

days. Therefore, written comments should be received on or before November 27, 2009.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments directly to the Desk Officer for the Department of the Interior (OMB #1004-0012), Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, fax 202-395-5806, or by electronic mail at aira_docket@omb.eop.gov. Please mail a copy of your comments to: Bureau Information Collection Clearance Officer (WO-630), Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW., Mail Stop 401 LS, Washington, DC 20240.

You may also send a copy of your comments by electronic mail to jean_sonneman@blm.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Alzata L. Ransom, Lands and Realty Group, at (202) 912-7341. Persons who use a telecommunication device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) on 1-800-877-8330, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to contact Ms. Ransom.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Application for Land for Recreation or Public Purposes (43 CFR 2470 and 2912).

OMB Number: 1004-0012.

Abstract: The Bureau of Land Management proposes to extend the currently approved collection of information, which enables the agency to determine whether or not applicants are qualified to lease or purchase lands for recreation or public purposes.

60-Day Notice: On May 19, 2009, the BLM published a 60-day notice (74 FR 23427) requesting comments on the proposed information collection. The comment period ended on July 20, 2009. No comments were received.

Current Action: This proposal is being submitted to extend the expiration date of November 30, 2009.

Type of Review: 3-year extension.

Affected Public: State, Territory, county, and local governments; nonprofit corporations; and nonprofit associations.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits.

Annual Responses: 23.

Annual Burden Hours: 920.

A filing fee of \$100 is associated with each of these information collections. The BLM requests comments on the following subjects:

1. Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper functioning of the BLM, including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. The accuracy of the BLM's estimate of the burden of collecting the

information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. The quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and

4. How to minimize the information collection burden on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other forms of information technology.

Please send comments to the addresses listed under **ADDRESSES**. Please refer to OMB control number 1004-0012 in your correspondence. 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.

Jean Sonneman,

Acting Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. E9-25981 Filed 10-27-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" 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.

The 32 unassociated funerary objects are 1 wooden warrior's helmet (69-30-10/1587); 3 wooden humanoid masks (69-30-10/1604; 69-30-10/1677; and

69-30-10/1678); 1 mosquito frontlet mask (69-30-10/1607); 1 small shaman's spirit mask (69-30-10/1667); 1 wooden box depicting a human figure in bondage (69-30-10/1673); 2 wooden carvings (69-30-10/1674 - 1675); 1 wooden octopus mask (69-30-10/1679); 1 wand with carved eagle head design (69-30-10/1690); 1 shaman's mask (69-30-10/1699); 2 shaman's tools (69-30-10/1719 - 1720); 1 wooden wand (69-30-10/1764); 2 wooden rattles (69-30-10/1779 - 1780); 1 oystercatcher rattle (69-30-10/1785); 1 carved argillite dish (69-30-10/1841); 1 greenstone grinding tool (69-30-10/1842); 1 carved wood and metal pipe (69-30-10/1853); 1 wooden pipe depicting a bird (69-30-10/1867); 1 wooden pipe depicting killer whales (69-30-10/1872); 1 carved wood and metal pipe (69-30-10/1875); 1 wooden and metal pipe in the shape of a frog (69-30-10/1876); 1 wooden pipe carved in shallow relief (69-30-10/1880); 1 ivory carving (69-30-10/1909); 1 ivory charm (69-30-10/1915); 1 gaming piece (69-30-10/1965); 1 shaman's necklace strung with copper wire (69-30-10/1989); 1 carved horn (69-30-10/2037); and 1 wooden figure depicting a brown bear (69-30-10/2039). The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is not in possession of the human remains.

In 1869, the 32 unassociated funerary objects were purchased by the Peabody Museum from Edward G. Fast. The totality of the evidence indicates that these items came from Tlingit territory in the area of southeast Alaska. Edward Fast wrote that he collected all of these items from "that portion of the [Alaskan] territory south of Mount St. Elias" while he was stationed in Sitka, AK, between October 1867 and July 1868. However, additional historical sources indicate that a portion of Fast's collection came from the Russian American Company's museum and was collected by the Russian scholar I.G. Voznesenskii.

Museum documentation, combined with other sources, indicates that the cultural items were likely recovered from grave contexts. These items most likely date to the Historic period, specifically to the 19th century. Anthropological and historic information indicate that the area south of Mount St. Elias in the state of Alaska is within the traditional and historic territory of the Tlingit people. Present-day Tlingit people are represented by Sealaska Corporation, a Native corporation representing Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian peoples within the southeastern part of Alaska.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have

determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 32 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from specific burial sites of Native American individuals. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 objects and the Tlingit, represented by Sealaska Corporation.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before November 27, 2009. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to Sealaska Corporation may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes, Kootznoowoo Inc., Sealaska Corporation, Sitka Tribe of Alaska, and Yakutat Tlingit Tribe.

Dated: October 8, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-25966 Filed 10-27-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA

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 San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA, 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 one fragmented textile (museum No. 1963-5-1) was found in a Yokut cemetery at the south end of Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, CA. The textile is contained in a frame with a note on the back of the frame stating, "Found in May 1935 by Edwin F. Walker in a Yokuts cemetery 25 feet above the shoreline of Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California, and 1,000 feet north of shoreline at outlet of the lake." The textile was received at the San Diego Museum of Man in 1963.

Museum records clearly indicate that the textile was found in a Yokut cemetery. Further information from the back of the frame states, "Found...in square F/70, burial H, Depth 45 - disturbed burial of an adult, elderly, flexed, head to west, fabric wrapped around legs, no other material." There are no known associated human remains in the museum's collection. The Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California provided the museum with territory and language family maps, written ethnographical information about the Yokuts and their inter-relationships with surrounding communities, which covers the territory where the unassociated funerary object was discovered. Based on consultation, the museum was able to determine that the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California has a shared group identity with the unassociated funerary object.

Officials of the San Diego Museum of Man 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 a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the San Diego Museum of Man 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 Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary object should contact Philip Hoog, Archaeology and NAGPRA Coordinator, San Diego Museum of Man, 1350 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101, telephone (619) 239-2001, before

November 27, 2009. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary object to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Museum of Man is responsible for notifying the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 7, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-25965 Filed 10-27-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: South Dakota State Historical Society-Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD

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 of the South Dakota State Historical Society-Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Lawrence County, SD.

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 South Dakota State Historical Society-Archaeological Research Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

In 2007, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were