

Consultation evidence supports the identification of the human remains from the Broadway and Isham Streets site as Munsee and their cultural affiliation with the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Officials of New York University College of Dentistry have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of New York University College of Dentistry 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 Delaware Nation of Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St., New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998–9917, before September 21, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 24, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9–19975 Filed 8–19–09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: The Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI

**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 Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI. The human remains were removed from the vicinity of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, CA.

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 Public Museum's professional staff in consultation with professional staff of the University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA, and with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the vicinity of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, CA. In June 1917, The Public Museum purchased collections from E.H. Crane that contained these individuals. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains consist of the partial crania from two adult individuals and a relatively complete cranium from a third individual. Museum accession records indicate the human remains originated from the Santa Barbara area. There were no associated funerary objects or other records to use as a basis for dating the human remains. It is the expert opinion of Dr. Phil Watson, Anthropologist from the University of California at Santa Barbara, that the human remains are affiliated with the Santa Ynez Tribe of Mission Indians, based on demonstrated cultural continuity for this group in the Santa Barbara area for 6,000 years. Based on the expert opinion and other information supplied by Dr. Watson, as well as tribal consultation evidence, officials of The Public Museum reasonably believe the human remains are Native American and culturally affiliated to the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Officials of The Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of The Public Museum 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 Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Marilyn Merdzinski, Director of Collections and Preservation, The Public Museum, 272 Pearl St. NW., Grand Rapids, MI 49504, telephone (616) 456–3521, before September 21, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Public Museum is responsible for notifying the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9–19979 Filed 8–19–09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis, Davis, 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis, Davis, CA. The human remains were removed from Sonoma County, CA.

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 Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis professional staff in consultation with representatives of the

Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California; Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria, California; Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Guidiville Rancheria of California; Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, California; Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; Lower Lake Rancheria, California; Lytton Rancheria of California; Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Pinoleville Pomo Nation, California; Potter Valley Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; and Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California.

In 1987, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from CA-SON-861 in Sonoma County, CA, under the direction of Dr. D.L. True, Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Davis with permission of the private land owner. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based upon the site characteristics, the human remains described above from Sonoma County are determined to be of Native American ancestry. Although no associated funerary objects accompanied the human remains, the predominance of clam shell disk beads and clam shell disk bead manufacturing tools and debris in the assemblage indicates that CA-SON-861 was occupied primarily during Phase II of the Late Period, or approximately A.D. 1500 to Historic times. Archeological and linguistic evidence indicates that Pomo people have occupied the area since at least Phase I of the Late Period or A.D. 1000. Based on geographical location and age of the archeological deposit, the human remains are most likely culturally affiliated with descendants of the Pomo. The modern-day representatives of the Pomo are the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California; Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville

Rancheria, California; Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Guidiville Rancheria of California; Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, California; Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Lower Lake Rancheria, California; Lytton Rancheria of California; Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Pinoleville Pomo Nation, California; Potter Valley Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; and Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California.

Officials of the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis 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 Big Valley Rancheria, California; Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria, California; Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Guidiville Rancheria of California; Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, California; Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Lower Lake Rancheria, California; Lytton Rancheria of California; Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California;

Pinoleville Pomo Nation, California; Potter Valley Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; and Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Elizabeth Guerra, NAGPRA Coordinator, Department of Anthropology Museum, 330 Young Hall, One Shields Ave., University of California, Davis, CA 95616, telephone (530) 754-6280, before September 21, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Big Valley Rancheria, California; Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria, California; Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Guidiville Rancheria of California; Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, California; Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Lower Lake Rancheria, California; Lytton Rancheria of California; Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Pinoleville Pomo Nation, California; Potter Valley Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; and Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis is responsible for notifying the Big Valley Rancheria, California; Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria, California; Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Guidiville Rancheria of California;

Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, California; Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; Lower Lake Rancheria, California; Lytton Rancheria of California; Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Pinoleville Pomo Nation, California; Potter Valley Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; and Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[LLUT920-09-L13200000-EL000, UTU-87084]

#### Notice of Invitation to Participate in Coal Exploration License, Utah

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

**ACTION:** Notice of invitation to participate in coal exploration license.

**SUMMARY:** All interested parties are hereby invited to participate with Ark Land Company on a pro rata cost sharing basis in its program for the exploration of coal deposits owned by the United States of America. The exploration program is fully described and is being conducted pursuant to an exploration plan approved by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The plan may be modified to accommodate the legitimate exploration needs of persons seeking to participate.

