

Dated: November 26, 1996.

Timothy M. Murphy,

*Acting District Manager.*

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## National Park Service

### Draft Addendum Valley Housing Plan for the 1992 Supplement to Final Environmental Impact Statement General Management Plan, Yosemite National Park; Notice of Availability

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to § 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190 as amended), the National Park Service (NPS), Department of the Interior, has prepared this addendum to the draft supplement to the final environmental impact statement for the general management plan (plan) for Yosemite National Park, California. These documents focus on identifying and assessing the potential impacts of proposed Yosemite housing initiatives.

In 1992 the NPS issued the Draft Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the General Management Plan, Yosemite Valley Housing Plan (DES 92-29). This 1992 Draft Supplement presented a number of ideas that were open to comment and revision, including a proposed action and four alternatives (A, B, C, and D). In response to extensive comment, this addendum identifies and analyzes two additional alternatives (including a new proposed action) which further address the challenges inherent in housing the requisite number of NPS and concession employees in Yosemite National Park. For purposes of clarification the new alternatives are designated Alternative E (the new proposed action) and Alternative F. The original proposed action is now designated as Alternative G. As with the original document, all potential impacts are analyzed and mitigating actions are described.

Once approved, the plan will guide management of employee housing for Yosemite National Park over the next 15 to 20 years. This process will be culminated with the filing of a Final Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the General Management Plan, Yosemite Valley Housing Plan, and timely notice of an approved Record of Decision will be published in the Federal Register.

Alternative E, the new proposed action, would add 689 new employee beds at El Portal. A total of 1,014 employees would remain in housing in the valley, and 345 would move out of the valley. All tent cabins and other

substandard housing would be removed. Headquarters for both the national park and the concession would be moved to El Portal.

Alternative F would also relocate 345 employee beds from the valley. Most of the new housing would be in El Portal (528 employees). The headquarters for the park and the concession would be moved to Wawona, and housing for the related employees (161) would also be constructed there.

**COMMENTS:** Written comments on the draft addendum should be directed to the attention of Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, P.O. Box 577, Yosemite National Park, California, 95389. All comments must be received not later than 90 days after notice of the filing of document is published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Copies of the draft addendum Yosemite Valley Housing Plan and the 1992 Draft Supplement will be available for public inspection at the park and at area libraries. Requests for copies of either document should be directed to the Superintendent (at the above address), or by telephone at (209) 372-0202. The draft addendum is also available for review on the Internet via the NPS Planning Home Page <http://www.nps.gov/planning/>.

Dated: November 26, 1996.

Bruce Kilgore,

*Acting Field Director, Pacific West Area.*

[FR Doc. 96-30856 Filed 12-03-96; 8:45 am]

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### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From the Island of Maui in the Possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI

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

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from the Island of Maui in the possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI.

A detailed assessment and inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Island of Maui has been made by Bishop Museum's professional staff, in consultation with representatives of Hui Alanui o Makena, the Maui / Lāna'i Island Burial Council, Nā Kūpuna o Maui, Hui Mālama I Nā

Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

The human remains and associated funerary objects were found at various times and locations on the island of Maui. In 1916, Museum Anthropologist John F.G. Stokes and his wife collected the remains of four individuals, each with animals parts assumed to be associated funerary objects, from Pihana Heiau, Wailuku. In 1925, Annie M. Alexander donated partial remains of nine individuals from Pā'ia Beach. In 1928, Winslow M. Walker, Museum Assistant Ethnologist, recovered human remains and associated funerary objects during archaeological excavations and surveys in the Hononana Gulch caves (four partial remains and one broken gourd) and from an unnamed cave on Maui (three skulls, one set of crania fragments and one pipe). In 1957, Kenneth P. Emory, Museum Ethnologist, collected seven partial human remains, one animal mandible and one wood fragment from a cave in Pā'ia. In 1962, Robert J. Holt donated one skull from Waiehu. In 1965, Mr. and Mrs. Wescott donated one fragmentary mandible from Kū'au Beach, Pā'ia. In 1966 and 1968, Museum excavations recovered twenty-six remains, three shell fragments, one rock, and one piece of charcoal at Waiehu, and Sprecklesville. In 1967, William McElwaine donated one fragmentary adult cranium from Pa'uwela. In 1968, a joint Bishop Museum, Mauna'olu College, and Maui Community College project excavated one incomplete infant skeleton with one anklet near Kū'au. In 1969, James H. Jackson, donated one cranium from Ho'okipa Park. In 1981, excavations at the site of Makena Surf Hotel, resulted in the recovery of two incomplete sets of remains. In 1982, Museum excavations recovered partial remains of two individuals and one unrelated tooth from Waiehu Heights. In 1982, Audrey Reed donated one skull from Kahului. At an unknown date, the Museum received one humerus from Wailuku.

