

5. The above-described land has been used for solid waste disposal. Solid waste commonly includes small quantities of commercial hazardous waste and household hazardous waste as determined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901), and defined in 40 CFR 261.4 and 261.5. Pursuant to the requirements established by section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)) (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1988 (100 Stat. 1670), notice is hereby given that the above-described lands have been examined and no evidence was found to indicate that any hazardous substances had been stored for one year or more, nor had any hazardous substances been disposed of or released on the subject property.

6. The purchaser (patentee), by accepting a patent, covenants and agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold the United States harmless from any costs, damages, claims, causes of action, penalties, fines, liabilities, and judgments of any kind or nature arising from the past, present, and future acts or omissions of the patentees or their employees, agents, contractors, lessees, or any third party, arising out of or in connection with the patentee's use, occupancy, or operations on the patented real property. This indemnification and hold harmless agreement includes, but is not limited to, acts and omissions of the patentee and their employees, agents, contractors, or lessees, or any third party, arising out of or in connection with the use and/or occupancy of the patented real property which has already resulted or does hereafter result in: (1) Violations of Federal, State, and local laws and regulations that are now or may in the future become, applicable to the real property; (2) Judgments, claims or demands of any kind assessed against the United States; (3) Costs, expenses, or damages of any kind incurred by the United States; (4) Releases or threatened releases of solid or hazardous waste(s), and/or hazardous substance(s), as defined by Federal or State environmental laws, off, on, into or under land, property and other interests of the United States; (5) Activities by which solid waste or hazardous substance(s) or waste, as defined by Federal and State environmental laws are generated, released, stored, used or otherwise disposed of on the patented real property, and any cleanup response,

remedial action or other actions related in any manner to said solid or hazardous substance(s) or waste(s); or (6) Natural resource damages as defined by Federal and State law. This covenant shall be construed as running with the parcels of land patented or otherwise conveyed by the United States, and may be enforced by the United States in a court of competent jurisdiction. Conveyance of these lands to Uinta County is consistent with applicable Federal and county land use plans and will help meet the needs of Uinta County residents for solid waste disposal. Detailed information on this proposed action, including but not limited to documentation relating to compliance with applicable environmental and cultural resource laws, is available for review at the BLM, Kemmerer Field Office, 312 Highway 189 North, Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101, (307) 828-4502.

Until July 2, 2007, interested parties may submit comments regarding the proposed conveyance or classification of the land to the Field Manager, BLM, 312 Highway 189 North, Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101, telephone : 307-828-4505.

On May 17, 2007, the above described lands will be segregated from all other forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the general mining laws, except for lease or conveyance under the R&PP Act and leasing under the mineral leasing laws. Interested parties may submit written comments regarding the proposed conveyance or classification of the lands to the Field Manager, BLM, Kemmerer Field Office, at the address stated above in this notice for that purpose. Comments must be received no later than July 2, 2007.

Classification Comments: Interested parties may submit comments involving the suitability of the lands for conveyance for the landfill. Comments on the classification are restricted to whether the land is physically suited for the proposal, whether the use will maximize the future use or uses of the land, and whether the use is consistent with local planning and zoning, or if the use is consistent with State and Federal programs.

Application Comments: Interested parties may submit comments regarding the specific use proposed in the application for conveyance and plan of development, whether the BLM followed proper administrative procedures in reaching the decision, or any other factor not directly related to the suitability of the land for a sanitary landfill.

Any adverse comments will be reviewed by the BLM State Director,

who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

In the absence of any adverse comments, the classification will become effective 60 days after May 17, 2007. The land will not be offered for patent until after the classification becomes effective.

(Authority: 43 CFR 2741.5)

Dated: March 26, 2007.

Mary Jo Rugwell,
Field Manager.

[FR Doc. E7-9527 Filed 5-16-07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest, Albuquerque, NM

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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest, Albuquerque, NM that meets the definition of "sacred 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 items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

In 1973, one pair of leggings was illegally removed from a site located on lands administered by the Cibola National Forest in west central New Mexico. In 2003, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Law Enforcement Officers recovered the leggings as a part of an Archeological Resources Protection Act investigation.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Law Enforcement Officers held the leggings until they were released by the court to the Cibola National Forest following the successful prosecution of the case in 2006.

The leggings are made from human hair and were made in the late prehistoric to early historic period (approximately A.D. 1100–1700). The site from which the leggings were removed contained pottery sherds of Puebloan manufacture from the late prehistoric and/or early historic periods. Expert witnesses for the court case determined that the leggings were of Puebloan construction from the late prehistoric to early historic period. During consultation, representatives of the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico demonstrated that the leggings were of Acoma manufacture and that they were a sacred object associated with the Acoma religion and needed by traditional Acoma religious leaders for the present-day practice of their religion.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the one cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest 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 sacred object and the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred object should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd., SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842–3238, before June 18, 2007. Repatriation of the sacred object to the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest is responsible for notifying the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico and Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 20, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E7–9450 Filed 5–16–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Augusta State University, Department of History, and Anthropology, and Philosophy, Archaeology Laboratory, Augusta, GA

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 in the possession of Augusta State University, Department of History and Anthropology and Philosophy, Archaeology Laboratory, Augusta, GA. The human remains were removed from Columbia County, GA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Augusta State University professional staff in consultation with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina and Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma. The following tribe was invited to consult but did not participate: the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama.

In the early to mid–1980s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Stalling's Island (9–CB–1), Columbia County, GA. The human remains were given to the Augusta College (now Augusta State University) anthropology program by a former student. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The material the student donated consisted of a paper bag containing many fragmentary pieces of bone which at that time were not identified as human remains. No formal records of dates, details, or inventory were made at that time. In 1993, the remains were examined and non-human, osteological material (deer) and human remains were identified. The animal bones are not considered to be associated funerary objects. Based on the donor information and provenience, it is reasonable to believe that the human remains are Native American.

Stalling's Island is a locally well-known late Archaic Period site in the Savannah River above Augusta, GA. During the late Archaic period, pre-Creek or pre-Cherokee peoples occupied the central Savannah River valley which today lies in the states of Georgia and South Carolina. Authoritative sources and descendants of both Creek and Cherokee tribes claim that their

ancestors utilized this portion of Savannah River valley in eastern Georgia.

Descendants of the Cherokee are members of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma. Descendants of the Creek are members of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

Officials of the Augusta State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Augusta State University 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 Native American human remains and the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Christopher Murphy, Augusta State University, 2500 Walton Way, Augusta, GA 30904, telephone (706) 667–4562, before June 18, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina and Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Augusta State University is responsible for notifying the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 12, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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