

(aka English Bay), and the Seldovia Village Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Chugach Heritage Foundation, the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. Foundation, the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, the Native Village of Port Graham, the Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay), and the Seldovia Village Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Professor William Workman, Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska-Anchorage, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508; telephone: (907) 789-6842, before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation on behalf of the Native Village of Port Graham, the Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay), and the Seldovia Village Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 10, 1999.

Richard Waldbauer,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 99-22167 Filed 8-25-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

In 1932, human remains representing a minimum of 19 individuals were

recovered from the Kinkead-Mainard site (3PU2), Pulaski County, AR during excavations conducted by the University Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 117 associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels, ceramic sherds, a clay ball, lithic debris, copper beads, a copper band, a copper nugget, pigment, animal bones, a tortoise carapace, an antler pendant, antler projectile points, bone awls, shell beads, a mussel shell, and leather fragments.

Based on the associated funerary objects, and skeletal and dental morphology, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on ceramic styles and construction, this site has been identified as a manifestation of the Menard Complex during the protohistoric period (1500-1700 AD). French historical documents from 1700 indicate only the Quapaw tribe had villages in the area of the Kinkead-Mainard site. In 1818, the Quapaw ceded the central Arkansas River valley, including the Kinkead-Mainard site, to the United States. Based on historical information and continuity of occupation, these human remains have been affiliated with the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

In 1965, human remains representing eight individuals were recovered from the Parkin site (3CS29), Cross County, AR during the Arkansas Archeological Society summer excavation under the direction of the University Museum. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels, potsherds, and a pottery object.

In 1966, human remains representing 17 individuals were recovered from the Parkin site (3CS29), Cross County, AR during the University of Arkansas Archeological Field School. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects include pottery vessels, potsherds, animal bones, and stones.

Based on the associated funerary objects, and skeletal and dental morphology, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on historical documents, Spanish artifacts at the site, and archeological research, the Parkin site is thought to be the village of Casqui from the DeSoto era (c. 1541-3 AD). Based on radiocarbon dates and Native ceramics, the Parkin site has been dated to the late Mississippian to the early protohistoric period (1350-1600 AD). French historical documents from 1700 indicate only the Quapaw tribe had villages in the area of eastern Arkansas above the mouth of the Arkansas River. Based on

historical information, oral tradition, and continuity of occupation, these human remains have been affiliated with the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University Museum, University of Arkansas have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 44 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University Museum, University of Arkansas have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 146 objects 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, officials of the University Museum, University of Arkansas have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Michael P. Hoffman, Curator of Anthropology, University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72702; telephone: (501) 575-3855, before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 5, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 99-22163 Filed 8-25-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items From Shannon County, SD in the Possession of the Wyoming State Museum, Cheyenne, WY

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Wyoming State Museum, Cheyenne, WY which meet the definition of "sacred objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural items are two arrows with steel points and fletched with feathers; a wooden bow with pink ribbons attached at knocks, front stained blue and belly stained red; and a pipestem.

In 1919, John Hunton of Fort Laramie, WY donated these cultural items to the Wyoming State Museum. Donor information accompanying these cultural items indicates that on December 29, 1890, they were picked up on the Wounded Knee Massacre site by a U.S. Army scout Baptiste "Little Bat" Garnier, who later gave them to John Hunton.

The donor information accompanying these cultural items clearly indicates that they were removed without permission of the owners or relatives following the massacre. Consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe states that "mourning [associated with Wounded Knee]... cannot end until all of the property stolen away from the dead... is returned... and all necessary spiritual ceremonies relating to the traditional burial rites of the Lakota have been performed and executed by Lakota spiritual leaders."

Officials of the Wyoming State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), these four cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Wyoming State Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, and Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Jennifer Alexander, Supervisor of Collections, Wyoming State Museum, 6101

Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, WY 82002; telephone: (307) 777-5472 before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of these objects to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, and Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within or the content of this notice.

Dated: January 21, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 99-22161 Filed 8-25-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Allocation of Water Supply and Expected Long-Term Contract Execution, Central Arizona Project, Arizona

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent and public
scoping meetings.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, and the Council on Environmental Quality's Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) proposes to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) concerning proposed modifications to previous Central Arizona Project (CAP) water allocation decisions. Reclamation is initiating public scoping for the proposed NEPA document and will be conducting scoping meetings pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of NEPA.

The Department anticipates it will reallocate and offer contracts for certain quantities of CAP water in connection with (1) settlement discussions arising out of operation of the CAP; (2) settlement discussions arising from legal claims involving the Gila River Indian Community (GRIC) and the San Carlos Apache Tribe (San Carlos); and (3) negotiations regarding implementation of the 1982 Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act.

DATES: Three scoping meetings will be held to solicit comments on issues that should be addressed in the EIS:

September 14, 1999, from 1:00-3:30 p.m.

National YWCA Leadership
Development Center, 9440 N. 25th
Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85021-
2789.

September 15, 1999 from 6:30-9:00 p.m.
Francisco Grande Resort Ballroom,
26000 Gila Bend Highway, Casa
Grande, Arizona 85222.

September 16, 1999, from 1:00-3:30
p.m.

Tucson Community Center, Maricopa-
Mojave Room, 260 S. Church,
Tucson, Arizona 85701.

At each meeting, Reclamation will make a short presentation. Oral comments from the audience will then be accepted. A court reporter will prepare a written record of all comments made.

Hearing impaired, visually impaired, and/or mobility impaired persons planning to attend the meeting(s) may arrange for necessary accommodations by calling Ms. Janice Kjesbo (602-216-3864; fax 602-216-4006) no later than August 30, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments concerning the proposal to Mr. Bruce Ellis, Environmental Program Manager, Phoenix Area Office, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 81169, Phoenix Arizona, 85069-1169. To be most helpful, comments should be received by September 27, 1999. Written comments received by Reclamation become part of the public record associated with this action. Accordingly, such comments (including name, address, or telephone information shown on written correspondence) will be available to requestors of information through the Freedom of Information Act.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions concerning the process, the proposed action or alternatives, or this notice should be directed to Ms. Sandra Eto, Environmental Resource Management Division, Phoenix Area Office, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 81169, Phoenix, Arizona 850689-1169; telephone (602) 216-3857. To be placed on a mailing list for any subsequent information, please write or telephone Ms. Janice Kjesbo, Environmental Resource Management Division, Phoenix Area Office (see address above), telephone (602) 216-3854 or fax (602) 216-4006.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Reclamation proposes to modify existing allocations of CAP water under terms consistent with ongoing settlement discussions regarding operation of the CAP, the status of CAP water, and resolution of outstanding Indian water rights claims. In connection with preparation of the EIS,