

Target shooting is not allowed.

Hunting is not allowed without a special recreation use permit issued by the BLM.

Camping is not allowed.

Riding horses, mountain bikes, and other non-motorized conveyances is allowed only on designated trails.

*The following rules apply to the Ione Manzanita ACEC:*

The Ione Manzanita ACEC is closed to all public entry, unless written permission from the BLM has been obtained, to prevent the spread of the plant disease *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

*The following rules apply to the Red Hills ACEC:*

Camping is not allowed.

Target shooting is not allowed.

Riding horses, mountain bikes, and other non-motorized conveyances is allowed only on designated trails.

*The following rules apply to the Merced River Special Recreation Management Area:*

Camping is not allowed on the south side of the Merced River (within one quarter mile of each side of the river), unless written permission from the BLM has been obtained.

#### Exceptions for Official Use

Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers, government employees, and BLM volunteers are exempt from these supplementary rules in the course of their official duties. Limitations on the use of motorized vehicles do not apply to emergency vehicles, fire suppression and rescue vehicles, and other vehicles performing official duties, or as approved by an authorized officer of the BLM.

#### Section 3 Penalties

Any person who violates any of these interim final supplementary rules may be tried before a United States Magistrate and fined no more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for no more than 12 months, or both. 43 U.S.C. 1733(a); 43 CFR 8360.0-7; 43 CFR 2932.57(b). Such violations may also be subject to the enhanced fines provided for by 18 U.S.C. 3571. You may also be subject to civil action for unauthorized use of the public lands, violations of special recreation permit terms, conditions, or stipulations, or for uses beyond those allowed by the permit. (43 CFR 2932.57(b)(2)).

**James Wesley Abbott,**

*Acting State Director, California State Office.*

[FR Doc. 2010-11464 Filed 5-12-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-40-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[LLAKF03000.L12200000.DU0000]

#### Notice of Intent To Prepare an Amendment to the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula Resource Management Plan for the Squirrel River Special Recreation Management Area, Alaska

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Intent.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Central Yukon Field Office intends to amend the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula Resource Management Plan (KSP/RMP) to address the Squirrel River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), located 30 miles northwest of Kotzebue, Alaska. The area was identified as an SRMA in the KSP/RMP. Some recreation decisions that will be addressed in the SRMA are land use plan-level decisions requiring a land use plan amendment. The amendment will include an associated environmental assessment (EA). This notice announces the beginning of the scoping period to solicit public comments and identify issues.

**DATES:** Scoping input may be submitted in writing until 30 days after the date of publication of this notice, or 15 days after the last public meeting, whichever is later. Public scoping meetings will be held in Kiana, Noorvik, Kotzebue, Fairbanks, and Anchorage. Meeting dates, times and locations will be announced through local news media outlets and on the BLM-Alaska Web site <http://www.blm.gov/ak/> at least 15 days prior to the meeting. The BLM will provide additional opportunities for public comment after preparation of the proposed land use plan amendment and EA.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *E-mail:*

*AK\_CYFO\_GeneralDelivery@blm.gov.*

- *Fax:* (907) 474-2282.

- *Mail:* BLM Central Yukon Field Office, Attention—KSP/RMP Amendment, 1150 University Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-3844.

Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined at the BLM Fairbanks District Office, 1150 University Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska, or on the Web site <http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/planning.html>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For information and/or to have your name

added to the mailing list, please use the e-mail address:

*AK\_CYFO\_GeneralDelivery@blm.gov.*

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The BLM-administered Squirrel River SRMA is located in western Alaska, approximately 30 miles northwest of Kotzebue, Alaska. The Squirrel River SRMA encompasses approximately 683,000 acres of public land managed by the BLM. The Record of Decision for the KSP/RMP signed in September 2008 specified that an activity plan for the Squirrel River SRMA would be completed by September 2011. To complete the activity plan, the BLM will establish recreation management zones (RMZs) and identify the associated land use plan-level decisions. Since the KSP/RMP did not identify the RMZs and the associated RMZ decisions, an amendment to the RMP is necessary.

