

Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR).

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Reclamation is reopening the comment period for the Draft EIS/EIR to December 31, 2009. The notice of availability of the Draft EIS/EIR was published in the **Federal Register** on August 17, 2009 (74 FR 41453). The public review period ended on Friday October 16, 2009.

DATES: Written comments on the Draft EIS/EIR will be accepted on or before December 31, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments on the Draft EIS/EIR to Ms. Elizabeth Dyer, Bureau of Reclamation, 7794 Folsom Dam Road, Folsom, California 95630. Copies of the Draft EIS/EIR may be requested from Ms. Dyer at the above address, or by calling 916-989-7256. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for locations where copies of the Draft EIS/EIR are available for public inspection. The Draft EIR/EIS is also available from the following Web site: http://www.usbr.gov/mp/nepa/nepa_projdetails.cfm?Project_ID=26.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Dyer, Natural Resources Specialist, Reclamation, at 916-989-7256, elizabethdyer@usbr.gov; or Tracey Eden-Bishop, Water Resources Engineer, El Dorado County Water Agency, 530-621-5392, tracey.eden-bishop@edc.gov.us.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The focus of the Draft EIS/EIR is to evaluate the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the new Central Valley Project (CVP) water service contract authorized under Public Law 101-514. At the project-level, the EIS/EIR addresses the potential hydrologic changes to the American River basin and the CVP/State Water Project including the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. At the programmatic level, the EIS/EIR addresses potential long-term effects and indirect effects of this new water contract within the context of existing policies, infrastructure, public services, and population demographics as supported by the El Dorado County General Plan and EIR. Since no new facilities or infrastructure are part of this new CVP water contracting action, no direct impacts of this new water contract are included in the analysis.

Copies of the Draft EIS/EIR are available for public inspection and review at the following locations:

- Bureau of Reclamation, Denver Office Library, Building 67, Room 167, Denver Federal Center, 6th and Kipling, Denver, CO 80225; *telephone:* 303-445-2072.

- Bureau of Reclamation, Office of Public Affairs, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825-1898; *telephone:* 916-978-5100.

- Natural Resources Library, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW., Main Interior Building, Washington, DC 20240-0001.

- Bureau of Reclamation, Central California Area Office, 7794 Folsom Dam Road, Folsom, CA 95630.

- El Dorado County Water Agency, 3932 Ponderosa Road, Suite 200, Shingle Springs, CA 95682.

- Georgetown Branch Library, 6680 Orleans Street, P.O. Box 55, Georgetown, CA 95634.

Before including your name, 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.

Dated: November 2, 2009.

Pablo R. Arroyave,

Deputy Regional Director, Mid-Pacific Region.

[FR Doc. E9-27285 Filed 11-12-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MN-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: The Oregon Historical Society, Portland, OR

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 control of The Oregon Historical Society (Society), Portland, OR, 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 object is a Jefferson Peace Medal, dated 1801 (#84-84) (the “Medal”). It is 5.5 cm in diameter and constructed of

two pieces of silver fastened together with a collar. On the obverse is a likeness of President Thomas Jefferson with the legend, “Th. Jefferson President of the U.S. A.D. 1801”. On the reverse are clasped hands, a crossed tomahawk and peace pipe, and the words “Peace and Friendship”. The Medal has a hole and crack running vertically across the face, affecting both sides.

The Medal was given by Major Edwin McNeill to Winslow B. Ayer. Ayer was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Society on December 31, 1898, and presented the Medal to the Society on June 17, 1899. The Society accepted the Medal and recorded the donation (Himes, circa 1910). The Society adopted an intact version of the verso design of the Jefferson Peace Medal series as the Society’s corporate seal.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon, has made a claim for the Medal under NAGPRA, stating their belief that the Medal is an unassociated funerary object from a grave located on an island in the Columbia River, at or near the mouth of the Walla Walla River. Available information concerning the original provenience of the Medal is limited and conflicting. One early account states that the Medal was found on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation (OHS Proceedings, 1899). This account makes no reference to the specific location of the discovery beyond the Nez Perce Indian Reservation or the identity of the person who collected it. Another later, more detailed account indicates that the Medal was found on an island in the Columbia River near Wallula, WA. This account does not identify a specific island, and makes no mention of any graves in the area. Representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation have stated that various documented accounts demonstrate that islands in the Columbia River were used for burials.

