

above address; telephone (619) 431-9440.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Decision

Based on the Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan for the Central and Coastal Subregion of Orange County, California,

as described in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has adopted the Preferred Alternative and issued incidental take permits to the following 11 applicants, subject to certain conditions therein:

Name	Permit No.	Issuance date
The Irvine Company	810191	7/10/96
Irvine Ranch Water District	810567	7/10/96
Orange County	810569	7/10/96
Southern California Edison Company	810572	7/10/96
Transportation Corridor Agencies	810574	7/10/96
University of California-Irvine	810575	7/10/96
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	810579	7/10/96
Santiago Water District	810580	7/10/96
Chandis Securities Company	810581	7/10/96
M.H. Sherman Company	810582	7/10/96
Sherman Foundation	810583	7/10/96

These permits authorize the incidental take of seven species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act, of 1973, as amended: the threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), and the endangered American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax trailliiextimus*), Arroyo toad (*Bufo microscaphus californicus*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus wootoni*), and Pacific pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris pacificus*). These permits also authorize the future incidental take, should it be necessary, of 37 currently unlisted species, effective upon listing.

Rationale for Decision

This decision is based on a thorough review of the environmental consequences of the action and three alternatives. Implementation of the Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan for the Central and Coastal Subregion of Orange County was selected as the Preferred Alternative based on consideration of environmental, social, and economic factors. This alternative provides for the establishment of a comprehensive 37,378-acre reserve system for the coastal sage scrub ecosystem in the subregion which will be managed in perpetuity to provide long-term benefits to 44 species and their habitats. This alternative also accommodates necessary and compatible land uses within the subregion while avoiding significant environmental impacts. Implementation of this alternative is assured through an Implementation Agreement (legal contract) among the 11

permittees, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and California Department of Fish and Game. By adopting the Preferred Alternative with its assurances that the Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan for the Central and Coastal Subregion of Orange County will be implemented, all practicable means to avoid or minimize the impacts of the taking have been adopted.

The permits were granted only after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that each permit was applied for in good faith; that all permit issuance criteria were met, including the requirement that granting the permits will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species; and that the permits are consistent with the purposes and policies set forth in the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

Dated: September 13, 1996.
Thomas Dwyer,
Acting Regional Director, Region 1, Portland, Oregon.
[FR Doc. 96-24677 Filed 9-25-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

Geological Survey

Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), Public Meeting of the Standards Working Group

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey.
ACTION: Notice of meetings.

SUMMARY: This notice is to invite public participation in meetings of the FGDC Standards Working Group. The major topics for these meeting will be: Standards Working Group reviews of proposals for standards development,

reviews of FGDC draft standards for readiness for public review, and review of standards for final FGDC endorsement. Meetings include reports on the status of other FGDC standards.

TIME AND PLACE: 8 October 1996, from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon; 5 November 1996, from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon; 10 December 1996, from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon. The October and November meetings will be held in Room 410 at the National Archives and Records Administration, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. Information on the location of the December meeting will be available in November from the contacts listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Fox, FGDC Secretariat, U.S. Geological Survey, 590 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia 20192; telephone (703) 648-5514; facsimile (703) 648-5755; Internet "gdc@usgs.gov". Meeting announcements, agenda items, and minutes are available by clicking on Standards at the FGDC Internet address <http://www.fgdc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FGDC is a committee of Federal agencies engaged in geospatial activities. The FGDC Standards Working Group promotes and coordinates the standards activities of the Subcommittees and Working Groups that makeup the FGDC. The Standards Working Group provides guidance on FGDC standards policy and procedures, facilitates the coordination of standards activities between Subcommittees and Working Groups that have mutual interests, reviews and recommends approval of proposals for FGDC standards, reviews standards for compliance to FGDC policy and

procedure, and makes recommendations to the FGDC Coordination Group as to the readiness of a standard for advancement to the next stage toward endorsement. Guidelines on the development of FGDC standards are documented in the FGDC Standards Reference Model. This document and the Standards Working Group Charter, as well as other information about the status of FGDC standards activities, Standards Working Group meeting notices, and meeting minutes are available on the World Wide Web home page of the Standards Working Group at the FGDC Internet address listed above under contact information.

Dated: September 13, 1996.

Richard E. Witmer,

Acting Chief, National Mapping Division.

[FR Doc. 96-24678 Filed 9-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-31-M

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, National Park Service, Sulphur, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the National Park Service, Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Sulphur, OK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribes, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

In 1942, human remains representing one adult male was donated to the Chickasaw National Recreation Area by H.R. Antle, an amateur archeologist in Oklahoma. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains, a cranium, were recovered from a site approximately 35 miles northeast of park boundaries and located near the banks of the Big Sandy River.

In 1958, human remains representing one adult male was donated to the Chickasaw National Recreation Area by O.K. Lowrance, a local rancher. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains, a cranium, were recovered from a site near State Site 34MR10,

located near Lowrance Springs and approximately 10 miles south of park boundaries.

Documentation of the context of these remains is incomplete. However, archeological examination of the remains dates the occupation of the sites to ca. 800-1500 AD. Anthropological evidence indicates that Caddoan language-family groups were present in the area of these sites during the pre-contact period, making the Caddo and the Wichita likely affiliates. Additionally, the Caddo and Pawnee were documented as being in the area by the 1500s and the Wichita confederacy by the beginning of the 1700s. Presently, the Wichita claim the entire area surrounding the sites as their ancestral homeland.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably trace between these Native American human remains and the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact John Welch, Superintendent, Chickasaw National Recreation Area, P.O. Box 201, Sulphur, OK 73086; telephone: (405) 622-3161, before October 28, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains to the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 20, 1996.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, National Park Service, Silver City, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the National Park Service, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, Silver City, NM.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe, Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community, Fort Sill Apache Business Committee, Hopi Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of Taos, Pueblo of Tesuque, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai-Apache Indian Nation, and Zuni Tribe. The Piro-Manso-Tiwa, a non-federally recognized Native American group, was also consulted. The Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Isleta, Pueblo of Picuris, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of Sandia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, and Pueblo of Zia were invited to consultation meetings but did not attend. The Tortugas, a non-federally recognized Native American group, was also invited to consultation meetings but did not attend.

In 1963 and 1968, human remains representing 45 individuals were recovered from the Main Group site during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects include one blanket wrapped with fur strips and feathers, three cordage remnants, three unworked feathers, one fur artifact, three matting fragments, one yucca leaf paho, and three textile fragments. The Main Group site consists of several masonry cliff structures located off the Gila River. Based on the associated funerary objects, this site dates to the Pueblo III period (ca. 1250-1300 AD).

In the 1980s, human remains representing one individual were recovered through surface collecting at the TJ Ruin site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on other non-funerary material culture evidence, this site is dated to the Pueblo I period (ca. 900-1100 AD).

Both the Main Group and TJ Ruin sites are classified as Mogollon. However, the Main Group is associated