

Branch, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 500 12th Street, SW., Room 3138, Washington, DC 20536; (202) 732-6337.

Dated: December 1, 2008.

Joseph M. Gerhart,

Chief, Records Management Branch, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. E8-28751 Filed 12-3-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-28-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Agency Information Collection Activities: Extension of an Existing Information Collection; Comment Request

ACTION: 60-Day Notice of Information Collection Under Review; Form G-79A, Information Relating to Beneficiary of Private Bill; OMB Control No. 1653-0026.

The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (USICE), has submitted the following information collection request for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The information collection is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for sixty days until February 2, 2009.

Written comments and suggestions regarding items contained in this notice, and especially with regard to the estimated public burden and associated response time should be directed to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Joe Gerhart, Chief, Records Management Branch, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 500 12th Street, SW., Room 3138, Washington, DC 20536; (202) 732-6337.

Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for sixty days until February 2, 2009. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information,

including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension of currently approved information collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Information Relating to Beneficiary of Private Bill.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Homeland Security sponsoring the collection:* Form G-79A, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: Individual or Households. The information is needed to report on Private Bills to Congress when requested.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* 100 responses at 1 hour (60 minutes) per response.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* 100 annual burden hours.

Comments and/or questions; requests for a copy of the proposed information collection instrument, with instructions; or inquiries for additional information should be directed to: Joseph M. Gerhart, Chief, Records Management Branch, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 500 12th Street, SW., Room 3138, Washington, DC 20536; (202) 732-6337.

Dated: December 1, 2008.

Joseph M. Gerhart,

Chief, Records Management Branch, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. E8-28764 Filed 12-3-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R4-R-2008-N0250; 40136-1265-0000-S3]

Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, Currituck County, NC

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability: Final comprehensive conservation plan and finding of no significant impact.

SUMMARY: We, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of our final comprehensive conservation plan (CCP) and finding of no significant impact (FONSI) for Currituck National Wildlife Refuge (NWR).

ADDRESSES: A copy of the CCP may be obtained by writing to: Mike Hoff, Refuge Manager, Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 39, Knotts Island, NC 27950. The CCP may also be accessed and downloaded from the Service's Web site: <http://southeast.fws.gov/planning/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mike Hoff; Telephone: 252/429-3100; Fax: 252/429-3185.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

With this notice, we finalize the CCP process for Currituck NWR. We started this process through a notice in the **Federal Register** on November 3, 2000 (65 FR 66256).

Currituck NWR, in northeastern North Carolina, consists of 4,570 acres of fee simple land and 3,931 acres of conservation easements. Of the fee simple land, 2,202 acres are brackish marsh, 778 acres are brackish shrub, 637 acres are maritime forest, 202 acres are dune, and 143 acres are managed wetlands (impoundments). Currituck NWR was established in 1984 to conserve and protect the coastal barrier island ecosystem. These refuge lands are managed to provide wintering habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, wading birds, marsh birds, and neotropical migratory songbirds, as well as to protect threatened and endangered species, such as piping plovers, sea turtles, and the sea beach amaranth.

We announce our decision and the availability of the final CCP and FONSI for Currituck NWR in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) [40 CFR 1506.6(b)] requirements. We completed a thorough analysis of impacts on the human environment, which we included in the

Draft CCP/EA. The CCP will guide us in managing and administering Currituck NWR for the next 15 years. Alternative 2 is the foundation for the CCP.

The compatibility determinations for recreational hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, environmental education and interpretation, and trapping of selected furbearers for nuisance animal management are also available in the CCP.

Background

The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee) (Improvement Act), which amended the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, requires us to develop a CCP for each national wildlife refuge. The purpose for developing a CCP is to provide refuge managers with a 15-year plan for achieving refuge purposes and contributing toward the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System, consistent with sound principles of fish and wildlife management, conservation, legal mandates, and our policies. In addition to outlining broad management direction on conserving wildlife and their habitats, CCPs identify wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities available to the public, including opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation. We will review and update the CCP at least every 15 years in accordance with the Improvement Act.

Comments

Approximately 100 copies of the Draft CCP/EA were made available for a 30-day public review period as announced in the **Federal Register** on February 9, 2006 (71 FR 6786). Eleven comments on the Draft CCP/EA were received. The Draft CCP/EA identified and evaluated three alternatives for managing the refuge over a 15-year period.

Selected Alternative

After considering the comments we received and based on the professional judgment of the planning team, we selected Alternative 2 for implementation. The preferred alternative will result in moderate program increases. All habitats on the refuge, including water levels of the impoundments and the vegetation, will be managed very intensively for migrating waterfowl. The staff will monitor vegetation in the marshes before and after prescribed burns and inventory vegetation in the maritime swamp forest. The refuge will continue

to allow the priority public uses (e.g., hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation) and will have the capacity to increase the number of opportunities for public use.

Authority: This notice is published under the authority of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, Public Law 105–57.

Dated: September 29, 2008.

Cynthia K. Dohner,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. E8–28705 Filed 12–3–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Montezuma County, CO, and San Juan County, NM.

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 Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of

Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

In 1898, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from “cliff house,” Mesa Verde, Montezuma, CO, by Warren King Moorehead for Robert S. Peabody. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is the cotton cloth in which the mummified infant is wrapped.

“Cliff house” may be Cliff Palace or it may be one of several unidentifiable structures excavated by Moorehead. Occupation dates for Mesa Verde are A.D. 600 to A.D. 1300. Based on Moorehead's description and the cotton wrapping, the human remains fall within these dates. The Mesa Verde area was the center of important cultural developments archeologically classified as Pueblo I-III periods, during which people established aggregated agricultural villages with distinctive architecture, ceramics, and ceremonial practices.

In 1897, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Group, San Juan County, NM, by Warren King Moorehead for Robert S. Peabody. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a reed mat.

In 1897, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Group, San Juan County, NM, by Warren King Moorehead for Robert S. Peabody. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1897, five associated funerary objects were removed from Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Group, San Juan County, NM, by Warren King Moorehead for Robert S. Peabody. The human remains are held by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, which is a separate institution from the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. The five associated funerary objects are one wood mat, one feathered robe, and three ceramic pitchers.

Pueblo Bonito is the largest and most famous site in Chaco Canyon, and among the most well documented of the 12 Ancestral Puebloan “great houses” located there. As an architectural type, it shares with the others multiple stories, core-and-veneer masonry