

Alternative No. 1

The Division of Housing Services proposes to allocate to each eligible tribe a base amount of \$20,000 plus a percentage of the remaining funds based on the total populations within the following four categories in the 1993 Bureau of Indian Affairs' Indian Service Population and Labor Force Estimates Report: (1) Over 65 years of age, (2) Unable to Work, (3) Total Not Employed of the Potential Labor Force, and (4) Total number of Labor Force earning \$7,000 or less per year. A tribe's percentage share would represent a comparison of the tribe's data to the national totals. For example, tribe X receives a total of \$25,000 for its share of housing funds. This consists of a \$20,000 base and \$5,000 additional funds based on the following formula:

$$\frac{400 \text{ (total for one tribe in four categories)}}{400,000 \text{ (total nationwide for all tribes in four categories)}} \div .001 = 0.10\%$$

which translates into: 5,000,000 (total funds after \$20,000 deducted per tribe) multiplied by .001 = \$5,000 in additional funds, which results in: \$20,000 (base amount for tribe X) plus \$5,000 (additional funding) \$25,000 total funding for tribe X

If any eligible tribe, including an OSG tribe, was not included in the 1993 BIA Labor Force Report and chooses to obtain additional funding beyond the \$20,000 tribal base, it must submit verifiable data that tribal members in the four categories exist in its service population to the Area Director by September 15, 1996 for certification. If the data is not submitted, the Area Director will formulate a total for the four categories based upon Service Population estimates and certify the results. The data certified by the Area Director will be included in the nationwide totals for HIP. If the 1995 BIA Indian Service Population and Labor Force Estimate Report is published in final form, this document will be used to calculate the appropriate share.

Alternative No. 2

The Division proposes to use the same methodology as the first alternative, but allocate a base of \$10,000 rather than \$20,000. If the 1995 BIA Indian Service Population and Labor Force Estimate Report is published in final form, this document will be used to calculate the appropriate share.

Dated: August 23, 1996.
Ada E. Deer,
Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.
[FR Doc. 96-22481 Filed 9-03-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

Indian Gaming

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Amendment to Approved Tribal-State Compact.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 2710, of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-497), the Secretary of the Interior shall publish, in the Federal Register, notice of approved Tribal-State Compacts for the purpose of engaging in Class III (casino) gambling on Indian reservations. The Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, through her delegated authority, has approved Amendment II to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and the State of Oregon Gaming Compact, which was executed on June 21, 1996.

DATES: This action is effective September 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George T. Skibine, Director, Indian Gaming Management Staff, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20240, (202) 219-4068.

Dated: August 21, 1996.
Ada E. Deer,
Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.
[FR Doc. 96-22439 Filed 9-3-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

Indian Gaming

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Approval for Amendment II to Tribal-State Compact.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 2710, of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-497), the Secretary of the Interior shall publish, in the Federal Register, notice of approved Tribal-State Compacts for the purpose of engaging in Class III (casino) gambling on Indian reservations. The Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, through her delegated authority, has approved Amendment II to the Tribal-State Compact For Regulation of Class III Gaming Between the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians Tribe and the State of Oregon, which was executed on June 21, 1996.

DATES: This action is effective September 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George T. Skibine, Director, Indian Gaming Management Staff, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20240, (202) 219-4068.

Dated: August 21, 1996.
Ada E. Deer,
Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.
[FR Doc. 96-22440 Filed 9-3-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

Indian Gaming

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Amendment to Approved Tribal-State Compact.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 2710, of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-497), the Secretary of the Interior shall publish, in the Federal Register, notice of approved Tribal-State Compacts for the purpose of engaging in Class III (casino) gambling on Indian reservations. The Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, through her delegated authority, has approved Amendment II to the Tribal-State Compact for Regulation of Class III Gaming Between the Coquille Indian Tribe and the State of Oregon, which was executed on June 21, 1996.

DATES: This action is effective September 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George T. Skibine, Director, Indian Gaming Management Staff, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20240, (202) 219-4068.

