

scientific community in the development of these regulations.

The April 19–20, 2007 consultation meeting supports the Secretary of the Interior's responsibility to consult with the Review Committee regarding the development of regulations.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act provides criteria for determining the ownership of Native American cultural items that are excavated or discovered on Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990 [25 U.S.C. 3002 (a)]. Ownership or control of such items is, with priority given in the order listed:

(1) In the case of human remains and associated funerary objects, in the lineal descendant of the deceased individual;

(2) In cases where the lineal descendant cannot be ascertained or no claim is made, and with respect to unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony:

(i) In the Indian tribe on whose tribal land the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony were discovered inadvertently;

(ii) In the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has the closest cultural affiliation with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony;

(iii) In circumstances in which the cultural affiliation of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony cannot be ascertained and the objects were discovered inadvertently on Federal land that is recognized by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims as the aboriginal land of an Indian tribe:

(A) In the Indian tribe aboriginally occupying the Federal land on which the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony were discovered, or

(B) If it can be shown that a different Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has a stronger cultural relationship with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, in the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has the strongest demonstrated relationship with the objects [43 CFR 10.6 (a)].

The Act directs that Native American cultural items not claimed under subsection (a) shall be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Review Committee, Native American groups, representatives of museums, and the

scientific community [25 U.S.C. 3002 (b)]. One section of the regulations was reserved for procedures to effect the disposition of Native American cultural items that are not claimed [43 CFR 10.7].

Participants in the consultation meetings are requested to comment on the following issues:

(1) How should the regulations address distinctions between:

(a) human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony remaining in Federal care for which ownership or control is with a lineal descendant or an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization on whose lands the cultural items were discovered?

(b) human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony remaining in Federal care for which an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has stated a claim based on cultural affiliation, aboriginal land, or cultural relationship?

(c) human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony remaining in Federal care for which a non-federally recognized Indian group has stated a claim based on a relationship of shared group identity?

(d) human remains and associated funerary objects remaining in Federal care for which no claim has been made?

(2) Do current regulations regarding the curation of Federally-owned and administered archaeological collections [36 CFR 79] adequately address the management, preservation, and use of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony remaining in Federal care?

Dated: April 5, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[I.D. 032907A]

RIN 0648-AS22

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Amendment 14 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of proposed fishery management plan amendment; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) has submitted Amendment 14 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP) (Amendment 14), incorporating the draft Environmental Assessment (EA), preliminary Regulatory Impact Review (RIR), and the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA), for review by the Secretary of Commerce and is requesting comments from the public.

The proposed measures include a plan to rebuild the scup stock from an overfished condition to the level associated with maximum sustainable yield, as required by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The proposed action also includes an administrative change that would allow changes to the scup Gear Restricted Areas (GRAs) through a framework adjustment to the FMP. The intended effect of this change is to improve the timing of developing and implementing modifications to the GRAs.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 11, 2007.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- E-mail:

FSBAmendment14NOAA@noaa.gov. Include in the subject line the following identifier: "Comments on Amendment 14 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP."

- Federal e-rulemaking portal: *http://www.regulations.gov*

• Mail: Patricia A. Kurkul, Regional Administrator, NMFS, Northeast Regional Office, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930. Mark the outside of the envelope: "Comments on Amendment 14 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP."

• Fax: (978) 281-9135

Copies of Amendment 14 and of the draft Environmental Assessment, preliminary Regulatory Impact Review, and Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (EA/RIR/IRFA) are available from Daniel T. Furlong, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, Room 2115, Federal Building, 300 South New Street, Dover, DE 19901-6790. The EA/RIR/IRFA is also accessible via the Internet at <http://www.nero.noaa.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael P. Ruccio, Fishery Policy Analyst, 978-281-9104.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that each Regional Fishery Management Council submit any FMP amendment it prepares to NMFS for review and approval, disapproval, or partial approval. The Magnuson-Stevens Act also requires that NMFS, upon receiving an FMP amendment, immediately publish a notice in the **Federal Register** that the amendment is available for public review and comment. If approved by NMFS, this amendment

would implement a rebuilding program to increase the scup stock to the level associated with maximum sustainable yield (B_{msy}). The amendment would also effect an administrative change to the regulations on framework adjustments.

Background

In August 2005, NMFS notified the Council that the scup stock had officially been designated as overfished as defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Specifically, the 3-year Northeast Fishery Science Center (NEFSC) spawning stock biomass (SSB) value for scup had declined below the minimum biomass threshold. In response, the Council began development of Amendment 14 to the FMP in February 2006 to rebuild the scup stock to the biomass target.

This action proposes scup rebuilding program alternatives which would, within at least 10 years, increase the scup stock to the target biomass level (i.e., achieve stock rebuilding) as required by the Magnuson-Stevens Act. In addition, this action proposes a single administrative change to the procedures for modifying the GRAs. Currently, GRAs are modified through the annual specification process. This action proposes to change the procedures so that GRAs may be modified through framework adjustments to the FMP.

Public comments are being solicited on Amendment 14 and its incorporated

documents through the end of the comment period stated in this notice of availability. A proposed rule that would implement Amendment 14 will be published in the **Federal Register** for public comment, following NMFS's evaluation of the proposed rule under the procedures of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Public comments on the proposed rule must be received by the end of the comment period provided in this notice of availability of Amendment 14 to be considered in the approval/disapproval decision on the amendment. All comments received by June 11, 2007, whether specifically directed to Amendment 14 or the proposed rule will be considered in the approval/disapproval decision on Amendment 14. Comments received after that date will not be considered in the decision to approve or disapprove Amendment 14. To be considered, comments must be received by close of business on the last day of the comment period; that does not mean postmarked or otherwise transmitted by that date.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: April 5, 2007.

James P. Burgess,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries.

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