

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]

BILLING CODE 4312-DP-P

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.

[FR Doc. 04-17580 Filed 8-2-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

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

(catalog number 78670) is made of carved wood painted dark bluish-green and red and decorated with ermine skin. On the back of the rattle, a three-dimensional carving in high relief depicts a reclining man. Superimposed over each arm is the three-dimensional carved depiction of a fish. The mask (catalog number 78669) is made of carved wood painted greenish-blue and decorated with copper, nails, and bearskin. The mask depicts a half-otter, half-man spirit. The charm (catalog number 78679) is made of bone carved to depict a land otter. The handpiece (catalog number 78801) is made of wood carved to depict a human face and a spirit with the face of a human and the body of an otter. The hat (catalog number 84200) is made of a twined root and straw basket, with geometric and naturalistic decorative elements in black. Two figures on one side of the hat depict wolves.

At an unknown date, Lieutenant George Thorton Emmons acquired the two rattles, and the mask, charm, and handpiece. In 1902, the Field Museum of Natural History purchased the cultural items from Lieutenant Emmons and accessioned the cultural items into its collection in the same year (accession number 807). Museum records indicate that Lieutenant Emmons acquired the cultural items in southeastern Alaska and that the cultural items originally were the property of an unidentified shaman or shamans of the "Auk tribe." Museum records do not indicate how Lieutenant Emmons acquired the cultural items.

Also at an unknown date, Lieutenant George Thorton Emmons acquired the hat. In 1903, the Field Museum of Natural History purchased the hat from Lieutenant Emmons and accessioned the cultural item into its collection in the same year (accession number 843). According to museum records, the hat was acquired in Juneau, AK, and was originally the property of an unidentified shaman of the "Hoonah tribe." Museum records do not indicate how Lieutenant Emmons acquired the cultural item.

The cultural affiliation of the cultural items is Tlingit 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 cultural items on behalf of two clans within the Aak'w tribe, the Wooshkeetaan and the L'eeneidi. Consultation evidence and the ethnographic literature indicate that the cultural items were removed from specific burial sites of Native American

individuals, and that cultural items of this type were used only by the ixt' (shaman) of the Tlingit and usually were placed with the deceased shaman in above-ground burials.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the cultural items described 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from specific burial sites of Native American individuals. 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 six unassociated funerary objects and the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History assert that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (13), the museum has right of possession of the six unassociated funerary objects. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History recognize the significance of the six unassociated funerary objects to the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes and have reached an agreement with the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes that allows the museum to return the six unassociated funerary objects to the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes voluntarily, pursuant to the compromise of claim provisions of the museum's repatriation policy.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects 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 unassociated funerary objects to the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes 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, Douglas Indian Association, Goldbelt Incorporated, Hoonah Indian Association, Huna Totem Corporation, and Sealaska Corporation that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 7, 2004

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 04-17581 Filed 8-2-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-50-S

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 19 cultural items are 4 charms or ornaments, 1 bundle of rhythm sticks, 1 spirit club, 2 guardian figures, 2 spirit wands, 1 necklace, 1 comb, 2 bracelets, 1 mat, and 4 masks.

The first charm (catalog number 77863) is a neck charm or ornament for a dancing robe that is a section of a deer's hoof carved to depict a sea monster. The second charm (catalog number 77865) is a neck charm that is a circlet of devil's club branches with a bundle of twigs attached to it with spruce root. The third charm (catalog number 77878) is carved bone depicting a land otter with the tentacles of a devilfish. The fourth charm or robe ornament (catalog number 77879) is carved wood "representing an Ict' " (shaman) kneeling on the head of a land otter. The bundle of rhythm sticks (catalog number 77864) are wooden beating sticks, several of which are carved to depict land otters. The spirit club (catalog number 77866) is made of wood carved at one end in the shape of a land otter and carved at the other end in the shape of a mountain goat. The first guardian figure (catalog number 77867) is a wood knot carved as a "grotesque" figure of a man. A hollow place in the figure was filled with