

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.

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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