

judgment of any kind arising from the past, present, or future acts of omissions of the grantor, its employees, agents, contractor, or lessees, or a third party arising out of, or in connection with, grantor's use and/or occupancy of the deeded real property resulting in: Violations of Federal, State, and local laws and regulations that are now, or in the future, become applicable to the real property; (2) judgments, claims, or demands of any kind assessed against the United States; (3) costs, expenses, or damages of any kind incurred by the United States; (4) releases or threatened release of solid or hazardous waste(s) and/or hazardous substance(s) as defined by the Federal or State environmental laws, off, on, into, or under land, property, and other interest of the United States; (5) other activities by which solid or hazardous substances or wastes, as defined by Federal and State environmental laws are generated, released, restored, used, or otherwise disposed of on the deeded real property, and any cleanup response rendered remedial action, or other actions related in any manner to said solid or hazardous substances or wastes; or (6) natural resource damages as defined by Federal and State law. This covenant shall be construed as running with the deeded real property and may be enforced by the United States in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Pursuant to the requirements established by section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1988, (100 Stat. 1670), notice is hereby given that the above-described parcel has been examined and no evidence was found to indicate that any hazardous substances have been stored for one year or more, nor has any hazardous substances been disposed of or released on the subject property.

No warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is given by the United States as to the title, or the physical condition or potential uses of the parcel of land proposed for sale. Under Boulder County Land Use Code, newly created parcels of less than 35 acres are not legal building lots for which building permits may be issued. The conveyance will not be on a contingency basis. It is the buyer's responsibility to be aware of: (1) All applicable Federal, State, or local government laws, regulation, or policies that may affect the subject parcel or its future uses, and (2) existing or prospective uses of nearby properties. When conveyed out of Federal ownership, the lands will be subject to

any applicable laws, regulations, and policies of the applicable local government for proposed future uses. It will be the responsibility of the purchaser to be aware of those laws, regulations, and policies, and to seek any required local approvals for future uses. Buyers should also make themselves aware of any Federal or State law or regulation that may impact the future use of the property. If the parcel lacks access from a public road or highway it will be conveyed as such, and future access acquisition will be the responsibility of the buyer.

Public Comments

For a period until October 15, 2007, interested parties and the general public may submit in writing any comments concerning the parcel being considered for competitive sale, including notification of any encumbrances or other claims relating to the parcel, to the Royal Gorge Field Manager at the above address. In order to ensure consideration in the environmental analysis of the proposed sale, comments must be in writing and postmarked or delivered within 45 days of the initial date of publication of this notice. Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the BLM Royal Gorge Field Office during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised 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 from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. If you wish to have your name or address withheld from public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state it prominently at the beginning of your comments. Any determination by the BLM to release or withhold the names and/or addresses of those who comment will be made on a case-by-case basis. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. BLM will make available for public review, in their entirety, all comments submitted by businesses or organizations, including comments by individuals in their capacity as an official or representative of an organization or business.

Any adverse comments will be reviewed by the BLM State Director, Colorado, who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action in whole or in

part. In the absence of any adverse comments, this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

Roy L. Masinton,

Royal Gorge Field Manager.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Augusta Museum of History, Augusta, GA

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 Augusta Museum of History, Augusta, GA 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.

At an unknown date, two cultural items were collected from "a grave near Walla Walla, Washington," located in Walla Walla County, WA, by L.W. Stillwell of Deadwood, SD (Catalogue number K-17 and K-19). At an unknown date, the cultural items came into the possession of Chester E. Story of Augusta, GA, and were subsequently purchased by Jouett Davenport, also of Augusta, GA, in January 1932. In April 1963, Mr. Davenport donated the cultural items to the Augusta Museum of History (then the Augusta-Richmond County Museum). The two unassociated funerary objects are one string of glass and shell disc beads, and one string of colored glass beads.

The donor of the collection, Mr. Davenport, told the Augusta Museum that the beads came from a grave near Walla Walla. The two strings of beads are typical personal adornment items that were often buried with the deceased. The beads date to the historic period, placing the grave within the post-European contact era or after trading was established in the area around 1818.

The Pa cxapu band of the Weyiiletpuu (Cayuse) wintered in the area presently known as the City of Walla Walla. The Weyiiletpuu had fishing sites and summer camps along the Walla Walla River. Oral histories identify the area as where the Weyiiletpuu, Imatalamlama, and Waluulapam live, and also identified many burial places of their ancestors within the valley and city limits of Walla Walla. Descendants of the Weyiiletpuu, Imatalamlama, and Waluulapam are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

Officials of the Augusta Museum of History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the two cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Augusta Museum of History 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 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian Tribes that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Misty Tilson, Registrar, Augusta Museum of History, 560 Reynolds St., Augusta, GA 30901, telephone (706) 722-8454, before October 1, 2007. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Augusta Museum of History is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 8, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History, Safety Harbor, FL

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 control of Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History, Safety Harbor, FL. The human remains were removed from Pasco County, FL.

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 Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History professional staff in consultation with representatives of Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations).

In 1925, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a farm near Elfers, Pasco County, FL, by a private land owner. The daughter of the land owner donated the human remains to an unnamed museum in Oldsmar, FL. Subsequently, the human remains were delivered by that museum to the Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History. In 2003, the human remains were found in the Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History's collection. Eight pottery sherds found with the human remains are reasonably believed to be associated funerary objects. No known individual was identified.

Museum records indicate that the human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from "Indian Mound - Feb. 7, 1925, Elfers, Fla." Based on dental morphology, the human remains are believed to be Native American. The associated funerary objects date to the Weeden Island Period (A.D. 200 - 900). The Tocobaga tribe inhabited the central Florida region during the Weeden Island Period. Although most of the Tocobaga perished within 200 years after the arrival of the Spanish explorers in the early part of the 16th century, it is reasonably believed that those that did survive assimilated into what became known as the Seminole and Miccosukee tribes. Historical and archeological evidence establish that Seminole and Miccosukee

people have been residents in central and southern Florida for several hundred years. The Seminole and Miccosukee are represented today by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations).

Officials of the Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History 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 the Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the eight 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 Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History 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 Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations).

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Walter Bowman, Assistant Office Manager, Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History, 329 Bayshore Blvd. South, Safety Harbor, FL 34695, telephone (727) 726-1668, before October 1, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations) may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History is responsible for notifying Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations) that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 8, 2007

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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