

period. Comments primarily addressed concerns with tortoise mitigation, groundwater drawdown, visual resource management, and air quality/dust control during construction.

Comments on the Draft EIS received from the public and internal BLM review were considered and are incorporated as appropriate into the Final EIS.

**Authority:** 40 CFR 1506.6 and 1506.10.

**Robert B. Ross, Jr.,**  
*Las Vegas Field Manager.*

[FR Doc. 2010-23334 Filed 9-14-10; 4:15 pm]

**BILLING CODE 4310-HC-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[LLMT926000-10-L19100000-BJ0000-LRCM08RS4649]

#### Notice of Filing of Plats of Survey; Montana

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of filing of plats of survey.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will file the plat of survey of the lands described below in the BLM Montana State Office, Billings, Montana, on October 20, 2010.

**DATES:** Protests of the survey must be filed before October 20, 2010 to be considered.

**ADDRESSES:** Protests of the survey should be sent to Branch of Cadastral Survey, Bureau of Land Management, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana 59101-4669.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Marvin Montoya, Cadastral Surveyor, Branch of Cadastral Survey, Bureau of Land Management, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana 59101-4669, telephone (406) 896-5124 or (406) 896-5009.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This survey was executed at the request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Rocky Mountain Region, Billings, Montana, and was necessary to determine individual and tribal trust lands.

The lands we surveyed are:

#### Principal Meridian, Montana

T. 27 N., R. 52 E.

The plat, in 1 sheet, representing the corrective dependent resurvey of a portion of the section line between sections 12 and 13, the dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines, a portion of the

subdivision of sections 11 and 13, and the adjusted original meanders of the former left bank of the Missouri River, downstream, through sections 11 and 13, the subdivision of sections 11 and 13, and the survey of the meanders of the present left bank of the Missouri River and an informative traverse, downstream, through portions of sections 11 and 13 and certain division of accretion lines in Township 27 North, Range 52 East, Principal Meridian, Montana, was accepted September 3, 2010.

We will place a copy of the plat, in 1 sheet, and related field notes we described in the open files. They will be available to the public as a matter of information. If the BLM receives a protest against this survey, as shown on this plat, in 1 sheet, prior to the date of the official filing, we will stay the filing pending our consideration of the protest. We will not officially file this plat, in 1 sheet, until the day after we have accepted or dismissed all protests and they have become final, including decisions or appeals.

**Authority:** 43 U.S.C. Chap. 3.

Dated: September 14, 2010.

**James D. Clafin,**  
*Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Division of Resources.*

[FR Doc. 2010-23379 Filed 9-17-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-DN-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: Oshkosh Public Museum, Oshkosh, WI

**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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Oshkosh Public Museum, Oshkosh, WI, that meets the definition of unassociated funerary object 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 cultural item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

The cultural item is a partially reconstructed and undecorated shell-

tempered ceramic bowl, 8 cm high and 12 cm in diameter. The bowl was reconstructed and labeled "47/WN/139 Vessel Q" by the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. After reconstruction, the University returned the bowl to the landowner, Gerald Lee. According to the Wisconsin State site report (47-WN-139) the bowl is a small undecorated shell-tempered pot that was found in 1971. It was found in association with an adult burial on the property of Gerald Lee in Poygan, WI, and the burial was reburied at St. Thomas Cemetery, Omro, WI. The Oshkosh Public Museum accessioned the bowl on April 27, 2010, after Dennis Lee, son of Gerald Lee, donated the bowl to the museum.

The Wisconsin State site report lists the cultural affiliation for the Gerald Lee site as Late Woodland, Oneota and Unknown Prehistoric. The vessel is identified as Oneota by Carol L. Mason in "Site Survey of Upland and Endangered Areas of Winnebago and Green Lake Counties," (Reports of Investigations, Number 6, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 1995, p. A-11).

In response to notification letters sent by the Oshkosh Public Museum, the Ho-Chunk Nation has claimed the bowl. In support of their claim, the Ho-Chunk Nation stated that present-day archeology recognizes shell-tempered ceramics as Oneota in origin and strongly suggests that the Ho-chunk, Iowa, Otoe and Missouri are present-day descendants of the Oneota. The Ho-Chunk Nation further claim that their oral tradition coincides with an Oneota origin and that the Poygan, WI, area is part of the their aboriginal homeland.

Officials of the Oshkosh Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the one cultural item described above is 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 is believed, by preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Oshkosh Public Museum also have determined that, 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 object and the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary

object should contact Joan Lloyd, Oshkosh Public Museum, 1331 Algoma Blvd., Oshkosh, WI 54901, telephone (920) 236-5766, before October 20, 2010. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary object to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Oshkosh Public Museum is responsible for notifying the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-23406 Filed 9-17-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Utah Museum of Natural History, Salt Lake City, UT

**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 and control of the Utah Museum of Natural History, Salt Lake City, UT. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Millard and Washington Counties, UT.

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 the Utah Museum of Natural History professional staff and a report sent to representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah; Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie); Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of

Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes); Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah, on January 15, 2010, and consultation with the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah, and Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, followed.

Before 1931, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were removed from a cave in Millard County, UT, by a private collector. In 1931, the human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to the University of Utah. On November 10, 1972, transfer of the University anthropology collections to the Utah Museum of Natural History occurred. It is unknown if the individuals were found together or in separate areas of the cave. No known individuals were identified. Originally, leather fragments were collected, but are currently missing. The remaining three associated funerary objects are one steel knife and two fragments of unworked faunal bone.

The associated funerary objects found with the interments indicate that the human remains are from the contact period. The result of an osteological analysis indicates that the individuals are Native American and likely of Numic descent. Based on the geographical location of the burials, it has been determined descendants of these individuals are members of the Kanosh Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, who inhabited this area during the protohistoric and contact periods.

Between 1990 and 1995, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were discovered on private property in Panguitch, Washington County, UT. The human remains were taken to the Panguitch Sheriff's department, and then to the Anasazi State Park. In 1997, the human remains were transferred to the Utah Museum of Natural History and accessioned into the collections. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The result of an osteological analysis indicates that the individual is Native American and likely of Numic descent. Based on the geographical location of the burial, it has been determined that the individual was likely a member of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, who inhabited this area during the protohistoric and contact periods. The Kanosh Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah is taking responsibility for the repatriation of this individual.

In 1932, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Black Rock Butte, Millard

County, UT, by a private collector. In 1932, the human remains were loaned to the University of Utah. On November 10, 1972, transfer of the University anthropology collections to the Utah Museum of Natural History occurred. In 1992, the loan was converted to ownership by the museum under Utah law. No known individual was identified. The burial goods claimed to have been found with the remains were not located in 2009. It is unknown if the objects were ever in the possession of the University of Utah. Therefore, no associated funerary objects are present.

The result of an osteological analysis indicates that the individual is Native American and likely of Numic descent. Based on the geographical location of the burial, it has been determined that the individual was likely a member of the Kanosh Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, who inhabited this area during the protohistoric and contact periods.

Officials of the Utah Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Utah Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the three objects 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. Lastly, officials of the Utah Museum of Natural History have determined that, 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 associated funerary objects and the Kanosh Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Duncan Metcalfe, Utah Museum of Natural History, 1390 E. Presidents Circle, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, telephone (801) 581-3876, before October 20, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Kanosh Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Utah Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah; Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie); Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Skull Valley Band of Goshute