Dated: August 21, 1996.
Michael J. Anderson,
Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.
[FR Doc. 96-22438 Filed 9-3-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

Indian Gaming

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Amendment to Approved Tribal-State Compact.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 2710, of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-497), the Secretary of the Interior shall publish, in the Federal Register, notice of approved Amendments to Tribal-State Compacts for the purpose of engaging in Class III (casino) gambling on Indian reservations. The Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, through her delegated authority, has approved Amendment III

to the Tribal-State Compact For Regulation of Class III Gaming Between the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians and the State of Oregon, which was executed on June 21, 1996.

DATES: This action is effective September 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George T. Skibine, Director, Indian Gaming Management Staff, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20240, (202) 219-4068.

Dated: August 13, 1996.

Michael J. Anderson,
Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.
[FR Doc. 96-22437 Filed 9-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

Bureau of Land Management

[AZ-054-06-1990-00; 1535]

Arizona, Notice of Change of Mailing Address and Telephone Number

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the new mailing address and phone number for the Bureau of Land Management, Lake Havasu Field Office, Lake Havasu City, Arizona. The new mailing address and phone number for the Lake Havasu Field Office is 2610 Sweetwater Avenue, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406 (520) 505-1200.

DATES: Effective August 26, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management, Lake Havasu Field Office, 2610 Sweetwater Avenue, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406 (520) 505-1200.

Dated: August 20, 1996.

Robert M. Henderson,
Acting Field Manager.
[FR Doc. 96-22500 Filed 9-03-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-32-P

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Gambell, AK, in the Control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects

in the control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK. These human remains and associated funerary objects are currently in the possession of the University of Alaska Museum.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Bureau of Land Management professional staff and University of Alaska Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Gambell.

Between 1972-1973, human remains representing 53 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations near Sekloghyaget (or "Old Gambell") site, a nineteenth century habitation section of Gambell, AK, the Troutman Lake site, a 19th century grave site near Gambell, AK, and a 19th century habitation site near modern Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The 142 associated funerary objects include abraders, a blubber scraper, buttons, foreshafts, ground slate tools, a ground slate point, faunal remains, walrus tusks and tusk fragments, chert flakes, pottery sherds, unworked stone, and a winged object.

The three sites listed above have been identified as 19th century habitation and cemetery areas at or near the Native Village of Gambell through historical documentation, cultural items found at the sites, and oral history.

In 1939, human remains representing four individuals were recovered by Louis Giddings at the Ayveghyaget site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. Between 1972-1973, human remains representing three individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the vicinity of the Ayveghyaget site. No known individuals were identified. Three associated funerary objects recovered include ground slate, worked ivory and faunal remains.

In 1939, human remains representing three individuals were recovered by Louis Giddings from the Kitngipalak site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. Between 1972-1973, human remains representing 133 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the Kitngipalak site. No known individuals were identified. The 328 associated funerary objects include ground slate tools, chert flakes, worked ivory, faunal remains, a whetstone, abraders and ulu blades.

In 1967, human remains representing 24 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the vicinity of the Ayveghyaget and Mayaghaaq sites, precontact habitation sites near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are faunal remains.

In 1968, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Pagughileq site, a precontact habitation site on BLM land, and donated to the University of Alaska Museum by a State of Alaska employee in 1985. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1972-1973, human remains representing 36 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the vicinity of the Mayaghaaq site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The 57 associated funerary objects include ivory harpoon heads, faunal remains, ground slate fragments, ulu blades, and ivory fragments.

Between 1972-1973, human remains representing seventeen individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the Dovlaqhyaget site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The 24 associated funerary objects include worked bone and ivory, faunal remains, ground slate points and a winged object.

In 1950, human remains representing eighteen individuals were donated to the University of Alaska Museum by a private individual after being illegally removed from BLM lands in the vicinity of Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1962, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from BLM lands during legally authorized excavations in the vicinity of Gambell, AK by Otto Geist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The precontact sites and sites in the vicinity of Gambell, AK listed above have been identified as occupied during the Okvik, Old Bering Sea, and Punuk periods based on site organization, habitation structures, cultural material, and Carbon0914 assays. The Carbon0914 assays and ethnohistorical data indicate these occupations represent a continuity of cultural occupation of St. Lawrence Island from approximately 300 AD to the historically documented epidemic and famine of 1879 AD. The associated funerary objects from the ten sites located at or near Gambell are