

Impact (FONSI) for the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge (Togiak Refuge). In this revised CCP, we describe how we will manage this refuge for the next 15 years.

ADDRESSES: You may view or obtain copies of the revised CCP and FONSI by any of the following methods. You may request a paper copy, a summary, or a CD-ROM containing both.

Agency Web Site: Download a copy of the documents at <http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/planning/togpol.htm>.

E-mail: fw7_togiak_planning@fws.gov.

Mail: Maggi Arend, Planning Team Leader, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, MS 231, Anchorage, AK 99503-6199.

In-Person Viewing or Pickup: Call (907) 786-3393 to make an appointment during regular business hours at the USFWS Regional Office, 1011 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503 or call (907) 883-5312 to make an appointment during regular business hours at Togiak Refuge, 6 Main Street, Dillingham, AK 99576.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Maggi Arend, Planning Team Leader, (907) 786-3393 or fw7_togiak_planning@fws.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

With this notice, we finalize the CCP process for the Togiak Refuge. We started this process with a Notice of Intent in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 25899, May. 13, 1999) and a revised Notice of Intent in the **Federal Register** (71 FR 42116, July 25, 2006). We announced the availability of the draft CCP and EA, and requested comments in a notice of availability in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 54921, Sept. 27, 2007).

Togiak Refuge is located 400 miles west of Anchorage, Alaska. The Refuge is bordered to the south by Bristol Bay, to the west by Kuskokwim Bay, to the north by Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge and to the east by Wood-Tikchik State Park. Of the 4.7 million acres within the boundary, 4.2 million acres is under management by the Service, including the 2.3 million-acre Togiak Wilderness. Three major watersheds, the Kanketok, Goodnews, and Togiak rivers, provide abundant fish habitat within the Refuge, where more than 1 million salmon come to spawn each year. The Refuge also includes coastal areas varying from sandy beaches to steep rocky cliffs, including rare protected haul outs for Pacific Walrus.

We announce our decision and the availability of the FONSI for the revised CCP for the Togiak Refuge in accordance with National Environmental Policy Act

(NEPA) (40 CFR 1506.6(b)) requirements. We completed a thorough analysis of impacts on the human environment in the EA that accompanied the draft revised CCP.

The CCP will guide us in managing and administering the Togiak Refuge for the next 15 years. The revised CCP is Alternative 1, the preferred alternative in the draft CCP, developed in response to public scoping comments.

Background

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2371; ANILCA) and the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee) require us to develop a CCP for each Alaska refuge. The purpose for developing a CCP is to provide refuge managers with a 15-year plan for achieving refuge purposes and contributing toward the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System, consistent with sound principles of fish and wildlife management, conservation, legal mandates, and our policies. We will review and update the CCP at least every 15 years in accordance with national policy and ANILCA.

ANILCA requires us to designate areas according to their respective resources and values and to specify programs and uses within the areas designated. To meet this requirement, the Alaska Region established management categories for refuges including Wilderness, Minimal, Moderate, Intensive, and Wild River management. In the past, additional categories, including Cooperative Management were also included but are no longer used. For each management category we identified appropriate activities, public uses, commercial uses, and facilities. This revision reclassifies Cooperative Management lands as Minimal Management. Only Minimal and Wilderness management categories are applied to Togiak Refuge.

Draft CCP Alternatives

The Draft Plan identified one significant planning issue, the effect of management on activities and uses within the Togiak Refuge. Two alternatives were considered in the environmental assessment. Alternative 1, the Proposed Action, includes implementation of updated management guidelines, converting lands in Cooperative Management into Minimal Management, and adds Refuge goals and objectives. Alternative 2, Current Management, would continue to implement current management as outlined in the 1987 Comprehensive Plan, including the use of the

Cooperative Management category. The Refuge would not have a clearly stated vision statement, goals and objectives to guide management.

Comments on the Draft CCP

Comments on the draft CCP/EA for Togiak Refuge were solicited by the Service from October 3, 2007, through January 18, 2008. During the public review and comment period the Service held public meetings in Anchorage, Dillingham, Quinhagak, Goodnews Bay, and Togiak, Alaska. The planning team reviewed, analyzed, and summarized all comments received at the public meetings and in writing.

Selected Alternative—Alternative 1

Two alternatives were considered in the environmental assessment. Alternative 1, the Proposed Action, encompasses policy development, changes, and clarifications made in the years since the implementation of the original Comprehensive Plan in 1987. It also converts lands in Cooperative Management into Minimal Management, and adds a Refuge vision statement, goals and objectives.

