

DATES: The CCP/EA and FONSI are completed, implementation may begin immediately.

ADDRESSES: The CCP/EA and FONSI are available for viewing at Mid-Columbia River National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 64 Maple Street, Burbank, WA 99323, and copies on compact disk may be obtained by visiting or writing to the Refuge Complex. These documents are also available for viewing and downloading on the Internet at <http://pacific.fws.gov/planning>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Greg Hughes, Project Leader, Mid-Columbia River National Wildlife Refuge Complex, phone (509) 546-8300.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: With this notice, we complete the CCP process for the McNary and Umatilla National Wildlife Refuges that began in 2004 (69 FR 29568, May 24, 2004). The McNary and Umatilla Refuges are part of the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS) administered by the Service. The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (Refuge Administration Act), as amended, requires all units of the NWRS to be managed in accordance with an approved CCP. A CCP provides management direction, and identifies refuge goals, objectives, and strategies for achieving refuge purposes. We prepared the CCP/EA and FONSI for the McNary and Umatilla Refuges pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370d), as amended, and its implementing regulations, the Refuge Administration Act, and Service policies.

McNary Refuge is located in Walla Walla and Franklin Counties, Washington, and Umatilla County, Oregon. Umatilla Refuge is located in Benton County, Washington, and Morrow County, Oregon. Planning for these Refuges was conducted concurrently, because many of the same physical characteristics, management issues, and conservation opportunities occur on, or are relevant to, the management of each of the Refuges.

During the CCP planning process for the Refuges many elements were considered, including management of the Refuges' shrub-steppe, riparian, wetland, and cliff-talus habitats for the long-term conservation of native plants and animals and migratory birds. We identified appropriate actions in the CCP for protecting and sustaining the cultural and biological features of the river islands, the Refuges' wintering waterfowl populations and habitats, the growing migratory shorebird populations that use the Refuges, and

threatened, endangered, or rare species. Guidance for maintaining and improving high quality public use programs for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation is also provided in the CCP/EA.

Public Comments and Changes to the CCP

We identified and evaluated four alternatives in the Draft CCP/EA for managing the Refuges. The Draft CCP/EA was available for a 30-day public review and comment period, which occurred January 23 through February 23, 2007 (January 29, 2007, 72 FR 4019). Notification was sent to 700 individuals and organizations on our mailing list for this CCP, and public notice was provided in local media and on the Complex Web site.

The Service received 105 comment letters, forms, or emails on the Draft CCP, which were incorporated into, or otherwise responded to, in the final CCP. To address public comments, minor changes and clarifications were made to the final CCP/EA where we considered it appropriate.

CCP Implementation

The Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 1, signed the FONSI and approved the CCP/EA on May 7, 2007. By implementing the CCP, the Service will manage Refuge resources for migratory birds and will enhance populations of targeted special status species and their habitats. Habitat conditions for migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, threatened and endangered species, and other native wildlife will be improved. The Refuges will emphasize control and reduction of weeds and improvement of riparian, shrub-steppe, island, and cliff habitats. Wildlife-dependent public use will be emphasized with opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, photography, interpretation, and environmental education either maintained or improved from present conditions. A Washington State pheasant augmentation/release program will be phased out in two years and camping will be discontinued at Madame Dorion Park. Disturbance to island resources will be reduced through closure of all beach use on Refuge islands.

Dated: January 13, 2009.

David J. Wesley,

Regional Director, Region 1, Portland, Oregon.
[FR Doc. E9-9325 Filed 4-29-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: New York University College of Dentistry, 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 New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY. The human remains were removed from Morton County, ND.

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 New York University College of Dentistry professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from On-A-Slant Village, Ft. Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck, Morton County, ND, by an unknown collector. In 1925, the human remains were accessioned by the Department of Physical Anthropology at the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. In 1956, the human remains were transferred to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum of the American Indian records identify the provenience of the human remains as "Ft. Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck, North Dakota." Fort Abraham Lincoln is also the site of a Historic Period Mandan Village known as On-A-Slant Village (32MO26). The cranium of one of the individuals is painted with a red pigment matching historically described and archeologically confirmed mortuary customs of the Mandan.

On-A-Slant Village is documented historically, archeologically and by tribal oral traditions as a village of the Plains Village Period dating to A.D. 1450-1785, and occupied by the Naitadi

subgroup of the Mandan. In 1785, the village was abandoned following a smallpox epidemic and its inhabitants moved to the Knife River region to live alongside the Hidatsa. By 1862, the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara lived at the Like-A-Fishhook village. In 1937, the three tribes became formally known as the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation. Consultation evidence supports the identification of the human remains from the On-A-Slant Village as Mandan, and the cultural affiliation as the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of New York University College of Dentistry 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St, New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998–9917, before June 1, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 13, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9–9981 Filed 4–29–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: New York University College of Dentistry, 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 New York University College of Dentistry, New York City, NY. The human remains were removed from Colfax County, NE.

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 New York University College of Dentistry professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from a site identified as a Pawnee Burial Site, Schuyler, Colfax County, NE, by an unknown collector. In 1922, the human remains were accessioned by the Department of Physical Anthropology at the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. In 1956, the human remains were transferred to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff at the New York University College of Dentistry. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum of the American Indian records identify the provenience of the human remains as a "Pawnee Burial Site, Schuyler, Nebraska." The cranial morphology of the human remains confirms that they belong to an individual of Pawnee ancestry. Consultations with the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma confirmed the identification of the human remains from the burial site as Pawnee.

Schuyler, NE, is located along the Loup River, and corresponds to an area of protohistoric (Lower Loup phase) and historic Pawnee villages that have been identified as Pawnee by the Pawnee Nation and archeologists. It is likely that the human remains date to the Lower Loup phase or historic period. The Loup River area was settled by the Skidi Pawnee, one of four Pawnee bands, by 1700. Skidi Pawnee sites are identified in historic documents dating as early as 1718, and they remained the primary Pawnee band in the area for the next century. By 1857, all four Pawnee bands coalesced along the Loup River after disease, warfare and land cessions resulted in a restriction of Pawnee lands. By 1875, the Pawnee left the Loup River and settled on a tract of land

in Oklahoma. Today they are known as the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry 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 Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St, New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998–9917, before June 1, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 13, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9–9986 Filed 4–29–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: New York University College of Dentistry, New York City, 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 control of the New York University College of Dentistry, New York City, NY. The human remains were removed from Mackinaw City, Cheboygan County, MI.

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.