

residential and commercial development.

The Town of Marana is expected to apply for an ITP for 13 vulnerable species that would be protected within the proposed permit area. The 13 species include the federally listed lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuena*) and the federally listed southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*). In addition, the Town of Marana will seek to address and cover the yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus* spp. *Occidentalis*), a candidate for listing. The Town of Marana is also seeking to address and cover additional rare and/or sensitive species that occur within the planning area, including the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*), lowland leopard frog (*Rana yavapaiensis*), talus snails (*Sonorella* spp.), Tucson shovel-nosed snake (*Chionactis occipitalis klauberi*), ground snake (*Sonora semiannulata*), Sonoran desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), Merriam's mouse (*Peromyscus merriami*), Mexican garter snake (*Thamnophis eques megalops*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and the pale Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*). Unlisted species included in the list above that are considered as if they were listed, and that the Service finds are adequately conserved by the HCP, will be automatically permitted for incidental take should they be listed as federally threatened or endangered species in the future. Numerous other listed and sensitive species for which the Town of Marana is not seeking permit coverage will also benefit from the conservation measures provided in the HCP through protection of similar or overlapping habitat conditions and ecosystem functions.

Alternatives—The proposed action and alternatives that will be developed in the EIS will be assessed against the No Action/No Project alternative, which assumes that some or all of the current and future projects proposed in the Town of Marana would be implemented individually (i.e., one at a time), and be in compliance with the Act.

The No Action/No Project alternative implies that the impacts from these potential projects on sensitive species and habitats would be evaluated and mitigated on a project-by-project basis, as is currently the case. For any activities involving take of listed species due to non-Federal projects/actions, individual Section 10(a)(1)(B) permits would be required. A coordinated, comprehensive ecosystem-based conservation approach for the region would not be developed to more

efficiently address the conservation of listed species, and unlisted candidate and sensitive species would not receive proactive action intended to preclude the need to list them in the future. A landscape level approach to conservation and mitigation would not occur to help Federal and non-Federal agencies work toward recovery of listed species. Current independent conservation actions would continue, although some of these are not yet funded.

Other alternatives that may be considered in the EIS include issuance of an incidental take permit for some subset of proposed covered species and/or covered activities. Voluntary participation in the HCP to obtain ITP coverage for certain private development actions that have no further discretionary action by Marana is being considered. In addition, alternatives may consider varying levels of take anticipated and amount, type, and location of mitigation.

Additional Information: The Service anticipates that the Town of Marana will request a permit duration of 25 years. Implementation of the HCP will result in the establishment of measures that will provide for the conservation of covered species and their habitats in perpetuity. Monitoring and adaptive management will be used to facilitate the accomplishment of these measures.

We will conduct an environmental review that analyzes the proposed action, as well as a range of reasonable alternatives and the associated impacts of each. The EIS will be the basis for the Service's evaluation of impacts to the species and the range of alternatives to be addressed. The EIS is expected to provide biological descriptions of the affected species and habitats and an analysis of the socioeconomic effects of the proposed action.

After the environmental review is complete, we will publish a notice of availability and a request for comment on the draft EIS, draft HCP, and the Town of Marana's permit application. The draft EIS is expected to be completed and available to the public by December 2008.

C. Todd Jones,

*Acting Regional Director, Region 2,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Flight 93 National Memorial, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the General Management Plan, Flight 93 National Memorial.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190, as amended), the National Park Service announces the availability of the Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS) for Flight 93 National Memorial, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Consistent with Federal laws, regulations, and National Park Service policies, the Final GMP/EIS describes the proposed Federal action to establish a programmatic framework in the form of a General Management Plan to accomplish the objectives set forth in the Flight 93 National Memorial Act (Pub. L. 107-226; 116 Stat. 1345).

The Final GMP/EIS evaluates alternatives to guide the development and future management of the national memorial over the next 15 to 20 years. Alternative 1—No Action provides a baseline evaluation of the existing resource conditions, facilities and management at the Flight 93 National Memorial. Alternative 2, the agency's preferred alternative, focuses on the final selected design from the Flight 93 National Memorial International Design Competition. The Final GMP/EIS describes the affected environment and evaluates the potential environmental consequences of developing a new national memorial in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Impact topics evaluated include historic and cultural resources, natural resources, land use, transportation, socioeconomic impacts, visual and aesthetic impacts, energy requirements, and public health and safety.

On June 16, 2006, a "Notice of Availability" announcing the public availability of the Flight 93 National Memorial Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement was published in the **Federal Register** (71 FR 34964). This public review period extended for 60 days from June 16 to August 15, 2006. On July 20, 2006, the National Park Service conducted an open house style public meeting at the Shanksville-Stonycreek School in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

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.

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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.