Dated: September 18, 2009.

Gary Edwards,

Acting Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

[FR Doc. E9-23029 Filed 9-23-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLWY-957400-09-L14200000-BJ0000]

Notice of Filing of Plats of Survey, Wyoming

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Filing of Plats of Survey, Wyoming.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has filed the plats of survey of the lands described below in the BLM Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming, on the dates indicated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management, 5353 Yellowstone Road, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These surveys were executed at the request of the Bureau of Land Management, and are necessary for the management of resources. The lands surveyed are:

The supplemental plat representing the segregation of Tract 54 from Tract 52

in Section 24, Township 41 North, Range 117 West, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, was accepted May 13, 2009.

The plat representing the entire record of the corrective dependent resurvey of the subdivision of section 4, Township 12 North, Range 60 West, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 806, was accepted June 29, 2009.

The supplemental plat showing corrected lotting and acreage based on the plat approved March 4, 1993, Township 49 North, Range 78 West, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, was accepted June 29, 2009.

The plat representing the entire record of the dependent resurvey of portions of the subdivisional lines, Tract 37 and subdivision of Section 10, designed to restore the corners in their true original locations according to the best available evidence, Township 18 North, Range 99 West, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 690, was accepted July 7, 2009.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the Fourth Standard Parallel North, through Ranges 82 and 83 West, a portion of the south and east boundaries, a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of certain sections, Township 16 North, Range 83 West, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 681, was accepted September 8, 2009.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the Fourth Standard Parallel North, through Ranges 81 and 82 West, a portion of the south and east boundaries, a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of certain sections, Township 16 North, Range 82 West, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 682, was accepted September 8, 2009.

The plat and field notes representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines and the subdivision of section 14, Township 51 North, Range 93 West, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 786, was accepted September 8, 2009.

Copies of the preceding described plats and field notes are available to the public at a cost of \$1.10 per page.

Dated: September 18, 2009.

John P. Lee,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Division of Support Services.

[FR Doc. E9-23030 Filed 9-23-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: The Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO; Correction

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 under the control of The Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Canyon de Chelly, Apache County, AZ.

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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and associated funerary objects in a Notice of Inventory Completion previously published in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 19920, April 14, 2004), and replaces it in its entirety with the following:

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by The Colorado College professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

In 1897–1898, human remains representing 11 individuals were removed from a cliff ruin in Chinlee Canon (a.k.a. Canyon de Chelly),

Apache County, AZ, under the auspices of the C.B. Lang Expedition of 1897–1898. Prior to 1900, General William Jackson Palmer acquired what became known as the Lang-Bixby Collection, which he subsequently transferred to The Colorado College. After the museum was disbanded, the human remains were transferred to the College's Anthropology Department. The associated funerary objects that were not in direct contact with the human remains were transferred to the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center (CSFAC) (formerly the Taylor Museum). A permanent loan agreement with the CSFAC is dated 1986. The six associated funerary objects are a cotton robe or blanket, which may also include feathers, that encases the human remains of a naturally mummified infant; two fragments of cotton cloth believed to have been a part of the robe or blanket; a yucca basket; a piece of bark; and one lot of cotton fabric identified at the time of collection as resembling a lamp wick; all of the funerary objects are associated with the human remains of a naturally mummified infant.

A physical anthropological assessment of the human remains resulted in a determination that the human remains are ancestral Puebloan based on the type of cranial deformation. This determination is supported by the funerary objects associated with one of the individuals, as well as the provenience.

In 1897–1898, human remains representing two individuals were removed from Chinlee Canon (a.k.a. Canyon de Chelly), Apache County, AZ, under the auspices of the C.B. Lang Expedition of 1897–1898. Prior to 1900, General William Jackson Palmer acquired what became known as the Lang-Bixby Collection, which he subsequently transferred to The Colorado College. After the museum was disbanded, the human remains were transferred to the College's Anthropology Department. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Canyon de Chelly, which is also known as Chinlee Canon, was a site of ancestral Puebloan occupation. Currently, the site is within the Navajo Indian Reservation. The Colorado College has determined that the lands from which the human remains and associated funerary objects were collected were not Federal lands at the time of collection.

A relationship of shared group identity can reasonably be traced between ancestral Puebloan and modern Puebloan peoples based on oral