No known individuals were identified. No attempt was made to determine the age of these human remains at the request of the above mentioned Native Hawaiian organizations. Geographic location of the remains, types of associated funerary objects, and method of burial preparation are typical of Native Hawaiians ancestral to contemporary Native Hawaiians.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of

66 individuals of Native American ancestry. Museum officials have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A) and (B) the 14 items listed 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, Bishop Museum officials have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Hui Alanui o Makena, the Maui / Lāna'i Island Burial Council, Nā Kūpuna o Maui, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

This notice has been sent to officials of Hui Alanui o Makena, Maui / Lāna'i Island Burial Council, Nā Kūpuna o Maui, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Janet Ness, Registrar, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice St., Honolulu, HI 96817-0916 telephone: (808) 848-4105, before January 3, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to Hui Alanui o Makena, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Maui / Lāna'i Island Burial Council, Nā Kūpuna o Maui, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs will begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: November 22, 1996.

Richard C. Waldbauer,  
*Acting, Departmental Consulting  
Archeologist,  
Acting Manager, Archeology and  
Ethnography Program.*

[FR Doc. 96-30816 Filed 12-3-96; 8:45 am]

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**Notice of Inventory Completion of Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From the Island of Hawaii in the Possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI**

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

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from the Island of Hawaii in the possession of the

Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum  
Honolulu, HI.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these human remains has been made by Bishop Museum's professional staff and representatives of Hawaii Island Burial Council, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Department of Hawaiian Homelands, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

The human remains were found at various times and locations on the island of Hawaii. Human remains representing a minimum of sixteen individuals, along with one funerary object, were recovered at various times from a lava tube complex in Kawaihae, Kohala. In 1905, William Wagner and Friedrich A. Haenisch removed two wooden bowls, one wooden image, and one wig, objects which incorporated Native Hawaiian teeth and hair. These objects were transferred to the museum in 1907. In 1935, J. Everett Brumaghim removed three partial human remains and one coffin part that were transferred to the museum in 1939. In 1939, Museum Ethnologist Kenneth P. Emory and Keith K. Jones removed nine skulls. In 1919, John F.G. Stokes donated the remains of 32 individuals and five funerary objects that he had found in the sand, south of the pu'uhonua wall outside the current boundary of Honaunau National Park. In 1924, E.A. Lister donated the remains of one individual and one funerary object that he had found during clearing activities at Mahukona. In 1932, Kenneth P. Emory and Edwin H. Bryan recovered the remains of one individual during a survey at Kapua. In 1933, Kenneth P. Emory donated the remains of 33 individuals and six funerary objects from Honomolino. In 1939, John M. Warinner sold the museum the remains of two individuals from Kawaihae. In 1939, Kenneth P. Emory recovered the remains of eight individuals and six funerary objects at Kalala. In 1951, Charles E. Snow donated the remains of nine individuals and eight funerary objects originally uncovered in 1946 by tidal wave action in Waipio Valley. In 1951, an unknown person donated the remains of one individual from Kaloko. In 1959, an unknown person donated the remains of one individual from Hukukano. In 1960, an unknown person donated the remains of one individual from Kumukahi. In 1964, Ronald Fellows donated the remains of three individuals and one funerary object from Kealakekua. In 1967, Ronald Lin donated the remains of one individual originally acquired in 1963 on the beach in Waipio Valley. In 1967, an unknown person donated the remains of four individuals from Kailua-Kona. In 1970,

Yosihiko Sinoto collected the remains of one individual at Waiahukini. In 1975, Beth Cutting donated the remains of one individual from the island of Hawaii. Ms. Cutting originally acquired these remains from an antique store. At an unknown date, an unknown person donated the remains of five individuals from Keauhou. At an unknown date, an unknown person donated the remains of one individual from Kiilae.

No known individuals were identified. No attempt was made to determine the age of these human remains at the request of the Hawaii Island Burial Council, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. The various geographic locations mentioned above, and the style and type of the identified burials are all consistent with documented Hawaiian occupation of the island of Hawaii. Officials of the Bishop Museum feel that the undocumented human remains are more than likely Native Hawaiian.

Based on the above information, officials of Bishop Museum have determined, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), that the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 121 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Bishop Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 28 objects listed above is 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. Officials of Bishop Museum have determined pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2) that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these remains and present-day members of Hawaii Island Burial Council, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Department of Hawaiian Homelands, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

This notice has been sent to the Hawaii Island Burial Council, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Representatives of any Native Hawaiian organization which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Janet Ness, Registrar, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96817-0916, 808-848-4105, before January 3, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hawaii Island Burial Council, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Department of Hawaiian Homelands and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs may