

Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91–190, as amended) and the implementing regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1505.2), the Department of the Interior, National Park Service has prepared, and the Regional Director, Pacific West Region has approved, the Record of Decision for the General Management Plan for Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, in southwestern Washington. The formal no-action period was officially initiated January 22, 2004, with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's **Federal Register** notification of the filing of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Decision: As soon as practicable the NPS will begin to implement the General Management Plan described and analyzed as the *Proposed Action (Alternative B)* contained in the abbreviated Final EIS. The selected plan features a deliberate, long-term strategy to protect historic, cultural, and natural resources, while providing for improved visitor experience and increased educational opportunities. Various programs and projects to be accomplished in partnership with others are included. This plan was also deemed to be the "environmentally preferred" alternative.

This course of action and two alternatives were identified and analyzed in the Final EIS, and previously in the Draft EIS (the latter was distributed in November 2002). The full spectrum of foreseeable environmental consequences were assessed, and appropriate mitigation measures identified, for each alternative. Beginning with early scoping, through the preparation of the Draft and Final EIS, numerous public meetings were conducted and newsletter updates were regularly provided. Approximately 118 written comments (and about 185 oral comments at public meetings) responding to the Draft EIS were received and duly considered. As no substantive or adverse comments were received, an abbreviated Final EIS was prepared (and released for a 30-day no-action period which commenced on January 22, 2004). Key consultations which aided in preparing the Draft and Final EIS involved (but were not limited to) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Wildlife Service, Oregon and Washington State Historic Preservation Offices, Washington State Dept. of Transportation, three native American Tribes, cities of Vancouver and Oregon City, and Clark County.

Copies: Interested parties desiring to review the Record of Decision may obtain a complete copy by contacting

the Superintendent, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, 612 E. Reserve St., Vancouver, WA 98661; or via telephone request at (360) 696–7655.

Dated: June 2, 2004.

Patricia L. Neubacher,

Acting Regional Director, Pacific West Region.

[FR Doc. 04–17587 Filed 8–2–04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Availability of a Record of Decision on the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the General Management Plan, Coronado National Memorial

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Public Law 91–190, 83 Stat. 852, 853, codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C), the National Park Service announces the availability of the Record of Decision for the General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for Coronado National Memorial, Arizona. On May 28, 2004, the Director, Intermountain Region approved the Record of Decision for the project. As soon as practical, the National Park Service will begin to implement the General Management Plan, described as the Preferred Alternative contained in the FEIS issued on April 16, 2004. In the preferred alternative, the visitor center will be rehabilitated and updated interpretation offered. The Montezuma Ranch area will be restored to natural contours and revegetated with native species. The abandoned powerline along the road to Montezuma Pass will be removed and revegetated with native species. Grazing in the national memorial will be discontinued. An annex will be built behind the visitor center containing additional office and storage space, along with a multipurpose room. Additional pullouts and waysides will be developed along the main road as well as trails in the memorial's grasslands. A new group picnic area will be developed. The visitor shelter at Montezuma Pass will be converted into a minimal contact station. A new four-unit structure might be added to house temporary employees. The park will work toward creating an offsite cultural festival to celebrate various cultures associated with the memorial, emphasizing the historical aspects of the

Coronado Expedition. The park staff will promote special events highlighting the Coronado Expedition, its legacy, and its impact of the present American Southwest. This course of action and four alternatives were analyzed in the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements. The full range of foreseeable environmental consequences were assessed, and appropriate mitigating measures identified.

The full Record of Decision includes a statement of the decision made, synopses of other alternatives considered, the basis for the decision, a description of the environmentally preferable alternative, a finding on impairment of park resources and values, a listing of measures to minimize environmental harm, and an overview of public involvement in the decision-making process.