The EA will analyze the impacts of land use plan-level and implementation plan-level decisions proposed for the Squirrel River SRMA. These decisions will focus on determining proper use levels, visitor numbers, recreation administration, and travel management. This amendment and associated EA will meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA), and the BLM policies. The BLM will work collaboratively with interested parties to identify the issues to be addressed by this planning effort.

*The preliminary issues and opportunities to be addressed include:*

- What are the effects of the recreation and travel management decisions on subsistence hunting, commercially-guided hunting, and general hunting?
- What are the effects of the recreation and travel management decisions on moose and caribou populations?
- What are the effects of the recreation and travel management decisions on access to inholdings?
- What are the effects of the recreation and travel management decisions on the local and regional economy?

*The following preliminary criteria will help guide the amendment/EA process:*

1. Opportunities for public participation will be encouraged throughout the RMP amendment process;
2. Valid existing rights will be recognized and protected;
3. Subsistence uses will be considered and adverse impacts minimized in accordance with Title VIII of ANILCA;

4. BLM will work cooperatively with State and Federal agencies, Native corporations, Tribes, municipal governments, interested groups, and individuals;

5. Decisions reached in this amendment will consider and adhere to Alaska Department of Fish and Game objectives to the extent that they are consistent with Title VIII of ANILCA;

6. This plan amendment will conform to the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1, as well as FLPMA, NEPA, ANILCA, and other applicable laws and policies;

7. The amendment will be consistent with the Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards;

8. Route designations for off-highway vehicles for public lands within the Squirrel River SRMA will be completed in accordance with the regulations at 43 CFR 8342;

9. Recreation and travel management decisions related to the Squirrel River SRMA will follow guidance in the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook. All other decisions made in the KSP/RMP will remain in effect;

10. The plan will address only the BLM managed lands within the Squirrel River SRMA; and

11. The BLM will incorporate Environmental Justice (EJ) considerations into this amendment, to adequately respond to the EJ identified issues faced by minority populations, low income communities, and Tribes living near the planning area and using public land resources.

The purpose of the public scoping process is to identify relevant issues and planning criteria that will guide the planning process and influence the scope of the analysis and EA alternatives. You may submit comments on issues and planning criteria in writing to the BLM at public scoping meetings or by the methods listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above. Before including your 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 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.

**Julia Dougan,**

*Acting BLM-Alaska State Director.*

[FR Doc. 2010-11457 Filed 5-12-10; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, Madison, WI

**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 the Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division (aka State Historical Society of Wisconsin), Madison, WI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Fond du Lac County, WI.

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.

An assessment of the human remains was made by the Wisconsin Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

In 1926, human remains were removed from a grave near Luco Creek (47-FD-0242), Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County, WI, during sewer construction. Workers encountered three skeletons with associated funerary objects. On September 23, 1926, one cranium and some of the associated funerary objects were brought to the Wisconsin Historical Society. A small glazed ceramic perfume bottle was sent to the Milwaukee Public Museum at about the same time. The workers retained custody of a pipe, beads, and two silver crosses, but discarded the other skeletal material at the time of discovery. (see Wisconsin Historical Society accession file 1926.84 and the Archaeological Sites Inventory). No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are one trade sheet silver headdress and a fragment of woven cloth.

Trade silver first appeared in the United States circa A.D. 1760. What is referred to as German trade silver (an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel) was not introduced until A.D. 1830. The

sheet silver headdress has been identified as German trade silver, thereby dating the burial to post A.D. 1830. Based on cranial morphology, the human remains are determined to represent an adult male of mixed Native American and Caucasian ethnicity. Oral history and historical records, indicate the Luco Creek site is located across the creek from an historic Winnebago village, which was located at Taycheedah. (1857, Augustin Grignon, *Wisconsin Historical Collections* 3: 264, 288). This places the site within the historic territory of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Furthermore, the dates of occupation of the site are consistent with the time-period in which the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska inhabited the area.

Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the two objects described above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near the human remains at the time of death or later during the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society 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 Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and/or associated funerary objects should contact Jennifer L. Kolb at the Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 N. Carroll St., Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, before June 14, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Wisconsin Historical Society is responsible for notifying the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 28, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-11347 Filed 5-12-10; 8:45 am]

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