

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Final Legislative Environmental Impact Statement, Timbisha Shoshone Homeland, Death Valley National Park; Notice of Availability**

SUMMARY: Pursuant to § 102(2)c of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91–190, as amended), and the Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), at the request of the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation has prepared a Final Legislative Environmental Impact Statement (LEIS) identifying and evaluating alternatives for a Timbisha Shoshone Homeland within and around Death Valley National Park, California. Potential impacts and appropriate mitigation strategies are identified and assessed for each alternative.

On July 19, 2000 the United States Senate passed the Timbisha Shoshone Homeland Act. A similar version of the Act was passed on October 17, 2000 by the House of Representatives, and on November 1, 2000 the Act was signed by the President. The plan will guide management actions in the transfer of lands and the development of cooperative agreements.

Proposal: The proposed Timbisha Shoshone Homeland (Alternative A-Preferred) would transfer approximately 7,500 acres of federal lands (identified as “multiple use” and managed by Death Valley National Park and the Bureau of Land Management in California and Nevada) into trust with the Department of the Interior for the creation of a tribal homeland. Permission would be sought for acquisition of two parcels (approximately 120 acres of former Indian allotted lands) in Saline Valley, California, and approximately 2,430 acres near Lida, Nevada, from private owners, as willing sellers. Also, water rights (either appurtenant or separately held) could be obtained from willing sellers. Cooperative activities at Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge would also be undertaken. Some portions of lands previously designated by Congress as “wilderness” would be also recognized as Timbisha Shoshone Natural and Cultural Preservation Area, but ownership would not be transferred.

Alternatives: Alternative B maintains the status quo, as described in Chapter 2, Description of Proposed Action, No Action, and Alternatives Considered But

Not Brought Forward For Analysis. It provides a baseline from which to compare and evaluate the magnitude of proposed changes, and to measure the foreseeable environmental effects of those changes. This no-action concept follows the guidance of the Council on Environmental Quality, which describes the no-action alternative as no change from the current management direction or level of management intensity.

Background: Although initial scoping is not required for the preparation of a LEIS, an understanding of public concerns was desired. Accordingly, a notice was published in the **Federal Register** on April 19, 1999 announcing to the public the opportunity of commenting on a Draft Secretarial Report regarding the Homeland initiative. In addition, six public meetings were conducted (attended by 79 persons), and five informational meetings were held at the request of state congressional delegations and county commissioners and supervisors. Over 550 letters were received during the public scoping period. In October 1999, a copy of the 11-page Scoping Summary Document was mailed to everyone who attended the public meetings or commented during the process.

In October, 1999 the Department of the Interior determined that the NPS would serve as the lead agency for this conservation planning and environmental impact analysis process. As noticed in the **Federal Register** on May 12, 2000, a draft Timbisha Shoshone Homeland LEIS was prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, and distributed by mail and libraries for a formal public review period ending August 21, 2000. In addition, the document was available via the internet at <http://www3.iwvisp.com/blm/report>. Five public meetings were conducted (attended by 100 persons), and 238 letters were received.

Availability: The Final Timbisha Shoshone Homeland LEIS was sent directly to the project mailing list. Copies are also available at park headquarters at Furnace Creek, field offices of BLM Ridgecrest, California and Tonopah, Nevada. Also, the Final LEIS will be posted on the internet at <http://www.nps.gov/deva>. Inquiries should be addressed to the Superintendent, Death Valley National Park, P.O. Box 579, Death Valley, California 92328.

All comments received throughout the conservation planning and environmental impact analysis process are archived and will be available for public review in the park's library. If

individuals submitting comments requested that their name or address be withheld from public disclosure, it will be honored to the extent allowable by law. Such requests must be stated prominently in the beginning of the comments. There may also be circumstances wherein the NPS will withhold a respondent's identity as allowable by law. As always, the NPS will make available for public inspection all submissions from organizations or businesses and from persons identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations and businesses, and anonymous comments may not be considered.

Recommendation Process: A notice of final recommendations will be published in the **Federal Register** not sooner than thirty (30) days after the final document is distributed. This is expected to occur early in 2001. The National Park Service officials responsible for implementation will be the Superintendent, Death Valley National Park and the Regional Director, Pacific West Region; as well as the State Directors, Bureau of Land Management, Nevada and California; the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs; and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Central California Agency.

Dated: January 9, 2001.

Patricia L. Neubacher,

Acting Regional Director, Pacific West Region.

[FR Doc. 01–2340 Filed 1–25–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Cape Cod National Seashore, South Wellfleet, MA; Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission Two Hundred Thirty Second Meeting; Notice of Meeting**

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463, 86 Stat. 770, 5 U.S.C. App 1, section 10), that a meeting of the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission will be held on Friday, February 9, 2001.

