

accessioned in 2005 (Burke Accn. #2005-111). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeological evidence indicates that the human remains are Native American. The radiocarbon date obtained from the same stratum (Stratum II) as the human remains is 560BP +/- 50 years. The data suggest that use of the site ended shortly before historic times, with no evidence of a historic occupation component (Wessen 1988). Burial of human remains in or in close proximity to a shell midden is consistent with Coast Salish Native American burial practices in the San Juan Islands.

Site 45-SJ-11 is located on the western coast of San Juan Island in an area that is considered part of the Gulf of Georgia Culture Area. Linguistically, Native American speakers of the Northern Straits Salish dialects claim cultural heritage to the San Juan Islands. Historical and anthropological sources (Stein 2000:6; Suttles 1990:456) indicate that the Songees, Saanich, Lummi, and Samish all had winter villages in the southern Gulf and San Juan Islands. Spier (1936) and Swanton (1952: 445) documented that the Swallah's aboriginal territory included San Juan Island; the Swallah later joined the Lummi (Ruby and Brown 1986: 229; Suttles 1990:456). Amoss (1978) and Suttles (1951:14) state that western San Juan Island was the aboriginal territory of the Songish. The Songish are a Canadian First Nations group and do not have standing under NAGPRA. The Lummi were signatories to the 1855 Point Elliot Treaty. Today, the Lummi are represented by the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation.

Determinations Made By the Burke Museum

Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that:

- Based on archeological evidence, the human remains have been determined to be Native American.
- 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 Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation.

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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195-3010, telephone (206) 685-3849, email plape@uw.edu, by July 24, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation may proceed.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation; Samish Indian Nation (previously listed as the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington); and the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community (previously listed as the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington) that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 5, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2014-14747 Filed 6-23-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15722;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK and the University of Alaska Museum of the North, Fairbanks, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository and the University of Alaska Museum of the North have completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository at the address in this notice by July 24, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Alisha Drabek, Executive Director, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, 215 Mission Road, Suite 101, Kodiak, AK 99615, telephone (907) 486-7004.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 physical custody of the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK, and under the control of the University of Alaska Museum of the North, Fairbanks, AK. The human remains were removed from the Blisky site (49-KOD-00210) on Near Island, AK.

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

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository professional staff in consultation with representatives of 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).

History and Description of the Remains

In the spring of 1989, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Blisky site (49-KOD-00210) on Near Island in the northern Kodiak Archipelago by Dr. Richard Knecht during an archeological excavation. The human remains were stored at the Kodiak Area Native Association's Alutiiq Culture Center and, in 1995, the remains were transferred to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository. The human remains consist of a humerus bone (accession # AM115). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Blisky site is a prehistoric settlement on Near Island, one of a cluster of small islands that form the

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]

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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.