

- Provision of commercial services in the backcountry associated with wilderness recreation and transportation to wilderness recreation, and scenic air tour landings.

- Limited development of visitor facilities in the backcountry, including a continuation of the “no formal trails” policy park wide (with minor, specific exceptions), no public use cabins or shelters in the backcountry, and up to five designated campsites in the southern Kantishna Hills.

- Application of the minimum requirement/minimum tool process throughout the park and preserve backcountry, research permit requirements for all NPS and external research, and development of a plan for NPS administrative and research use of aircraft.

- A land exchange with the State of Alaska to align the park boundary with the Ruth, Tokositna, Chulitna, and Coffee Rivers.

Dated: February 21, 2006.

**Victor Knox,**

*Acting Regional Director, Alaska.*

[FR Doc. E6-3558 Filed 3-13-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-PF-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Final Environmental Impact Statement/ Fire Management Plan Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, CA; Notice of Approval of Record of Decision**

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190, as amended) and the implementing regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1505.2), the Department of the Interior, National Park Service has prepared, and the Regional Director, Pacific West Region has approved, the Record of Decision for the Fire Management Plan for Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The formal no-action period was officially initiated December 23, 2005, with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's **Federal Register** notification of the filing of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

*Decision:* As soon as practicable the park will begin to implement as its updated Fire Management Plan the “Mechanical Fuel Reduction/Ecological Prescribed Fire/Strategic Fuels Treatment” alternative (also described and analyzed as the *Preferred Alternative* (2)) contained in the Draft

and Final EIS. The selected plan provides the maximum potential environmental benefits and minimizes adverse effects of fire management activities. *Alternative 2* is the most flexible alternative, utilizing all available fire management strategies deemed to be appropriate for the mediterranean type conditions found in Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. As documented in the EIS, this plan was also deemed to be the “environmentally preferred” alternative.

This course of action and three alternatives were identified and analyzed in the Final EIS, and previously in the Draft EIS (the latter was distributed in June 2004). The full spectrum of foreseeable environmental consequences was assessed, and appropriate mitigation measures identified, for each alternative. Beginning with early scoping, through the preparation of the Draft and Final EIS, numerous public meetings were conducted (in Thousand Oaks, Malibu, Los Angeles, Agoura Hills, Calabasas) and newsletter updates were regularly provided. Approximately 25 written comments responding to the Draft EIS were received and duly considered. Key consultations which aided in preparing the Draft and Final EIS involved (but were not limited to) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State Historic Preservation Office, native American Tribes, air quality management districts, adjoining land managing agencies, and U.S. Geological Survey. Local communities, county and city officials, and interested organizations were contacted extensively during initial scoping and throughout the fire planning process.

*Copies:* Interested parties desiring to review the Record of Decision may obtain a complete copy by contacting the Superintendent, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and 401 West Hillcrest Dr., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-4223 or via telephone request at (805) 370-2300.

Dated: February 16, 2006.

**Jonathan B. Jarvis,**

*Regional Director, Pacific West Region.*

[FR Doc. E6-3557 Filed 3-13-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-FE-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Air Force, 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base, HI**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

#### **ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with provisions of 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 under the control of the U.S. Department of Defense, Air Force, 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base, HI. The human remains were removed from the Bellows Air Force Station, Island of O'ahu, HI.

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 in 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 in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum (Bishop Museum), Honolulu, HI, and the 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base professional staff in consultation with representatives from Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo 'O Hawai'i Nei, Nation of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Puuhonua 'o Waimanalo, and State of Hawai'i Burial Sites Program.

At an unknown date, between 1955 and November 16, 1990, human remains representing a minimum of 15 individuals were removed from along Bellows Beach on Bellows Air Force Station, Waimanalo ahupua'a, District of Ko'olaupoko, Island of O'ahu, HI, during excavations and as a result of inadvertent finds. No known individuals were identified. The 28 associated funerary objects are 1 gastropod exoskeleton, bone fragments from 6 fish, 1 pig, 1 medium mammal (pig or dog), 1 shark, and 1 bird; 1 kukui nut shell, 2 pieces of waterworn coral, 1 unmodified wood fragment, 4 pieces of basalt lithic debitage, 1 basalt hammerstone, 1 basalt adze, 1 sample of red ochre-colored sand, and 6 samples of unmodified sand.

The human remains and associated funerary objects were placed in the collections Bishop Museum between 1955 and 1990. Prior to November 16, 1990, the Bishop Museum repatriated most of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Bellows Air Force Station. Between 2001 and 2002, the Bishop Museum reviewed its collections and found additional human remains and