

northeastern entrance to Chiniak Bay on northern Kodiak Island. The human remains came from midden deposits, most likely associated with the Koniag or Kachemak tradition. Many archeologists believe that the people of the Kachemak tradition are ancestral to the people of the Koniag tradition, who are in turn ancestral to contemporary Alutiiq people. Specifically, the human remains were removed from an area traditionally used by the Tangirnaq Native Village (formerly Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island)) and the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (previously listed as the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak) people.

Determinations Made By the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository and the University of Alaska Museum of the North

Officials of the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository and the University of Alaska Museum of the North have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- 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 Tangirnaq Native Village (formerly Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island)) and the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (previously listed as the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Alisha Drabek, Executive Director, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, 215 Mission Road, Suite 101, Kodiak, AK 99615, telephone (907) 486-7004, by July 24, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Tangirnaq Native Village (formerly Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island)) and the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (previously listed as the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak) may proceed.

The Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository is responsible for notifying the Tangirnaq Native Village (formerly Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island)) and the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (previously listed as the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak) that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 5, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2014-14745 Filed 6-23-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-SERO-FORA-1579; PPSESEROC3, PMP00UP05.YP0000]

Record of Decision for the General Management Plan, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, North Carolina

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to 42U.S.C. 4332(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Park Service (NPS) announces the availability of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the General Management Plan (GMP) for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (National Historic Site). On April 25, 2014, the Regional Director, Southeast Region, approved the ROD for the project. **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Superintendent Barclay Trimble, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, 1401 National Park Drive, Manteo, NC 27954; telephone (252) 475-9030.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NPS evaluated three alternatives for managing use and development of the National Historic Site in the GMP Final

Environmental Impact Statement

Alternative A—no action.

Alternative B—The National Historic Site would greatly expand the scope of its partnerships through greater partner involvement in interpretation of the Roanoke Voyages. NPS staff would interpret other national historic site stories.

Alternative C—The preferred alternative, would implement Section 3 of Public Law 101-603, November 16, 1990 by increasing emphasis on research related to parkwide interpretive themes and legislative mandates. The National Historic Site would continue its partnership with the First Colony Foundation, establish partnerships with organizations that focus on natural and cultural resource topics, and include archeology as a significant aspect of the research program at the National Historic Site. Alternative C would provide a comprehensive park-wide approach to resource and visitor use management. Specific management zones detailing acceptable resource conditions, visitor

experience, use levels, appropriate activities and development would be applied to historic site lands consistent with this concept. Under Alternative C most current cultural and natural resource management and preservation activities as well as visitor programs and opportunities will continue.

The GMP will guide the management of the monument over the next 20+ years.

The responsible official for this FEIS/GMP is the Regional Director, NPS Southeast Region, 100 Alabama Street SW., 1924 Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Dated: June 18, 2014.

Sherri L. Fields,

Acting Regional Director Southeast Region.

[FR Doc. 2014-14734 Filed 6-23-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15868; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Walla Walla, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Whitman Mission National Historic Site, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to Whitman Mission National Historic Site. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Whitman Mission National Historic Site at the address in this notice by July 24, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Timothy Nitz, Superintendent, Whitman Mission National Historic Site, 328 Whitman Mission Road, Walla Walla, WA 99362, telephone (509) 522-6360, email *WHMI_Superintendent@nps.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Whitman Mission National Historic Site, Walla Walla, WA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 Superintendent, Whitman Mission National Historic Site.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

At an unknown date, two cultural items were removed from site 45-WW-5 in Walla Walla County, WA. The disposition of the human remains is unknown. The two unassociated funerary objects are stone scrapers.

At unknown dates, 14 cultural items were removed from the McNary Dam inundation area in Benton County, WA, and Umatilla County, OR. The disposition of the human remains is unknown. The 14 unassociated funerary objects are 4 stone pestles, 1 stone knife blade, 2 stone scrapers, 1 stone net sinker, 2 polished stone fragments, 2 stone flakes, 1 stone fragment, and 1 projectile point.

