

to the Tribal-State Compact For Regulation of Class III Gaming Between the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians and the State of Oregon, which was executed on June 21, 1996.

DATES: This action is effective September 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George T. Skibine, Director, Indian Gaming Management Staff, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20240, (202) 219-4068.

Dated: August 13, 1996.

Michael J. Anderson,
Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.
[FR Doc. 96-22437 Filed 9-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

Bureau of Land Management

[AZ-054-06-1990-00; 1535]

Arizona, Notice of Change of Mailing Address and Telephone Number

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the new mailing address and phone number for the Bureau of Land Management, Lake Havasu Field Office, Lake Havasu City, Arizona. The new mailing address and phone number for the Lake Havasu Field Office is 2610 Sweetwater Avenue, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406 (520) 505-1200.

DATES: Effective August 26, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management, Lake Havasu Field Office, 2610 Sweetwater Avenue, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406 (520) 505-1200.

Dated: August 20, 1996.

Robert M. Henderson,
Acting Field Manager.
[FR Doc. 96-22500 Filed 9-03-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-32-P

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Gambell, AK, in the Control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK

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 Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK. These human remains and associated funerary objects are currently in the possession of the University of Alaska Museum.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Bureau of Land Management professional staff and University of Alaska Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Gambell.

Between 1972-1973, human remains representing 53 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations near Sekloghyaget (or "Old Gambell") site, a nineteenth century habitation section of Gambell, AK, the Troutman Lake site, a 19th century grave site near Gambell, AK, and a 19th century habitation site near modern Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The 142 associated funerary objects include abraders, a blubber scraper, buttons, foreshafts, ground slate tools, a ground slate point, faunal remains, walrus tusks and tusk fragments, chert flakes, pottery sherds, unworked stone, and a winged object.

The three sites listed above have been identified as 19th century habitation and cemetery areas at or near the Native Village of Gambell through historical documentation, cultural items found at the sites, and oral history.

In 1939, human remains representing four individuals were recovered by Louis Giddings at the Ayveghyaget site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. Between 1972-1973, human remains representing three individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the vicinity of the Ayveghyaget site. No known individuals were identified. Three associated funerary objects recovered include ground slate, worked ivory and faunal remains.

In 1939, human remains representing three individuals were recovered by Louis Giddings from the Kitngipalak site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. Between 1972-1973, human remains representing 133 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the Kitngipalak site. No known individuals were identified. The 328 associated funerary objects include ground slate tools, chert flakes, worked ivory, faunal remains, a whetstone, abraders and ulu blades.

In 1967, human remains representing 24 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the vicinity of the Ayveghyaget and Mayaghaaq sites, precontact habitation sites near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are faunal remains.

In 1968, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Pagughileq site, a precontact habitation site on BLM land, and donated to the University of Alaska Museum by a State of Alaska employee in 1985. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1972-1973, human remains representing 36 individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the vicinity of the Mayaghaaq site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The 57 associated funerary objects include ivory harpoon heads, faunal remains, ground slate fragments, ulu blades, and ivory fragments.

Between 1972-1973, human remains representing seventeen individuals were recovered by Hans-Georg Bandi during legally authorized excavations from the Dovlaqhyaget site, a precontact habitation site near Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. The 24 associated funerary objects include worked bone and ivory, faunal remains, ground slate points and a winged object.

In 1950, human remains representing eighteen individuals were donated to the University of Alaska Museum by a private individual after being illegally removed from BLM lands in the vicinity of Gambell, AK. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1962, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from BLM lands during legally authorized excavations in the vicinity of Gambell, AK by Otto Geist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The precontact sites and sites in the vicinity of Gambell, AK listed above have been identified as occupied during the Okvik, Old Bering Sea, and Punuk periods based on site organization, habitation structures, cultural material, and Carbon0914 assays. The Carbon0914 assays and ethnohistorical data indicate these occupations represent a continuity of cultural occupation of St. Lawrence Island from approximately 300 AD to the historically documented epidemic and famine of 1879 AD. The associated funerary objects from the ten sites located at or near Gambell are