

Management Plan (RMP)/EIS at the following Web site: <http://www.blm.gov/en/fo/elcentro>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tom Zale, BLM El Centro Field Office, 1661 S. 4th Street, El Centro, CA 92243. (760) 337-4400.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The original Notice of Availability provided for comments on the Draft RMP/Draft EIS to be received through June 24, 2010. The BLM is re-opening the comment period to accommodate numerous requests for additional time to review the document, given the complexity of the plan, and the broad public interest in its outcome. Comments on the Draft RMP and EIS will now be accepted through August 9, 2010. 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.

**Authority:** 40 CFR 1503.1 and 1506.6, and 43 CFR 1610.2.

**Thomas Pogacnik,**

*Deputy State Director, Natural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 2010-19051 Filed 8-2-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-40-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[LLWY-957400-10-L14200000-BJ0000]

#### Notice of Filing of Plats of Survey, Wyoming

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Filing of Plats of Survey, Wyoming.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has filed the plats of survey of the lands described below in the BLM Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming, on the dates indicated.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Bureau of Land Management, 5353 Yellowstone Road, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** These surveys were executed at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, and are necessary for the management of resources. The lands surveyed are:

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of portions of the Seventh Standard Parallel North through Ranges 108, 109 and 110 West, a portion of the Thirteenth Auxiliary Guide Meridian in Township 29 North, between Ranges 108 and 109 West, portions of the west boundary, and the subdivisional lines, Township 29 North, Range 109 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 799, was accepted March 29, 2010.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the west boundary, a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of certain sections, Township 29 North, Range 84 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 713, was accepted March 29, 2010.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines and the subdivision of section 12, Township 29 North, Range 85 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 713, was accepted March 29, 2010.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the east boundary, a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of certain sections, Township 30 North, Range 85 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 714, was accepted March 29, 2010.

The supplemental plat showing the corrected Tract number for Tract 52A, Township 41 North, Range 117 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, was accepted March 29, 2010, and is based upon the plat accepted May 13, 2009.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of Tracts 49 and 50, and the metes and bounds survey of Lot 10, Township 47 North, Range 88 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 820, was accepted July 27, 2010.

The supplemental plat representing the segregation of Tract 51A from Tract 51 and Tract 54, and Lot 2 and Lot 3 in Section 23, Township 41 North, Range 117 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 814, was accepted July 27, 2010.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the west and north boundaries, and a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of certain sections, Township 27 North, Range 83 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 725, was accepted July 27, 2010.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the west boundary, and a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision

of certain sections, Township 28 North, Range 83 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 725, was accepted July 27, 2010.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of certain sections, Township 27 North, Range 84 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 725, was accepted July 27, 2010.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the south boundary, and a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of certain sections, Township 28 North, Range 84 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 725, was accepted July 27, 2010.

The supplemental plat showing the subdivision of Tract 51-D into new Tracts 51-Q and 51-R, Township 43 North, Range 92 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 824, was accepted July 27, 2010 and is based upon a survey performed in May 2006, by Sherman B. Allred, Wyoming Professional Engineer and Land Surveyor, Registration No. 2920.

Copies of the preceding described plats and field notes are available to the public at a cost of \$1.10 per page.

Dated: July 28, 2010.

**John P. Lee,**

*Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Division of Support Services.*

[FR Doc. 2010-19021 Filed 8-2-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-22-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: Taylor Museum of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs, CO

**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 Taylor Museum of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, Colorado Springs, CO, that meets the definition of object of cultural patrimony 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 1951, the Taylor Museum purchased a Northwest Coast totem pole (TM 3991) from Ralph C. Altman/Lumber Yard of Joshua Marks, Los Angeles, CA. The piece was officially accessioned into the museum's collection on May 7, 1951.

The totem pole, dated circa 1870, is from the Haida village of Old Kasaan, Prince of Wales Island, southeastern Alaska. The totem pole originally stood in front of a house, and both were used by Chief Son-i-hat, "Southeast Wind," of the Eagle phratry and one of the great chiefs of Old Kasaan. The house was named Adolescent Girl House. Chief Son-i-Hat also had a home not far from present-day Kasaan, which is currently the only remaining traditional Haida longhouse in Alaska.

The pole was bought by a man from Los Angeles around 1908. The pole and house were taken to Los Angeles, and the dismantled house was rebuilt on a smaller scale. Chief Son-i-hat, who took along dancing paraphernalia, also accompanied the house and pole. Chief Son-i-hat stayed about two years, and according to his son, staged dances and gave speeches about the ways of his fellow Haida people. When the Taylor Museum of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center acquired the pole, it was laying in a lumber yard ready to be sawed up for wood pulp.

In approximately early 2007, the museum began researching the pole and started consultations with tribal representatives from the Organized Village of Kasaan. Totem poles in the Haida culture represent clans, serve as grave markers, and also relate important events. According to representatives of the Organized Village of Kasaan, the totem pole is clan property. A totem pole is not property owned by an individual, and no single individual can alienate or convey this clan property. Furthermore, the totem pole was clan property at the time of its alienation, and ownership of the totem pole and crest designs depicted are owned by the clan, Yaadas of Gasa'aan (Old Kasaan). Therefore, the totem pole is an object of cultural patrimony under NAGPRA.

Officials of the Taylor Museum of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 300(3)(D), the one cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Officials of the Taylor Museum of the Colorado Springs

Fine Arts Center 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 object of cultural patrimony and the Organized Village of Kasaan

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the object of cultural patrimony should contact Tariana Navas-Nieves, Curator of Hispanic and Native American Art, Taylor Museum of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, 30 West Dale St., Colorado Springs, CO 80903, telephone (719) 477-4334, before September 2, 2010. Repatriation of the object of cultural patrimony to the Organized Village of Kasaan may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Taylor Museum of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center is responsible for notifying the Organized Village of Kasaan that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 26, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-18997 Filed 8-2-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO

**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 control of the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains were removed from Converse County, WY.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of Colorado Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes

of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Crow Tribe of Montana; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

In 1948, 1949, 1952, 1956, or 1963, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a cave at Little Box Elder Site, in Converse County, WY. The human remains were removed by either a museum archeological crew, which excavated the site in 1948 (test), 1949, 1952, and 1956, or by Dr. Robinson, Paleontology Curator Emeritus, who excavated stratigraphically at the site in 1963. The property is private and belonged to Orsa D. Ferguson who passed away in the 1950s, and then it belonged to his brother-in-law, William Barber. The human remains were found in the Paleontology section of the museum during re-analysis and transferred to the Anthropology section of the museum for NAGPRA compliance. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are Native American based on the biological assessment and the site context. The cave dates from recent time to 15,000 years before present. Evidence of human occupation was present in the upper levels. The earliest levels contained a "nest" of three spherical stones of material foreign to the cave deposits, suggesting the possibility of human occupation at that time. During preliminary re-study of material from the cave, two tools were identified. Both were made from elements of extinct horse (*Equus conversidens*). The site also yielded several tools made from mountain goat humeri and metapodial. Although not extinct, mountain goat is no longer present in the region of Little Box Elder.

Officials of the University of Colorado Museum have determined that,