

Sec. 4, all;  
 Sec. 5, all; and  
 Sec. 6, lots 1–6, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼,  
 NE¼SW¼, SE¼.

Containing 2,495.23 acres.

Containing an aggregate acreage of:  
 19,445.23.

**DATES:** This mineral land classification will become effective upon date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** Inquiries should be sent to the State Director (UT–923), Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, 440 West 200 South, Suite 500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Competitive leasing within the KPLA will be initiated based on expressions of interest. Any competitive leases issued will be subject to the oil and gas leasing stipulations contained in the 2008 Moab and Monticello Resource Management Plans (Moab RMP, Appendix A and Monticello RMP, Appendix B). Competitive potash leases will also be subject to additional conditions of approval developed as part of site-specific National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) compliance.

In accordance with Departmental Manual (DM) 516, Chapter 11.9 J(12), the classification of a KPLA is an action that is categorically excluded from NEPA analysis, provided that there are no “extraordinary circumstances” as described in 43 CFR 46.215. The proposed Lisbon Valley KPLA expansion was reviewed and was determined to have no “extraordinary circumstances” as documented in DOI–BLM–UT–9230–2010–0003–CX. Further NEPA review will be done for site specific proposals within the KPLA.

This notice will be published in the *Moab Times Independent* for 2 consecutive weeks after publication in the **Federal Register**.

Pursuant to the authority in the Act of March 3, 1879, (43 U.S.C. 31), as supplemented by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (43 U.S.C. 1451, note) and 235 Departmental Manual 1.1L, and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*), the Lisbon Valley KPLA of May 18, 1960, is expanded to include the lands listed above effective on November 16, 2010.

**Kent Hoffman,**

*Acting State Director.*

[FR Doc. 2010–28724 Filed 11–15–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–DQ–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

[2253–665]

**Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, Boise, ID, and Colville Tribal Repository, Nespelem, WA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby 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 U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, Boise, ID, and in the physical custody of the Colville Tribal Repository, Nespelem, WA. The human remains were removed from Grant County, WA. 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 Bureau of Reclamation professional staff with assistance from a Central Washington University physical anthropologist and professional staff from Washington State University, the National Park Service, and the History/Archaeology Department of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

From the winter of 1963 to 1964, human remains representing a minimum of eight individuals were removed from a location, which was later designated as the Steamboat Rock Mass Grave (45–GR–98), near the mouth of Barker Canyon at Banks Lake, Grant County, WA. A member of the general public reported a mass grave had been exposed by receding waters at Banks Lake. Members of Washington State University’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology excavated the remains in an effort to protect them from vandalism and theft. The remains were accessioned at Washington State University. The human remains were moved, most likely in 1967, to the Alfred Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology at the University of Idaho. At an unknown date, the remains were loaned to the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, for analysis, and

this analysis occurred in 1967. There is no documentation indicating if the loan originated while the remains were at Washington State University or after they had been moved to the University of Idaho, nor is there documentation of which institution they were returned to following analysis. However, the human remains were stored at the University of Idaho until 2000, when they were moved back to Washington State University. In 2006, they were transferred to the Colville Tribal Repository for curation pending repatriation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

No physical description of the remains was prepared at the time of recovery. In 1967, the Arizona State Museum documented the partial remains of six individuals. In 2005, the Bureau of Reclamation completed a physical description of the remains. All individuals identified in 1967 were present in the collection at the time of the 2005 inventory, and isolated elements representing two additional individuals were identified.

The osteological evidence as described by archeologists and physical anthropologists indicate the human remains described above are Native American. The geographic location of the site is within the Plateau Culture Area. The site is within the judicially established aboriginal territory of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Tribal oral tradition and anthropological and historical research indicate the site lies within an area occupied by the Sanpoil and the Nespelam Tribes or Bands, who are legally represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, have also determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Ms. Lynne MacDonald, Regional Archeologist, Pacific Northwest Region, Bureau of Reclamation, 1150 N. Curtis Road,

Boise, ID 83706, telephone (208) 378-5316, before December 16, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington, that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 5, 2010.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Vancouver, WA**

**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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Vancouver, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Klickitat County, WA.

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 Pacific Northwest Region, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

In June 1983, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from archaeological site 45KL281, Klickitat County, WA. The remains were recovered during initial documentation and subsurface sampling of the archeological site, prior to acquisition of the property by the Federal agency. The items came into possession of the Forest Service in 1989, following the land acquisition. The location is on National Forest System lands within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. No known individuals were identified. The 571 associated funerary objects are 5 shell beads, 182 copper artifacts, 380 glass beads, 1 pipe in fragments, 1 horse molar and 2 glass bottle or jar fragments.

The human remains are highly fragmented due to the effects of cremation, and most of the associated funerary objects also show the effects of fire. Trade materials among the associated funerary objects indicate interment and firing circa A.D. 1825-1850. Funerary objects reflect the ornamentation and dress of local Native American groups during the early historic period. Cultural geography, oral traditions and historic sources indicate probable use of the site area either by *Wayámłáma* families from the village of *wanwáwi* (Oregon) or *Walawitsislama* people from the village of *wálawitis* (Washington). The descendants of the *Wayámłáma* and *Walawitsislama* are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington. Elders have suggested that the remains may be associated with a disease epidemic, as cremation was not the normal or preferred method of treatment for the deceased.

Officials of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest also have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), that the 571 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 Gifford Pinchot National Forest have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that 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 Confederated Tribes of the Warm

Springs Reservation of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Rick McClure, Heritage Program Manager, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 2455 Highway 141, Trout Lake, WA 98650, telephone (509) 395-3399, before December 16, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Gifford Pinchot National Forest is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington, that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 5, 2010.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, Madison, 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from Taylor County, WI.

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.