At unknown dates, 46 cultural items were removed from site 45-BN-3 in Benton County, WA. The human remains were repatriated to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) in 1992. The 46 unassociated funerary objects are 20 glass beads, 13 copper tube beads, 2 knife blades, 1 copper tube, 5 dentalia shells, and 5 seashells.

At an unknown date, seven cultural items were removed from unknown locations, likely in Benton or Walla Walla County, WA, and/or Umatilla County, OR. The disposition of the human remains is unknown. The seven unassociated funerary objects are three stone net sinkers, three animal rib bone fragments, and one stone pestle.

In 1946, 434 cultural items were removed from site 45-WW-6 in Walla

Walla County, WA. The human remains were repatriated to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) in 1992. The 434 unassociated funerary objects are 1 copper percussion cap, 1 arrowhead, 6 dentalia shell fragments, 1 small river clamshell, 415 glass beads, 7 glass bead fragments, and 3 turquoise pony beads.

In 1947, one cultural item was removed from an unknown location on the Columbia River in Walla Walla County, WA. The disposition of the human remains is unknown. The one unassociated funerary object is a stone net sinker.

In 1947 and 1948, five cultural items were removed from unknown sites near Whitman Mission National Historic Site in Walla Walla County, WA. The disposition of the human remains is unknown. The five unassociated funerary objects are stone pestles.

In 1948, 28 cultural items were removed from site 45-BN-16 in Benton County, WA. The human remains were repatriated to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) in 1992. The 28 unassociated funerary objects are 27 fragments of a twined bag and 1 bag of hemp fibers and ash.

In 1949, ten cultural items were removed from site 45-WW-6 in Walla Walla County, WA. The human remains were repatriated to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) in 1992. The ten unassociated funerary objects are one obsidian flake and nine iron fragments.

In 1949, 36 cultural items were removed from site 45-BN-55 in Benton County, WA. Some of the human remains were repatriated to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) in 1992. The disposition of other human remains is unknown. The 36 unassociated funerary objects are 1 lot of shell fragments, 1 piece of charred wood, 1 cylindrical stone fragment, 2 charred wood gaming stick pieces, 1 worked stone, 1 basalt hand adze, 2 shell pendants, 10 pieces of reddish clay, 1 rectangular flint pendant, 4 projectile points, 10 dentalia shell fragments, 1 stone bead, and 1 projectile point fragment.

In 1949, 154 cultural items were removed from site 45-BN-3 in Benton County, WA. The human remains were repatriated to the Confederated Tribes of

the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) in 1992. The 154 unassociated funerary objects are 6 shell beads, 44 glass beads, 1 bone bead, 23 beads, 1 basalt pendant, 1 stone net sinker, 1 bead fragment, 1 button, 1 projectile point, 1 copper tube, 2 copper pendants, 1 burned shell fragment, 2 bone awl tips, 68 copper beads, and 1 scissor handle fragment.

In 1950, 218 cultural items were removed from site 45-BN-55 in Benton County, WA. The disposition of the human remains is unknown. The 218 unassociated funerary objects are 14 projectile points, 2 obsidian knives, 1 flint drill, 105 wampum shells, 58 glass trade beads, 6 bone awls, 2 bone hairpins, 3 bone scrapers, 4 bone tools, 2 bone perforators, 2 fragments of wood, 1 thin sheet of quartz, 2 soapstone cloud blower pipes, 4 soapstone cloud blower pipe fragments, 2 red clay cloud blower pipe fragments, 5 stone flakes, 2 stone blades, 1 stone scraper, 1 flaked stone, and 1 projectile point fragment.

In 1950, seven cultural items were removed from site 45-BN-3 in Benton County, WA. The human remains were repatriated to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) in 1992. The seven unassociated funerary objects are one snail shell, one iron ring, two arrow shaft smoother fragments, one projectile point fragment, one copper button, and one rolled tubular copper bead.