The Commission was reestablished pursuant to Public Law 87–126 as amended by Public Law 105–280. The purpose of the Commission is to consult with the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee, with respect to matters relating to the development of Cape Cod National Seashore, and with respect to carrying out the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of the Act establishing the Seashore.

The Commission members will meet at 1 p.m. at Headquarters, Marconi Station, Wellfleet, Massachusetts for the regular business meeting to discuss the following:

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Approval of minutes of previous meeting (November 16, 2000)
3. Reports of Officers
4. Report of ORV Subcommittee
5. Superintendent's Report
 - Dune Shacks
 - Highlands Center
 - Salt Pond Visitor Center
 - Zoning Standards
 - Status nomination process—role of alternates
 - News from Washington
6. Old Business
 - Advisory Commission Handbook
7. New Business
8. Agenda for next meeting—March 23, 2001
9. Public comment and
10. Adjournment

The meeting is open to the public. It is expected that 15 persons will be able to attend the meeting in addition to Commission members.

Interested persons may make oral/written presentations to the Commission during the business meeting or file written statements. Such requests should be made to the park superintendent at least seven days prior to the meeting. Further information concerning the meeting may be obtained from the Superintendent, Cape Cod National Seashore, 99 Marconi Site Road, Wellfleet, MA 02667.

Dated: January 18, 2001.

Maria Burks,
Superintendent.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Gettysburg National Military Park

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the date of the thirty-fourth meeting of the Gettysburg National Military Park Advisory Commission.

DATES: The public meeting will be held on February 15, 2001, from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Location: The meeting will be held at the Cyclorama Auditorium, 125 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325.

Agenda: Sub-Committee Reports, Federal Consistency Projects Within the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, Operational Updates on Park Activities,

Election of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, Update from the President of the Gettysburg National Battlefield Museum Foundation, and the Citizens Open Forum.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John A. Latschar, Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park, 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting will be open to the public. Any member of the public may file with the Commission a written statement concerning agenda items. The statement should be addressed to the Advisory Commission, 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325. Minutes of the meeting will be available for inspection four weeks after the meeting at the permanent headquarters of the Gettysburg National Military Park located at 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325.

Dated: January 11, 2001.

John A. Latschar,
Superintendent, Gettysburg NMP/Eisenhower NHS.

[FR Doc. 01-2348 Filed 1-25-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of The Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit, MI

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 a cultural item in the possession of The Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit, MI that, based on preponderance of the evidence, meets the definition of "object of cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum that has control of the cultural item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The 1 cultural item is a bear claw necklace composed of 30 grizzly bear claws separated by large, faceted blue glass beads attached to a foundation wrapped with trimmed otter fur.

During the 1950's, according to documentation and oral testimony, this cultural item passed through the possession of the Lyons Pawn Shop,

Pawnee, OK; the Southern Plains Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Anadarko, OK; Mr. Warner, Oklahoma City, OK; Mr. Milford Chandler, Detroit, MI; and Mr. Richard Pohrt, Flint, MI. In 1981, The Detroit Institute of Arts purchased this bear claw necklace from Mr. Pohrt.

Based on consultation and documentary evidence provided by historic photographs and newspaper accounts, this bear claw necklace is known to have been in the possession of Mr. James White Cloud (born 1841-died 1940), a tribal chief of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska. Documentation also indicates that this necklace was used in 1940 during the installation of Mr. Louis White Cloud, son and successor of Mr. James White Cloud, as chief of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska. Further documentation also indicates that in 1952, this necklace was withheld by Mr. Daniel White Cloud, son and successor to Mr. Louis White Cloud, from the installation of Mr. James Rhodd, elected chief of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska. Consultation evidence offered by a direct lineal descendant (now deceased) of Mr. James White Cloud argued that the necklace had been inherited through direct patrilineal descent through male members of the White Cloud family. Officials of The Detroit Institute of Arts do not believe that any direct patrilineal descendants of Mr. James White Cloud are now living. Consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska indicates that this bear claw necklace is a symbol of authority used by Iowa chiefs and, as such, passed down in installation ceremonies from chief to chief. Representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska also state that this bear claw necklace has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Since the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 established the authority of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska to elect tribal chiefs, officials of The Detroit Institute of Arts believe a reasonable interpretation of the facts is that the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska now possesses authority over traditional symbols of their tribal chiefs, the evidence of the necessity of direct patrilineal descent notwithstanding.

The Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska will have this bear claw necklace curated at an established museum until a tribal museum is established.