

Status of the proposed information collection: Pending OMB approval.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended; and section 8(C)(1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Dated: November 17, 2003.

Darlene F. Williams,
General Deputy Assistant, Secretary for Policy
Development and Research.

[FR Doc. 03-29748 Filed 11-28-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-62-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

Invasive Species Advisory Committee; Request for Nominations

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Interior.

ACTION: Request for nominations.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, on behalf of the interdepartmental National Invasive Species Council, proposes to appoint new members to the Invasive Species Advisory Committee (ISAC). The Secretary of the Interior, acting as administrative lead, is requesting nominations for qualified persons to serve as members of the ISAC.

DATES: Nominations must be received by December 31, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Nominations should be sent to Lori Williams, Executive Director, National Invasive Species Council (OS/SIO/NISC), 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelsey Brantley, Program Analyst, at (202) 513-7243, fax: (202) 371-1751, or by e-mail at Kelsey_Brantley@ios.doi.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Advisory Committee Scope and Objectives

The purpose and role of the ISAC are to provide advice to the Invasive Species Council (Council), as authorized by Executive Order 13112, on a broad array of issues including preventing the introduction of invasive species, providing for their control, and minimizing the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause. The Council is Co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce. The duty of the Council is to provide national leadership regarding invasive species issues. Pursuant to the Executive Order, the Council developed a National Invasive Species Management Plan. The Plan is available

on the web at <http://www.invasivespecies.gov>. The Council is responsible for effective implementation of the Plan. The Council coordinates Federal agency activities concerning invasive species; prepares, revises, and issues the National Invasive Species Management Plan; encourages planning and action at local, tribal, State, regional and ecosystem-based levels; develops recommendations for international cooperation in addressing invasive species; facilitates the development of a coordinated network to document, evaluate, and monitor impacts from invasive species; and facilitates establishment of an information-sharing system on invasive species that utilizes, to the greatest extent practicable, the Internet.

The role of ISAC is to maintain an intensive and regular dialogue regarding the aforementioned issues. ISAC provides advice in cooperation with stakeholders and existing organizations addressing invasive species. The ISAC meets up to four (4) times per year.

Terms for approximately half of the current members of the ISAC will expire at the end of 2003. Current members of the ISAC are eligible for reappointment. The Secretary of the Interior will appoint members to ISAC in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce. The Secretary of Interior actively solicits new nominees to the ISAC. Members of ISAC should be knowledgeable in and represent one or more of the following communities of interests: Weed science; fisheries science; rangeland management; forest science; entomology; nematology; plant pathology; veterinary medicine; the broad range of farming or agricultural practices; biodiversity issues; applicable laws and regulations relevant to invasive species policy; risk assessment; biological control of invasive species; public health/epidemiology; industry activities, structure, and international affairs or trade; tribal or state government interests; environmental education; ecosystem monitoring; natural resource database design and integration; and internet-based management of conservation issues.

Members should also have practical experience in one or more of the following areas: Representing sectors of the national economy that are significantly threatened by biological invasions (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, public utilities, recreational users, tourism, etc.); representing sectors of the national economy whose routine operations may pose risks of new or expanded biological invasions (e.g.

shipping, forestry, horticulture, aquaculture, pet trade, etc.); developing natural resource management plans on regional or ecosystem-level scales; addressing invasive species issues, including prevention, control and monitoring, in multiple ecosystems and on multiple scales; integrating science and the human dimension in order to create effective solutions to complex conservation issues including education, outreach, and public relations experts; coordinating diverse groups of stakeholders to resolve complex environmental issues and conflicts; and complying with NEPA and other federal requirements for public involvement in major conservation plans. Members will be selected in order to achieve a balanced representation of viewpoints, so to effectively address invasive species issues under consideration. No member may serve on the ISAC for more than three (3) consecutive terms. All terms will be limited to two (2) years in length.

Members of the ISAC and its subcommittees serve without pay. However, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services of the ISAC, members shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the government service, as authorized by section 5703 of Title 5, United States Code.

Submitting Nominations

Nominations should be typed and should include the following:

1. A brief summary of no more than two (2) pages explaining the nominee's suitability to serve on the ISAC.
2. A resume or curriculum vitae.
3. Letters of reference.

Nominations should be sent no later than 45 days after the **Federal Register** notice, to Lori Williams, National Invasive Species Council (OS/SIO/NISC), 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

To ensure that recommendations of the ISAC take into account the needs of the diverse groups served, the Department of the Interior is actively soliciting nominations of qualified minorities, women, persons with disabilities and members of low income populations.

Dated: November 24, 2003.