Available information indicates that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark presented Jefferson Peace Medals to major and minor chiefs along their overland journey to the Pacific Coast. Lewis and Clark both mentioned in their journals that at least four medals of the same dimensions as the Society’s Medal were given in friendship to the local tribes in the vicinity of present-day Wallula, WA, during their expedition between October 15 and October 20, 1805, and during the return voyage between April 27 and April 30, 1806. One such medal was presented to a Walla Walla chief named Yelleppit or Yelépt on October 19, 1805, while Lewis

and Clark were at their camp at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, on the Columbia River. Since one account indicates that the Medal was found on an island in the Columbia River in the vicinity of present-day Wallula, WA, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation has stated that various islands in the Columbia River were used as burial sites by the Walla Walla, the Medal could have been interred with the body of Chief Yelépt or another unnamed Chief of the Walla Walla Tribe. Therefore, the Medal may be an unassociated funerary object. No other tribal group in the region has expressed an interest in obtaining this Medal. The Society has determined that it would be appropriate to transfer possession of the Medal to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Based on the recorded discovery site and consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, officials of the Oregon Historical Society reasonably believe that the Medal is an unassociated funerary object, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B). Officials of the Oregon Historical Society 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 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes that the Medal is a cultural item affiliated with that Tribe should contact Marsha Takayanagi Matthews, Director of Museum Collections, The Oregon Historical Society, 1200 S.W. Park Ave., Portland, OR 97205-2483, telephone (503) 306-5200, before December 14, 2009. Repatriation of the Medal to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Society is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; and the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 22, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-27235 Filed 11-12-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
Riverside Metropolitan Museum,
Riverside, 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 and control of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Riverside, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Sacramento 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 the Riverside Metropolitan Museum professional staff in consultation with the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California (formerly the Sheep Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California); Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-wuk Indians of California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Rancheria of Me-wuk Indians of California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California; and United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California.

In 1933, human remains representing a minimum of 27 individuals were removed from the Augustine Mound, in the Cosumnes River area, south of Elk Grove, Sacramento County, CA, during excavations by Dr. Paul Walker in association with the Sacramento City College. Walker's widow, Bessie Walker, donated the human remains to the Riverside Metropolitan Museum in 1959. No known individuals were identified. The 29 associated funerary objects are 1 lot of glass beads, 1 lot of stone and bone objects, 3 antler flaking tools, 1 deer scapula saw, 1 bone scraper, 1 bone fish hook, 4 bone awls, 4 bone earlobe tubes, 1 steatite awl

fragment, 1 stone polisher, 1 lot of clay objects, 1 stone pestle, 2 projectile points, 2 obsidian tools, 1 lot of obsidian lithics, 1 lot of shell pieces, 1 lot of shell beads, 1 lot of carbonized textiles, and 1 brass button.

Traditionally, the Plains Miwok occupied an area that included the lower reaches of the Mokelumne and Cosumnes Rivers, and both banks of the Sacramento River from Rio Vista to Freeport (*Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, 1978), which includes the Augustine Mound. The Plains Miwok are represented today by the Buena Vista Band of Me-Wuk Indians and the Ione Band of Miwok Indians. Consultation evidence provided by the Ione Band of Miwok links them prehistorically to the Slough House, Cosumnes River area. Moreover, many Base Roll Members of the Ione Band of Miwok served as informants for the Augustine Mound site. The Camellia Cemetery on Jackson Highway 16, where the human remains and associated funerary objects will be repatriated, is six miles from Slough House, where the human remains and associated funerary objects originated. Based on ethnography and consultation with the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California, it has been determined that Slough House in the Cosumnes River area, south of Elk Grove, CA, is within the historically documented territory of the Plains Miwok.

Officials of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 27 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 29 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. Officials of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum 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 Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-wuk Indians of California and the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California. Lastly, officials of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum have determined that there is a preponderance of the evidence in favor of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California's claim.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and