restore habitat values in certain areas in which habitat quality has been degraded over time through a variety of land uses.

National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) requires that Federal agencies conduct an environmental analysis of their proposed actions to determine if the actions may significantly affect the human environment. To assist in determining whether this project would cause significant impacts that would result in the preparation of an EIS refer to 40 CFR 1508.27 or 40 CFR 1508.2. These sections provide information on how to determine whether effects are significant under NEPA and would therefore trigger the preparation of an EIS. Under NEPA, a reasonable range of alternatives to proposed projects is developed and considered in the Services environmental review. Alternatives considered for analysis in an environmental document may include: variations in the scope of covered activities; variations in the location, amount, and type of conservation; variations in permit

duration; or, a combination of these elements. In addition, the environmental document will identify potentially significant direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on biological resources, land use, air quality, water quality, water resources, and socioeconomics, as well as other environmental issues that could occur with the implementation of the proposed actions and alternatives. For all potentially significant impacts, the environmental document will identify avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to reduce these impacts, where feasible, to a level below significance.

The primary purpose of the scoping process is for the public to assist the Services in developing the EA or EIS by identifying important issues and alternatives related to the proposed action. The Services propose to serve as co-lead Federal agencies under NEPA for preparation of the environmental documents. Written comments from interested parties are welcome to ensure that the full range of issues related to the permit requests is identified. All comments and materials received, including names and addresses, will become part of the administrative record and may be released to the public.

Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the offices listed in the **ADDRESSES** section.

The Services request that comments be specific. In particular, we request information regarding: the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that implementation of the proposed Plan could have on endangered and threatened and other covered species, and their communities and habitats; other possible alternatives that meet the purpose and need; potential adaptive management and/or monitoring provisions; funding issues; existing environmental conditions in the plan area; other plans or projects that might be relevant to this proposed project; and minimization and mitigation efforts.

The environmental review of this project will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the NEPA of 1969 as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), Council on the Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), other applicable Federal laws and regulations, and policies and procedures of the Services for compliance with those regulations. This notice is being furnished in accordance with 40 CFR 1501.7 of NEPA to obtain suggestions and information from other agencies and the public on the scope of issues

and alternatives to be addressed in the environmental document.

Reasonable Accommodation

Persons needing reasonable accommodations in order to attend and participate in the public meeting should contact Gary Stern at 707–575–6060 as soon as possible. In order to allow sufficient time to process requests, please call no later than one week before the public meeting. Information regarding this proposed action is available in alternative formats upon request.

Dated: August 31, 2006.

Paul Henson,

Acting Deputy Manager, Fish and Wildlife Service, California/Nevada Operations Office.

Dated: August 31, 2006.

Angela Somma,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of Protected Resources.

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BILLING CODES 4310–55–S, 3510–22–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS

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 in the possession of Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS. The human remains were removed from McPherson and Rice Counties, KS.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Kansas State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

Sometime between 1928 and 1988, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 14MP1, also known as Paint Creek site, McPherson County,

KS, by Ralph Bell, an avocational archeologist from Salina, KS, with permission of the land owner. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sometime between 1928 and 1988, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 14MP2, McPherson County, KS, by Mr. Bell. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sometime between 1928 and 1988, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 14RC8, Rice County, KS, by Mr. Bell, with permission of the land owner. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from the three sites were removed on unknown dates before Mr. Bell's death in 1988. As an avocational archeologist, Mr. Bell surface collected and excavated cache pits in the Smoky Hill River drainage in northwest McPherson County and Great Bend sites along the bluffs and valley of the Little Arkansas River in northeast Rice County. Mr. Bell left his collection to his daughters, Judy Ewalt and Cathy Farr, both of Salina, KS, and they donated the Ralph Bell Collection to Kansas State University in 1989.

All three sites are reasonably believed to be single-component village sites assigned to the Great Bend aspect. Although not formally designated until 1949 (W. Wedel 1949), the Great Bend aspect has been recognized as a distinct central and south-central Kansas culture since the late 19th century (Brower 1898; Udden 1900). In 1541, Spanish conquistadors traveled in search of Quivira, the golden city. The Indian villages that Coronado encountered were described as the cities of Quivira, and the people as Quivira. Studies of the 1920s, indicate that the "Quivira" Indian villages were probably encountered in the Cow Creek and Little Arkansas Rivers area of Rice County (H. Jones 1928; P. Jones 1929, 1937). Other documentation describes the Quivira as Wichita people (Hodge 1899; Mooney 1899). Further evidence, both archeological and documentary of the 1940s supports Wichita affiliation with the Cow Creek and Little Arkansas Rivers sites (W. Wedel 1942).

The human remains are reasonably believed to be from either general debris scatter or trash pit context, rather than from deliberate burials. Human remains found in this matter would seem to be those of someone held in very low esteem, such as a slave or victim, and this could imply that the human remains are from individuals who were

not culturally or ethnically Wichita. Historical documents suggest that the Wichita occasionally took captives from other tribes (Anderson 1999; M. Wedel 1981, 1982). However, a recent review of Ceramic period mortuary practices in the upper Kansas River basin showed that burial of human remains in domestic context (house floors or cache pits) occurred with some regularity in centuries prior to the establishment of the Great Bend aspect villages (Roper 2006:293–298). However, there is no indication of how prevalent this burial practice was, how bones of the captives were disposed of, or how old either practice of burial or capture were for the Wichita. Therefore, without evidence to the contrary, the human remains from the three sites are reasonably believed to be those of Wichita individuals. Descendants of the Wichita are members of the present-day Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

Officials of Kansas State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Kansas State University 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 Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Jacquie E. Gibbons, Kansas State University, 204 Waters Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506–4003, telephone (785) 532–4976, before October 11, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Kansas State University is responsible for notifying the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 23, 2006

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.
[FR Doc. E6–14929 Filed 9–8–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS

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 Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Saline County, MO.

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 Kansas State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma. The Osage Tribe, Oklahoma was invited to consult, but did not participate.

In 1970, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from the Utlaut site (23SA162W), Saline County, MO, with permission from the landowner, during an excavation directed by Patricia J. O'Brien from Kansas State University. The excavation was conducted as part of the Great Plains Archaeological Field School from Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS; University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS; and University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO. The human remains were cataloged and removed and have been curated since that time at Kansas State University. No known individuals were identified. The 223 associated funerary objects are 2 chert flakes, 3 pottery vessels, 3 soil samples, 1 mussel shell, 1 chipped stone artifact, 1 retouched flake, and 212 beads and fragments.

The Utlaut site (23SA162W) is located on private land in the Missouri River bottoms near Malta Bend, MO. Archeological remains lie on and in a sand ridge in a low-lying area, which probably represents a former channel of the Missouri River. Utlaut is a multi-