

The responsible official for this draft Environmental Impact Statement is Patricia A. Hooks, Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region, National Park Service, 100 Alabama Street SW., 1924 Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Dated: October 22, 2003.

Wally Hibbard,

Acting Deputy Regional Director, Southeast Region.

[FR Doc. 03-29501 Filed 11-25-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-66-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Boston Harbor Islands Advisory Council; Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463) that the Boston Harbor Islands Advisory Council will meet on Wednesday, December 3, 2003. The meeting will convene at 4 p.m. at the New England Aquarium Conference Center, Central Wharf, Boston, MA.

The Advisory Council was appointed by the Director of National Park Service pursuant to Public Law 104-333. The 28 members represent business, educational/cultural, community and environmental entities; municipalities surrounding Boston Harbor; Boston Harbor advocates; and Native American interests. The purpose of the Council is to advise and make recommendations to the Boston Harbor Islands Partnership with respect to the development and implementation of a management plan and the operations of the Boston Harbor Islands national park area.

The Agenda for this meeting is as follows:

1. Call to Order, Introductions of Advisory Council members present.
2. Review and approval of minutes of the September meeting.
3. Outreach program.
4. Prepare for the March Elections.
5. Report from the NPS.
6. Public Comment.
7. Next Meetings.
8. Adjourn.

The meeting is open to the public. Further information concerning Council meetings may be obtained from the Superintendent, Boston Harbor Islands. Interested persons may make oral/written presentations to the Council or file written statements. Such requests should be made at least seven days prior to the meeting to: Superintendent, Boston Harbor Islands NRA, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02110, telephone (617) 223-8667.

Dated: April 30, 2003.

George E. Price, Jr.,

Superintendent, Boston Harbor Islands NRA.

[FR Doc. 03-29499 Filed 11-25-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-86-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Arkansas State Parks, Little Rock, AR, and Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Arkansas State Parks, Little Rock, AR, and in the possession of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, Lonoke County, AR.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Arkansas Archeological Survey professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma and Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Arkansas State Parks, Little Rock, AR.

In 1979, 1989, 1998, and 1999, human remains representing 15 individuals were removed by the Arkansas Archeological Survey from site 3LN42 at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are one plain shell-tempered ceramic bottle and one red-filmed shell-tempered ceramic bowl.

The remains of five individuals have been dated to the Plum Bayou Culture (A.D. 750 to 950), a local tradition that

developed in the late Woodland period. The Plum Bayou Culture is characterized by common vessel shapes and a predominance of plainware; minor amounts of Larto Red, Officer Punctated, Coles Creek Incised (Keo variety), and French Fork Incised vessels; particular styles of lithic tools; and use of some lithic raw materials from central Arkansas sources. The Plum Bayou Culture has been extensively studied by Martha Rolingson, the archeologist at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park since its establishment in 1976.

The remains of one individual and the two associated funerary objects have been dated to the Menard Complex (A.D. 1450 to 1700), a local tradition that developed along the lower Arkansas River during the Mississippian period. The Menard Complex is characterized by an increased prevalence of painted ware, and common vessel shapes including globular neck bottles and helmet bowls.

The remains of nine individuals cannot be precisely dated, but are believed to have been interred at some point during the late Woodland, Mississippian, or historic period.

Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park is located along an oxbow of the lower Arkansas River. Archeological evidence from the park indicates a continuity of human occupation from A.D. 750 into the historic period. French explorers documented Quapaw villages at the mouth of the Arkansas River around 1700. The Quapaw are known to have hunted and traveled along the central Arkansas River in the vicinity of Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park during the historic period. In 1818, the Quapaw ceded this portion of the central Arkansas River valley, including the land that became Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, to the United States. The continuity of archeological and historical evidence supports a relationship of shared group identity between the prehistoric occupants of Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

The Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma maintains a strong link to Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, and has negotiated an agreement with the Arkansas State Parks to establish a Keepsafe Cemetery at the park for the reburial of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects recovered from the Arkansas River valley. Quapaw traditional religious leaders have sanctified an area of the site for reburial of human remains.

Officials of Arkansas State Parks and the Arkansas Archeological Survey have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 15 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Arkansas State Parks and the Arkansas Archeological Survey also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the two objects listed 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. Lastly, officials of Arkansas State Parks and the Arkansas Archeological Survey 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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Patricia Murphy, Director, Historical Resources and Museum Services, Arkansas State Parks, One Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201, telephone (501) 682–3603, before December 26, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arkansas Archeological Survey in conjunction with Arkansas State Parks is responsible for notifying the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 28, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 03–29503 Filed 11–25–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: The Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of The Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO. The human remains were removed from

historic Ute territory in El Paso, Rio Grande, and Costilla Counties, CO.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by The Colorado College professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.

On November 13, 1969, human remains representing one individual were found along a tributary of Beaver Creek on the Bill Brown Ranch about 3 miles southwest of Monument, El Paso County, CO. Professor Michael Nowak of The Colorado College removed the human remains from the site in November 1969 and placed them in the Anthropology Department Archaeology Laboratory in Palmer Hall (Accession no. 1980.2.6). The human remains were moved in 1989 to the Biological Anthropology Research Laboratory of Barnes Science Center. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. A brass U.S. Army button was found with the human remains but cannot be located at this time.

Cranial morphology indicates that the remains are Native American. The burial site and context support this determination. The human remains are believed to have been interred between 1869 and 1919 based on the presence of the brass U.S. Army button found with the human remains. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes had left Colorado by 1865, and only the Ute tribes remained after that date.

On June 10, 1981, human remains representing one individual were discovered at the Graeser Petroglyph site (5RN11) near Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, CO. State Archaeologist Emerson Pearson and two assistants removed the human remains on June 11, 1981, after the Rio Grande County Coroner determined that the remains were of historic, not forensic, interest. Mr. Pearson transferred the human remains to The Colorado College Anthropology Department for curation (Accession no. Rio Grande CCO 061181). No known individuals were

identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Historic beads associated with the human remains were retained by the landowner.

Cranial morphology indicates that the human remains are Native American. The presence of historic beads and the location of the burial in historic Ute territory indicate that this individual is Ute. Mr. Eddie Box, Jr., Ute Mountain Tribal Council representative, confirmed this determination at the time of discovery.

In July 1984, human remains representing one individual were discovered at site 5CT121, along a cutbank of Ojito Creek, Costilla County, CO. On August 10, 1984, Mr. Van Button of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and Mr. James Martinez of the local chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society removed the human remains after the Costilla County Coroner determined that there was no forensic significance. The human remains were transferred to the The Colorado College Anthropology Department for study and curation (Accession no. Costilla Cty 081084). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Cranial morphology indicates that the remains are Native American. The Southern Ute Indian Tribe map "Original Ute Domain" identifies El Paso, Rio Grande, and Costilla Counties as a part of the original domain of the Ute. Mr. Neil Cloud, NAGPRA Representative, Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado, provided folklore, oral tradition, geographical, and historical evidence that the three individuals are most likely Ute.

Officials of The Colorado College have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of The Colorado College 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 Native American human remains and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Joyce Eastburg, Legal Assistant, The Colorado College, 14 East Cache La Poudre Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80903, telephone (719)