James Tate, Jr.,

Science Advisor to the Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 03-29842 Filed 11-28-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-RK-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion:
American Museum of Natural History,
New York, NY****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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Lower Memaloose Island, Wasco County, OR, and Upper Memaloose Island, Klickitat County, WA.

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 American Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington; Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington; Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington; Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington; Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Washington; Quinault Tribe of the

Quinault Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington; Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Washington; Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington; and Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington.

In 1870, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from Memaloose Island, Columbia River, in the vicinity of The Dalles, OR, by Dr. Joseph Simms. It is unclear from museum records whether the human remains came from Upper Memaloose Island, Klickitat County, WA, or Lower Memaloose Island, Wasco County, OR. Dr. Simms donated the human remains and 9 of the 13 associated funerary objects to the American Museum of Natural History in 1872. In 1903, Dr. Simms donated the four remaining associated funerary objects to the museum. No known individuals were identified. The 13 associated funerary objects are 2 copper kettles, 4 strings of beads, 2 bracelets, 2 blanket pieces, and 3 leather wrapping pieces.

In 1882, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the Columbia River in the vicinity of The Dalles, Wasco County, OR, by James Terry. The human remains were purchased by the American Museum of Natural History from Mr. Terry in 1891. Museum records give the actual locality as Tum-Wa-Ta, OR, Lower Memaloose Island(?). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1887, human remains representing one individual were removed from Lower Memaloose Island, Columbia River, Wasco County, OR, by J. Hageny. James Terry acquired these human remains and sold them to the American Museum of Natural History in 1891. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of 86 individuals were removed from Upper Memaloose Island, Columbia River, Klickitat County, WA, by George A. Dorsey. In 1905, the American Museum of Natural History purchased the human remains from Mr. Dorsey. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of 42 individuals were removed from Upper

Memaloose Island, Columbia River, Klickitat County, WA, by unknown individuals. The human remains came into the possession of George Dorsey, who sold them to F. von Luschan in 1913. In 1924, F. Warburg, acting for F. von Luschan, donated the remains to the American Museum of Natural History. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains removed from Memaloose Island in 1870 have been identified as Native American based on the types of associated funerary objects and the presence of cranial deformation observable in two individuals. Material is wrapped around the heads of the other two individuals. The human remains are wrapped in hide and blankets, and date to the postcontact period. Wrapping of the deceased and cranial deformation are consistent with practices of the Chinook- and Sahaptin-speaking groups. The other human remains removed from the Memaloose Islands also have been identified as Native American based on the presence of cranial deformation. The type of cranial deformation exhibited by most of these individuals is common among Chinookan-speakers and far less common among Sahaptin-speakers.

The Memaloose Islands were used by local Native American peoples for the burial of their dead during the postcontact period. The Memaloose Islands are within the traditional territory of Chinook- and Sahaptin-speaking Indian groups represented today by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. Representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde, whose membership also includes Chinookan-speakers, have indicated that Upper and Lower Memaloose Islands are outside of its postcontact territory.

Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 136 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 13 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the American Museum of Natural History 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 Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Luc Litwinionek, Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192, telephone (212) 769-5846, before December 31, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington; Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington; Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington; Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington; Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Washington; Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington; Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Washington; Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington; and Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of

Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 24, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 03-29768 Filed 11-28-03; 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 Adams County, 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 Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; 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 August 7, 1985, human remains representing one individual were removed from private land approximately 8 miles east of Byers, Adams County, CO, by the Adams County Coroner's Office. After investigation determined that there was

no forensic significance, the human remains were transported to The Colorado College Physical Anthropology Laboratory in Palmer Hall for curation and educational purposes (Accession no. CCO #85-321). In 1989, the human remains were moved to the Biological Anthropology Research Laboratory in Barnes Science Center. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Cranial morphology indicates that the remains are Native American.

The map "Indian Land Areas Judicially Established 1978" includes Adams County in the land aboriginally occupied by the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes. The map "Early Indian Tribes, Culture Areas, and Linguistic Stocks" establishes the presence of the Arapaho and Ute tribes in the area at the time of contact. The Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation map "Estimated Tribal Territories in Colorado During the Late Nineteenth Century" shows the presence of the Apache, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Comanche, and Kiowa tribes in all of eastern Colorado, including Adams County. The Southern Ute Indian Tribe map "Original Ute Domain" includes Adams County as a part of the original domain of the Ute. Official tribal representatives provided folklore, oral tradition, geographical, and historical evidence of cultural affiliation, all of which indicated that Adams County is a part of their traditional territory.

Officials of The Colorado College have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual 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 Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; 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