

was excavated under Georgia Department of Transportation contracts, RR-0001(001) and F-117-1(11), as part of the construction of the Bobby Jones Expressway in Augusta, GA. The earlier excavations recovered associated funerary objects from two possible cremations, although the human remains were not removed and are not found in the collection. These funerary objects are in the possession of the University of Georgia. In 1991, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals and associated funerary objects were removed, and are in possession of the University of West Georgia. No known individuals were identified. The 30 associated funerary objects are 4 quartz debitage, 13 chert debitage, 3 metavolcanic debitage, 8 fiber/sand/grit tempered sherds, 1 chert projectile point, and 1 raw material.

The human remains from the Lover's Lane Site (9RI86) are believed to be associated with the Late Archaic based on the analysis of the associated funerary objects. The associated funerary objects include recognized Late Archaic ceramics and projectile points. In addition, cremations are a recognized Archaic burial practice in the Tennessee River Valley, but otherwise unknown in the Southeast. In the Northeast, however, Late Archaic cremations are slightly more common and date to roughly 4200–2985 B.P. or 2250–1035 B.C. Given this evidence, the human remains are likely prehistoric Native American.

Officials of the Georgia Department of Transportation have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Georgia Department of Transportation also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 30 associated funerary 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 Georgia Department of Transportation have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In July 2009, the Georgia Department of

Transportation requested that the Review Committee recommend the disposition of the culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains and associated funerary objects to the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, as the human remains were found within the tribe's aboriginal and historical territory. The Review Committee considered the proposal at its October 30–31, 2009, meeting and recommended disposition of the culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains and associated funerary objects to the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

The Secretary of the Interior agreed with the Review Committee's recommendation. A March 4, 2010, letter from the Designated Federal Official, writing on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted the authorization for the Georgia Department of Transportation to effect disposition of the physical remains of the culturally unidentifiable human remains to the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement. In the same letter, the Secretary recommended the transfer of the associated funerary objects to the Indian tribe listed above to the extent allowed by Federal, state, or local law.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Eric Anthony Duff, Cultural Resources Section Chief, Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services—16th Floor, One Georgia Center, 600 West Peachtree St. NW, Atlanta, GA 30308, telephone (404) 631-1071, before August 18, 2010. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Georgia Department of Transportation is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Catawba Indian Nation; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Micosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma;

Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations); Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2010

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010-17481 Filed 7-16-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

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 in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, (aka State Historical Society of Wisconsin), Museum Division, Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from Furnas County, NE.

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. 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 Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a grave near Cambridge, Furnas County, NE. In 1911, the skull was donated to the Wisconsin Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Analysis performed by staff at the Wisconsin Historical Society determined that the remains represent one individual of Native American ancestry. According to historical records, the Pawnee traditionally inhabited the central-eastern region of

Nebraska until their removal to their present-day reservation in Oklahoma in 1875. The Kitkahahki or Republican band of the Pawnee lived in villages along the Republican River. Cambridge, NE, is also located along the Republican River. Historical records also suggest that the Pawnee inhabited this region to the exclusion of other tribes.

Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, 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, Museum Division, 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 Native American human remains and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Jennifer L. Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 N. Carroll St., Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, before August 18, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, is responsible for notifying the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2010.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010-17475 Filed 7-16-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[WY-920-1430-ET; WYW 162499]

Public Land Order No. 7744; Withdrawal of National Forest System Land for Inyan Kara Area; WY

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public Land Order.

SUMMARY: This order withdraws 1,278.09 acres of National Forest System land from location and entry under the United States mining laws for a period of 20 years on behalf of the United States Forest Service to protect the Inyan Kara area of the Black Hills National Forest in Crook County, Wyoming. The land has been and will

remain open to mineral leasing and to all other forms of disposition which may by law be made of National Forest System land.

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 19, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Janelle Wrigley, BLM Wyoming State Office, 5353 N. Yellowstone Road, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003, 307-775-6257.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Forest Service will manage the land to protect and preserve the significant historic and prehistoric Native American cultural and archeological sites known as the Inyan Kara area within the Black Hills National Forest. The land will also be managed for its unusual scenic and geological characteristics.

Order

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714, it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described National Forest System land is hereby withdrawn from location and entry under the United States mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, but not from the mineral leasing laws or other forms of disposition which may by law be made of National Forest System land, to protect the Inyan Kara area of the Black Hills National Forest:

Sixth Principal Meridian

- T. 49 N., R. 62 W.,
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 30, lots 1 and 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 49 N., R. 63 W.,
Sec. 24, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 25, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

The area described contains 1,278.09 acres, more or less, in Crook County.

2. The withdrawal made by this order does not alter the applicability of those public land laws governing the use of National Forest System land other than the mining laws (30 U.S.C. Ch. 2).

3. This withdrawal will expire 20 years from the effective date of this order unless, as a result of a review conducted before the expiration date pursuant to Section 204(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714(f), the Secretary determines that the withdrawal shall be extended.

Dated: June 30, 2010.

Wilma A. Lewis,

Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 2010-17528 Filed 7-16-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R4-ES-2010-N021; 40120-1113-IBWP-C2]

Recovery Plan for the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*)

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of the Final Recovery Plan for the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*). This final recovery plan includes criteria and measures that should be taken in order to begin to effectively recover the species to the point where delisting is warranted under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act).

ADDRESSES: Copies of the draft recovery plan are available by request from the Lafayette Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 646 Cajundome Boulevard, Suite 400, Lafayette, LA 70506, or by download from our recovery plan Web site at <http://endangered.fws.gov/recovery/index.html#plans>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Deborah Fuller, at the above address or telephone (337) 291-3100.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Restoring listed animals and plants to the point where they are again secure, self-sustaining components of their ecosystems is a primary goal of our threatened and endangered species program. To help guide the recovery effort, we prepare recovery plans for listed species native to the United States, pursuant to section 4(f) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Recovery plans describe actions that may be necessary for conservation of the species, establish criteria for reclassification from endangered to threatened status or removal from the list of threatened and endangered species, and estimate the time and cost for implementing the needed recovery measures.

Prior to European settlement, the ivory-billed woodpecker appeared to be