In 1950, one cultural item was removed from Yellipat's Village in Benton County, WA. The disposition of the human remains is unknown. The one unassociated funerary object is a chalcedony scraper or chopper.

The unassociated funerary objects were removed by National Park Service archeologist, Thomas R. Garth, in the late 1940s and early 1950s in the course of fieldwork in the region that includes the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers as well as sites associated with Whitman Mission National Historic Site. Given that Garth was duty-stationed at Whitman Mission National Historic Site and that his work centered on the local region, it is probable that the cultural items for which specific site information is lacking came from sites in the same area. Some items have been in the care of Whitman Mission National Historic Site from their excavation to the present time. Others were stored at Whitman College, the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, and Fort Vancouver National Historic Site prior

to being returned to Whitman Mission National Historic Site.

The region within which these sites are located is home to peoples and groups of ancient stability, with no evidence of much relocation or realignment over recent centuries until the arrival of non-native immigrants in the early 19th century. Information provided during consultation by representatives of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon); Nez Perce Tribe (previously listed as the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho) (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes"); and Wanapum, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, indicates that the people occupying the area prior to European contact were highly mobile and traveled the landscape to gather resources as well as trade, and are part of the more broadly defined Plateau cultural community.

Several of the sites and areas from which the cultural items were removed were inundated by the creation of Lake Wallula, behind McNary Dam on the Columbia River just below its confluence with the Snake River. Prior to inundation, these islands and riparian sites were important cemeteries, village sites, and fishing stations associated with the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla peoples. The Cayuse people occupied, and the Walla Walla people are associated with, the area surrounding Whitman Mission National Historic Site. In addition, historical Walla Walla leaders are specifically associated with site 45-WW-6 and Yellipat's Village. All of these sites and areas are located within the lands ceded by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon).

Ethnographic documentation indicates that the region surrounding the confluence of Columbia and Snake Rivers is within overlapping territory of the Cayuse, Palouse, Yakama, and Walla Walla, whose descendants are members of The Tribes and Wanapum, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

Determinations Made By Whitman Mission National Historic Site

Officials of Whitman Mission National Historic Site have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 963 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and The Tribes. Furthermore, there is a cultural relationship between the unassociated funerary objects and the Wanapum, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Timothy Nitz, Superintendent, Whitman Mission National Historic Site, 328 Whitman Mission Road, Walla Walla, WA 99362, telephone (509) 522-6360, email

WHMI_Superintendent@nps.gov, by July 24, 2014. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site is responsible for notifying The Tribes and Wanapum, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 27, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15867;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: City of Bellingham/Whatcom Museum, Bellingham, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The City of Bellingham/Whatcom Museum (Whatcom Museum), in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not

identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to Whatcom Museum. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Whatcom Museum at the address in this notice by July 24, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Rebecca L. Hutchins, Curator of Collections, Whatcom Museum, 121 Prospect Street, Bellingham, WA 98225, telephone (360) 778-8955, email *rlhutchins@cob.org*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of Whatcom Museum, Bellingham, WA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

On a series of unknown dates in 1898, 1 lot of glass seed and pound beads and 1 metal button were removed by Alan McGraw, a local school teacher, from what was described as "a Umatilla burying [sic] ground near old Fort Walla Walla" on the Columbia River in Walla Walla County, WA. Documentation indicates these objects were gathered during the year 1898, "one by one over a period of months" and that "the Indians said they had been traded by the Hudson Bay fur traders about 1813. They had been buried with their owners and exposed by shifting sands." In 1950, these items were loaned to Whatcom Museum by Barbara Royal Blood and, in 2008, full ownership was obtained by Whatcom Museum using the process outlined in the Revised Code of Washington 63.26.

The unassociated funerary objects include 1 lot of glass seed and pound