Basis for Decision

In reaching its decision to select the preferred alternative, the National Park Service considered the purposes for which Coronado National Memorial was established, and other laws and policies that apply to lands in the memorial, including the Organic Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and the *NPS Management Policies*. The National Park Service also carefully considered public comments received during the planning process. To develop a preliminary preferred alternative, the planning team evaluated the alternatives that had been reviewed by the public. To minimize the influence of individual biases and opinions, the team used an objective analysis process called "Choosing by Advantages." This process has been used extensively by government agencies and the private sector. The following conclusions were reached:

- Alternative B will best safeguard the resources and scenic values of Coronado National memorial while making those resources easily accessible for visitors.

- Alternative B best preserves the park's cultural landscapes through application of management zones that provide for a better understanding and appreciation of the park's cultural landscapes by limited future development away from areas that contain cultural landscapes.

- Alternative B will maintain the archeological and historic integrity of the park by providing better protection of the cultural resources through ending the impacts of grazing on these resources.

- Alternative B will enhance the visitor's experience by providing multiple opportunities for visitors to make intellectual and emotional

connections to the park by development of more interpretive materials and programs onsite and supporting offsite festivals and programs that emphasize the historical aspects of the Coronado Expedition.

Overall, alternative B received the highest score and was adopted as the preferred alternative.

Findings on Impairment

The NPS has determined that implementation of the proposal will not constitute an impairment to Coronado National Memorial's resources and values. This conclusion is based on a thorough analysis of the environmental impacts described in the EIS, the public comments received, relevant scientific studies, and the professional judgement of the decision-maker guided by the direction in the NPS Management Policies (December 27, 2000). Overall, the plan results in benefits to park resources and values, opportunities for their enjoyment, and it does not result in their impairment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dale Thompson, Coronado National Memorial, 4101 East Montezuma Canyon Road, Hereford, AZ 85615, 520-366-5515, DaleThompson@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Copies of the Record of Decision may be obtained from the contact listed above.

Dated: May 28, 2004.

Stephen P. Martin,

Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 04-17585 Filed 8-2-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.8 (f), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, that meets the definition of "cultural patrimony" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.8 (f). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency

that has control of the cultural item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in the notice.

The cultural item is a painted wooden hat (catalog number 79224). The conical and sloping hat has a three-dimensional carving of a sea lion and is incised with crest designs. The hat is painted white, red, and greenish-blue. The wooden portion of the hat is topped with three stacked, basketry "potlatch" rings.

At an unknown date, Lieutenant George Thorton Emmons purchased the hat. In 1902, the Field Museum of Natural History purchased the hat from Lieutenant Emmons and accessioned the hat into its collection in the same year (accession number 807).

The cultural affiliation of the hat is "Tlingit, Sitka" as indicated by museum records, and by consultation evidence presented by the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes. The Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes requested the return of the hat on behalf of the Kaagwaantaan clan. Museum records indicate that the hat was "formerly the property of 'Anna-hootz' [Anaxoots] the hereditary chief of the 'Kargwautore' [Kaagwaantaan] family of the Sitka tribe."

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), the cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Officials of the Field 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 object of cultural patrimony and the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes, on behalf of the Kaagwaantaan clan.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History assert that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (13), the Field Museum of Natural History has right of possession of the object of cultural patrimony. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History recognize the significance of the object of cultural patrimony to the Kaagwaantaan clan as represented by the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes and reached an agreement with the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes that allows the Field Museum of Natural History to return the object of cultural patrimony to the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes voluntarily, pursuant to the compromise of claim provisions of the

Field Museum of Natural History's repatriation policy.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the object of cultural patrimony should contact Jonathan Haas, MacArthur Curator of the Americas, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7829, before September 2, 2004. Repatriation of the object of cultural patrimony to the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes on behalf of the Kaagwaantaan clan may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes, Kaagwaantaan clan, Sealaska Corporation, and Sitka Tribe of Alaska that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 7, 2004

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.8 (f), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.8 (f). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in the notice.

The six cultural items are one crescent moon rattle, one oystercatcher rattle, one mask, one charm, one handpiece, and one hat.

The crescent moon rattle (catalog number 77921) is made of carved wood painted red, black, and blue. Carved relief on both sides of the rattle depict devilfish. The oystercatcher rattle