

Environmental Assessment (NEPA #CA-190-07-54) on August 29, 2007. Notification of the proposed action and analysis has been prominently posted in the Hollister Field Office public area and on the Field Office web page during its undertaking.

The 2007 Hollister Resource Management Plan designated non-motorized use on FOPL as "Limited" to designated (i.e. signed and shown on trail maps) routes and trails. This planning decision was preceded by an Emergency Closure in 1996 regarding the same on December 5, 1996 (Volume 61, Number 235). Unauthorized off-trail use has been increasing over the past years and has risen to a point that up to 60 existing geocaches are currently located away from trails on FOPL. Hundreds of recreationists visit geocache sites every week. Geocaching is not only extensively popular in the United States but occurs across the world. Geocaching activities on FOPL have the potential to expose visitors to dangerous munitions and are creating new trails that can cause considerable adverse impacts to soils, vegetation, wildlife, endangered species, and authorized uses on the public lands.

During the closure, informational signs and maps of the emergency closure will be clearly posted at main entry points to all locations affected by this Notice. BLM will contact the northern California Geocacher Approver and explain the problems and strategies and request that they post the following message on all the existing geocaches web-pages. Effective immediately the BLM is currently developing a geocaching policy governing the Fort Ord Public Lands that is protective of the environment and is attentive to public safety. As such, the BLM has instituted an immediate prohibition on the establishment of new geocaches on the FOPL and is evaluating existing caches (such as this one) to determine if there are any immediate issues concerning public safety and the protection of sensitive natural and historic resources. The BLM reminds geocachers that our current regulations prohibit off-trail recreation use at Fort Ord and that public lands are open to non-motorized trail users only from dawn to dusk. The current roads and trails network for non-motorized use can be seen on the web at Google Earth: <http://www.palmconsulting.net/beta/GE1D4.kmz>. If a person wishing to visit the area does not have Google Earth or internet access, maps of the closure area are available at the Hollister Field Office. The geocaching policy that BLM is developing will take into consideration that these lands were

once a former military base and that dangerous munitions and explosives still may reside in public use areas. Visitors that remain on our designated trail systems are not in harm's way from encountering such items. If anything is encountered that appears to be a remnant of former military use of the lands (especially anything metallic) and could be a dangerous munition, please way mark the site location and call the Presidio of Monterey Policy Department at 831-242-7851 or Army munitions expert, Lyle Shurtleff at 831-242-7919. For additional information, feel free to contact Eric Morgan, Fort Ord Manager at 831-394-8314. Thanks for your attention to these matters.

**Penalties:** Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this closure order may be subject to the penalties provided in 43 CFR 8364.1, which include a fine not to exceed \$1,000 and/or imprisonment not to exceed 12 months.

Dated: August 30, 2007.

**Rick Cooper,**

*Field Manager, Hollister Field Office.*

[FR Doc. E7-18450 Filed 9-18-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-40-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[MT-921-07-1320-EL-P; NDM 96918]

#### Notice of Invitation—Coal Exploration License Application NDM 96918

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Members of the public are hereby invited to participate with Dakota Westmoreland Corporation in a program for the exploration of coal deposits owned by the United States of America in lands located in Mercer County, North Dakota, encompassing 640.00 acres.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stephen Van Matre, Mining Engineer, or Connie Schaff, Land Law Examiner, Branch of Solid Minerals (MT-921), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Montana State Office, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana 59101-4669, telephone (406) 896-5082 or (406) 896-5060, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The lands to be explored for coal deposits are described as follows:

T.143N., R.88W., 5th P.M.

14: S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

20: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

22: S $\frac{1}{2}$

Any party electing to participate in this exploration program shall notify, *in writing*, both the State Director, BLM, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana 59101-4669, and Dakota Westmoreland Corporation, P.O. Box 39, Beulah, North Dakota 58523. Such written notice must refer to serial number NDM 96918 and be received no later than 30 calendar days after publication of this Notice in the **Federal Register** or 10 calendar days after the last publication of this Notice in the *Bismarck Tribune* newspaper, whichever is later. This Notice will be published once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks in the *Bismarck Tribune*, Bismarck, North Dakota.

The proposed exploration program is fully described, and will be conducted pursuant to an exploration plan to be approved by the Bureau of Land Management. The exploration plan, as submitted by Dakota Westmoreland Corporation, is available for public inspection at the BLM, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana, during regular business hours (9 a.m. to 4 p.m.), Monday through Friday.

Dated: September 12, 2007.

**Edward L. Hughes,**

*Acting Chief, Branch of Solid Minerals.*

[FR Doc. E7-18437 Filed 9-18-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310--\$-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of Fowler Museum of Cultural History (Fowler Museum at UCLA), University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site 4-LAN-192, Los Angeles 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 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 Fowler Museum at UCLA professional staff in consultation with representatives of Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, California; San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California; Cahuilla Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee, a non-federally recognized Indian group; and Kitanemuk Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

In 1968, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from the Lovejoy Springs site (4-LAN-192) in Los Angeles County, CA, by James Toney during a salvage of a mortuary area being destroyed by development. The collection was accessioned by the University of California, Los Angeles in 1969. No known individuals were identified. The 3,364 associated funerary objects are 1 projectile point, 1 quartz flake, 4 worked bird bone fragments, 2,135 olivella saucer beads, 1,101 olivella spire lopped beads, and 122 olivella beads.

Lovejoy Springs is located within the traditional territory of the Serrano. The artifacts are consistent with others documented as associated with the indigenous inhabitants of the area. The beads and projectile point associated with the burials date to Middle Period Phase 2a (circa 50 B.C. – A.D. 400). The pictograph styles of the area near the burials suggest an association with traditional Serrano linguistic groups. It is reasonably believed by archeologists that Serrano/Takic speakers have continuously occupied the San Bernardino Mountains and the area north of the San Bernardino Mountains since at least 1,000 B.C. Tribal representatives from San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California identified this site as from within the traditional territory of the Serrano people. Descendants of the Serrano are members of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Augustine Band of the Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation, California; Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, California; Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California; Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation, California; Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, California; Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California;

San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California; Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation, California; and Torres Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California.

Officials of the Fowler Museum at UCLA have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Fowler Museum at UCLA also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 3,364 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 Fowler Museum at UCLA 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 associated funerary objects and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Augustine Band of the Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation, California; Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, California; Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California; Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation, California; Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, California; Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California; San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California; Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation, California; and Torres Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Wendy Teeter, Curator of Archaeology, Fowler Museum at UCLA, Box 951549, Los Angeles, CA 90095–1549, telephone (310) 825–1864, before October 19, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Augustine Band of the Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation, California; Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, California; Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California; Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of

the Los Coyotes Reservation, California; Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, California; Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California; San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California; Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation, California; and Torres Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Fowler Museum at UCLA is responsible for notifying the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Augustine Band of the Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation, California; Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, California; Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California; Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation, California; Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, California; Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California; San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California; Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation, California; Torres Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California; Cahuilla Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee, a non-federally recognized Indian group; and Kitanemuk Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 29, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7–18488 Filed 9–18–07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS**

**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 Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS that meet the definitions of “sacred objects” and