

DATES: The NPS will prepare a Record of Decision no sooner than 30 days following publication by the Environmental Protection Agency of the Notice of Availability of the Final GMP/EIS in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: The Final GMP/EIS is available online at <http://www.flight93memorialproject.org>. The Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement is also available at the National Park Service office at the address below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent, Flight 93 National Memorial, 109 W. Main Street, Suite 104, Somerset, PA 15501.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Flight 93 National Memorial Act (Pub. L. 107-226; 116 Stat. 1345), enacted on September 24, 2002, authorized "a national memorial to commemorate the passengers and crew of Flight 93 who, on September 11, 2001, courageously gave their lives thereby thwarting a planned attack on our Nation's Capital." This legislation enabled the creation and development of the new Flight 93 National Memorial in Stonycreek Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania and specifically designated the crash site of Flight 93 as the site to honor the passengers and crew of Flight 93. Pub. L. 107-226 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to administer the Flight 93 National Memorial as a unit of the national park system. This Act also created the Flight 93 Advisory Commission and charged it with: (1) Advising the Secretary on the boundary of the memorial site; (2) submitting to the Secretary a report containing recommendations for the planning, design, construction, and long-term management of a permanent memorial at the crash site; and (3) advising the Secretary in the development of a management plan for the site.

On January 14, 2005, the Secretary of the Interior approved a boundary recommendation for the memorial presented by the Flight 93 Advisory Commission. The details of the boundary were published in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 13538) on March 21, 2005. The boundary includes 1,355 acres, which comprises the crash site, the debris field and areas where human remains were found, and lands necessary for viewing and accessing the national memorial. Approximately 907 additional acres comprise the perimeter viewshed, which would be protected through conservation or scenic easements acquired by partners, nonprofit organizations or other governmental agencies.

On September 11, 2004, the Partners opened a two-stage international design competition to solicit a broad range of concepts for the design of the new memorial. More than 1,000 design professionals and members of the public submitted design concepts. During Stage 1 of the competition, five top designs were selected by a jury of professionals, family members and local leaders after extensive public exhibit of the designs. A Stage 2 design jury selected the final design that best achieved the mission of the new memorial. The selected design was announced to the public on September 7, 2005, and is the basis of the preferred alternative in the Draft GMP/EIS. Subsequent to the announcement of the final design and during the public review period for the Draft GMP/EIS, comments were received criticizing the design's primary circular landscape feature, comparing it to an Islamic crescent symbol. The design was subsequently refined. These refinements will be reflected in the final design.

The Environmental Impact Statement assesses the potential effects of implementing the No Action Alternative, which represents existing conditions, and the Preferred Design Concept. During this process, the National Park Service conducted an open and inclusive public scoping process, and an extensive public participation process, involving consultations with local, State, and Federal agencies, as well as nonprofit organizations and the community.

Dated: March 23, 2007.

Chrysandra L. Walter,
Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region,
National Park Service.

[FR Doc. E7-12013 Filed 6-20-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-25-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

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 the American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY. The human remains were collected from King County, WA.

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 the American Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

In 1899, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the surface of Burton, King County, WA, by Harlan I. Smith. Mr. Smith was a member of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition that was sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individual has been identified as Native American based on the presence of cranial reshaping. A bioarcheologist who examined the human remains estimated them to be of a recent age. Geographic location is consistent with the traditional and post-contact territory of the S'Homamish people, who were incorporated into the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington in 1854.

Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History 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 Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Nell Murphy, Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192, telephone (212) 769-5837, before July 23, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 21, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E7-11986 Filed 6-20-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

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 Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were recovered from Marin and Sonoma Counties, CA.

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 Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University staff in consultation with representatives of the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

Prior to the enactment of NAGPRA, a repatriation agreement was negotiated by the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University with three individuals of Coast Miwok and Southern Pomo ancestry who were identified by the State of California Native American Heritage Commission to be Most Likely Descendants under

California state law. Further to this agreement, human remains from CA-MRN-27, CA-MRN-254, CA-SON-159, CA-SON-293, CA-SON-455, and CA-SON-456 were repatriated to officials of Ya Ka Ama Indian Education and Development, Inc., a non-federally recognized Indian group from Forestville, CA, who reburied the human remains in 1992. In 1997, during NAGPRA inventory, additional human remains were discovered in the museum collection for sites CA-SON-293, CA-SON-455, CA-SON-456, CA-MRN-254, and CA-SON-159. In 1997 and 2006, human remains for site CA-MRN-27 that were on loan to various museums were returned to the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University.

In 1962, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site CA-SON-293, Bodega Head, Sonoma County, CA, during excavations conducted by Western Heritage Incorporated and Dr. David A. Fredrickson. The human remains were accessioned into the collections of the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University in 1968 (accession #68-01). At that time, the field notes recorded only one individual, which was reburied in 1992. In 1997, additional human remains not associated with that individual were identified in the collection during a NAGPRA inventory. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Artifacts recovered during the excavation of CA-SON-293 indicate that the site likely dates to Upper Emergent and Historic periods (A.D. 1500-A.D. 1900) and that the human remains are Native American.

In 1967, human remains representing a minimum of 164 individuals were removed from the Reedland Woods site (CA-MRN-27), Tiburon, Marin County, CA, during an excavation under the direction of Dr. Fredrickson (accession #67-01). A number of the human remains and associated funerary objects from this site were previously on loan to San Francisco State University and Novato Museum of Prehistory. In 1997, the human remains from Novato Museum of Prehistory were transferred to Tiburon Landmark Society and subsequently returned to the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University. In 2006, human remains and associated funerary objects were returned to the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University by San Francisco State University. No known individuals were identified. The 216

associated funerary objects are 157 olivella beads, 15 Haliotis beads and bead fragments, 6 bone awls, 3 bone pendants, 5 birdbone tubes, 5 pieces of worked bone, 7 pieces of red ochre, 10 obsidian tools and flakes, 6 chert tools and flakes, 2 pieces of pumice, 2 pieces of micaceous schist, and 2 other lithic tools. Three items on the original manifest of artifacts are considered missing.

Radiocarbon tests from the Reedland Woods site yielded dates of 370 B.C. 190 and 30 B.C. 95. Analysis of the artifacts found at the Reedland Woods site indicate that the human remains were buried during the Upper Archaic period (1500 B.C.-500 B.C.).

In 1968 and 1969, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the Gables site (CA-SON-455), Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, CA, during an excavation under the direction of Dr. Fredrickson (accession #68-03). The human remains were subsequently accessioned into the collections of the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University. In 1992, some of the human remains were reburied. In 1997, additional human remains were found. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains date to Phase II of the Emergent Period (A.D. 1500-A.D.1800).

Between 1969 and 1972, human remains representing a minimum of 23 individuals were removed from site CA-SON-456 near Sebastopol, Sonoma County, CA, by students at Santa Rosa Junior College. The human remains were housed at Santa Rosa Junior College until 1983 when they were transferred to the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University. In 1992, some of the human remains were reburied. In 1997, additional human remains were found. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Analysis of artifacts found at site CA-SON-456 indicates an occupation from the Middle Archaic period to the Lower Emergent period (3000 B.C.-A.D. 1500). Although the exact age and identity of the individuals is unknown, it is likely that the human remains fall within the periods indicated above and are Native American.

In 1971, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from site CA-MRN-254 in San Rafael, Marin County, CA, during excavations conducted by C. Slaymaker of Dominican College. This collection was donated to the Archaeological