

provide wilderness stewardship principles. Since numerous uses occur adjacent to these refuges, we would work with the partners to minimize the impacts to resources of the refuges from these adjacent activities (e.g., impacts from disturbance and from abandoned monofilament fishing line, cast nets, and crab traps on rare, threatened, and endangered species) and to improve the ethical outdoor behavior of area users. We would incorporate messages that focus on rare, threatened, and endangered species, the role and importance of these refuges in the landscape, and the importance of minimizing the impacts of human activities into on-site (at the "Ding" Darling Education Center) and off-site curriculum-based environmental education programs, as well as into interpretive and outreach materials developed for all refuges in the Complex. We would train volunteers, teachers, and staff to conduct educational and interpretive programs; increase outreach efforts and activities to the local communities; and work with partners to develop an annual satellite refuge event in one of the local communities.

Alternative D would create five staff positions specific to these refuges: Biological science technician, law enforcement officer, wildlife refuge specialist (assistant refuge manager), hydrologist, and park ranger (Environmental Education). The lead biologist at the J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR would continue to design and oversee the biological program and activities at the satellite refuges. We would work with the partners to evaluate and install interpretive signage at partner sites. We would expand existing partnerships and develop new partnerships. A key refuge administration activity would be to work to improve the visibility and image of the Service in communities around these refuges to build support for refuge management, including through the development of an annual event in one of the local communities to highlight the satellite refuges.

#### Next Step

After the comment period ends, we will analyze the comments and address them.

#### Public Availability of Comments

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:** This notice is published under the authority of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, Pub. L. 105-57.

Dated: April 14, 2010.

**Mark J. Musaus,**

*Acting Regional Director.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-55-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

**[LLOROR957000-L62510000-PM000:  
HAG10-0255]**

#### Filing of Plats of Survey: Oregon/ Washington

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The plats of survey of the following described lands are scheduled to be officially filed in the Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, Oregon, 30 days from the date of this publication.

#### Willamette Meridian

##### Oregon

T. 7 S., R. 9 W., accepted April 12, 2010  
T. 39 S., R. 2 E., accepted April 26, 2010  
T. 33 S., R. 7 W., accepted April 26, 2010  
T. 33 S., R. 2 E., accepted April 26, 2010  
T. 19 S., R. 7 W., May 3, 2010  
T. 14 S., R. 2 W., May 3, 2010  
T. 31 S., R. 6 W., May 4, 2010  
T. 31 S., R. 6 W., May 4, 2010  
T. 30 S., R. 7 W., May 4, 2010  
T. 30 S., R. 8 W., May 4, 2010  
T. 22 S., R. 8 W., May 4, 2010

##### Washington

T. 39 N., R. 43 E., accepted April 26, 2010  
T. 17 N., R. 9 W., accepted April 29, 2010  
T. 38 N., R. 2 E., accepted May 3, 2010

**ADDRESSES:** A copy of the plats may be obtained from the Land Office at the Oregon/Washington State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 333 SW. 1st Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204, upon required payment. A person or party who wishes to protest against a survey must file a notice that they wish to protest (at the above address) with the Oregon/Washington State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Chief, Branch of Geographic Sciences,

Bureau of Land Management, 333 SW. 1st Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204.

**Cathie Jensen,**

*Branch of Land, Mineral, and Energy Resources.*

[FR Doc. 2010-12164 Filed 5-20-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-33-P**

## 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 possession of the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains were removed from Meagher County, MT.

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 University of Colorado Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana; Crow Tribe of Montana; Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Possibly in 1905, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Musselshell River, Meagher County, MT, possibly by Ralph Hubbard. One of the individuals appears to have sustained three gun-shot wounds. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Previously, human remains representing seven individuals from Meagher County, MT, were identified in the museum's Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains Inventory (dated May 16, 1996). After consultation, human remains representing five individuals with two associated funerary objects from "in a butte ("Sentinal [sic] Rock"), Meagher County, MT," were determined

to be culturally affiliated with the Blackfoot Tribe, Crow Tribe, Fort Belknap Indian Community, and Three Affiliated Tribes (73 FR 8359–8360, February 13, 2008), and subsequently repatriated to the Blackfoot Tribe. The museum believed at that time that it had accounted for all of the human remains from Montana, and that the number of individuals listed in the Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains Inventory was an error. However, on June 16, 2009, human remains representing two individuals from “Musselshell R., Montana” were found in the museum. This now accounts for all seven individuals originally listed in the inventory.

Based on biological evidence, the human remains are probably Native American. Based on geographic evidence, including Indian Land Claims Commission decisions and oral tradition, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Blackfeet, Crow, Gros Ventre, or Assiniboine. The Gros Ventre and the Assiniboine are Federally-recognized as the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana. The Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana confirmed that the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine ranged through the Meagher County area mainly in the form of hunting and war parties. Based on oral tradition Crow Nations migrated through this area seasonally.

Officials of the University of Colorado Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Colorado 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 Native American human remains and the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation of Montana, Crow Tribe of Montana, and Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Steve Lekson, Curator of Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum, Henderson Building, Campus Box 218, Boulder, CO 80309–0218, telephone (303) 492–6671, before June 21, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation of Montana, Crow Tribe of Montana, and Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana,

may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Colorado Museum is responsible for notifying the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation of Montana; Crow Tribe of Montana; Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 6, 2010.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010–12272 Filed 5–20–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, 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 in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The human remains were removed from Iosco County, MI.

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

In 1856, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the western shore of Tawas Point, in Iosco County, MI, by Henry Gillman. They were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Mr. Gillman in 1869.

No known individual was identified. Mr. Gillman described finding a copper vessel and other “small articles” with the human remains. However, these items were not accessioned into the museum’s collection and their disposition is unknown. Therefore, no associated funerary objects are present.

Museum documentation indicates that this individual was recovered from a burial mound. Contextual information suggests that this individual is most likely Native American. This interment likely dates to the Historic period due to the presence of a copper vessel. Information from manuscript maps of Douglass Houghton, the first Geologist for the State of Michigan, indicates that there was a village near the mouth of the Tawas River in 1838. He describes the village as that of Outawanse. Consultation with the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan indicates that Outawanse was a chief of the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe during the 19th century. The Tawas River flows into the western shore of Tawas Bay, directly across the water from Tawas Point, where these remains were recovered. Given the presence of the Saginaw Chippewa village in the specific area of the burial during the Historic period, it is likely that the human remains are ancestral Saginaw Chippewa. The present-day group that represents the Saginaw Chippewa people is the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have also 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 Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496–3702, before June 21, 2010.

Repatriation of the human remains to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Grand Traverse Band of