**DATES:** Any party electing to participate in this exploration program must send written notice to the Ark Land Company and the BLM, as provided in the **ADDRESSES** section below, which must be received by September 21, 2009.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the exploration plan and license (serialized under the number of UTU 87084) are available for review during normal business hours in the public room of the BLM State Office,

440 West 200 South, Suite 500, Salt Lake City, Utah. The written notice to participate in the exploration program should be sent to both the BLM, Utah State Office, P.O. Box 45155, Salt Lake City, Utah 84145, and to Mark Bunnell, Senior Geologist, Ark Land Company, c/o Canyon Fuel Co., LLC, Skyline Mines, HC35, Box 380, Helper, Utah 84526.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to section 2(b) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by section 4 of the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, 90 Stat. 1083, 30 U.S.C. 201(b), and to the regulations adopted as 43 CFR part 3410, all interested parties are hereby invited to participate with Ark Land Company on a pro rata cost sharing basis in its program for the exploration of coal deposits owned by the United States of America in the following-described lands in Carbon County, Utah:

T. 12 S., R. 6 E., SLM, Utah

Sec. 26, lots 1-4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Containing 365.72 acres, more or less.

All of the coal in the above-described land consists of unleased Federal coal within the Uinta-Southwestern Utah Known Coal Region. This coal exploration license will be issued by the Bureau of Land Management. This exploration program will obtain coal data to supplement data from adjacent coal development. This notice of invitation to participate was published in *The Sun Advocate*, once each week for two consecutive weeks beginning February 17, 2009 and in the **Federal Register**.

The foregoing is published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to 43 CFR 3410.2-1(c)(1).

**Selma Sierra,**

*State Director.*

[FR Doc. E9-19954 Filed 8-19-09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-DQ-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[LLAZ9120000 L12200000 AL0000 6100.241A0]

#### State of Arizona Resource Advisory Council Meeting

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Arizona Resource Advisory Council Meeting.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Federal Advisory

Committee Act of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Arizona Resource Advisory Council (RAC), will meet on September 17, 2009, at the Four Points By Sheraton located at 10220 North Metro Parkway East in Phoenix from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. Morning agenda items include: BLM State Director's update on statewide issues; update on BLM's Four-Tracks to Solar Energy Development in Arizona, and a presentation on the Restoration Design Energy Project; discussion and approval of the RAC Annual Work Plan modifications pertaining to the BLM Arizona strategies and priorities; update on the Gila Unit Travel Management Plan process; RAC questions on BLM District Managers' Reports; and reports by RAC working groups. A public comment period will be provided at 11:30 a.m. on September 17, 2009, for any interested publics who wish to address the Council on BLM programs and business.

Under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, the RAC has been designated as the RRAC, and has the authority to review all BLM and Forest Service (FS) recreation fee proposals in Arizona. The afternoon meeting agenda on September 17 will include a brief review and discussion of the Recreation Enhancement Act (REA) Working Group Report, and one BLM fee proposal in Arizona. The fee proposal described below was presented at the June 25, RAC meeting. However, it was not voted on because the RAC lacked a quorum.

The BLM Kingman Field Office is proposing to increase fees for use of its recreation facilities beginning October 1, 2009. The fee sites and proposed changes are: (1) Burro Creek Individual Sites (\$10 to \$14), Burro Creek Group Site (\$30 to \$50), Wild Cow Springs Individual Sites (\$5 to \$8), Wild Cow Springs Group Site (\$15 to \$20), and Windy Point Individual Sites (\$4 to \$8). The purpose of the BLM fee increase is to continue maintenance and improve its campground facilities.

Following the BLM proposal, the RRAC will open the meeting to public comments on the fee proposal. After completing their RRAC business, the BLM RAC will reconvene to provide recommendations to the RAC Designated Federal Official on the fee proposal and discuss future RAC meetings and locations.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* August 14, 2009.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Deborah Stevens, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office, One North Central Avenue, Suite 800,