

Heads of Federal Agencies: Cooperating Agencies in Implementing the Procedural Requirements of the NEPA. A copy of this document is available at <http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/regs/cooperating/cooperatingagenciesmemorandum.html> and <http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/regs/cooperating/cooperatingagencymemofactors.html>.

The BOEMRE, as the lead agency, will not provide financial assistance to cooperating agencies. Even if an organization is not a cooperating agency, opportunities will exist to provide information and comments to BOEMRE during the normal public input phases of the NEPA/EIS process. If further information about cooperating agency status is needed, please contact Mr. Gary Goeke at (504) 736-3233.

### 5. Comments

Public meetings will be held in locations near these areas in to mid November 2010. The meetings are being planned for, but not necessarily limited to:

- Tuesday, November 16, 2010, New Orleans, Louisiana, Hilton New Orleans Airport, 901 Airline Drive Kenner, Louisiana 70062, 1 p.m. CST.
- Wednesday, November 17, 2010, Houston, Texas, Houston Airport Marriott at George Bush Intercontinental, 18700 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77032, 1 p.m. CST.
- Thursday, November 18, 2010, Mobile, Alabama, The Battle House Renaissance Mobile Hotel and Spa, 26 North Royal Street, Mobile, Alabama 36602 1 p.m. CST.

These scoping meetings may also accept comments on the EIS being prepared for the Proposed 2012–2017 5-Year OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program and the EIS addressing proposed lease sales in the Central and Western GOM in the 2012–2017 OCS Program. The BOEMRE will use and coordinate the NEPA commenting process to satisfy the public involvement process for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f) as provided for in 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3).

Federal, State, local government agencies, and other interested parties are requested to send their written comments on the scope of the SEIS, significant issues that should be addressed, and alternatives that should be considered in one of the following ways:

1. Electronically to the BOEMRE e-mail address:

[GOMRSEIS@BOEMRE.GOV](mailto:GOMRSEIS@BOEMRE.GOV).

2. In written form, delivered by hand or by mail, enclosed in an envelope

labeled “SEIS Comments” to the Regional Supervisor, Leasing and Environment (MS 5410), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, 1201 Elmwood Park Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana 70123–2394.

Comments should be submitted no later than January 3, 2011.

Dated: November 10, 2010.

**L. Renee Orr,**

*Acting Associate Director for Offshore Energy and Minerals Management.*

[FR Doc. 2010–28868 Filed 11–10–10; 4:15 pm]

**BILLING CODE 4310–MR–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

**[LLUT920–09–L13300000–EN000, UTU–XXXX]**

### Notice of Expansion of the Lisbon Valley Known Potash Leasing Area, Utah

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Potash is a trade name for potassium bearing minerals used mainly for fertilizer. Potash and certain other non-energy solid minerals found on Federal lands may be leased for development in either of two ways: (1) If it is unknown whether an area contains valuable potash deposits, an interested party may obtain a prospecting permit, which grants it the exclusive right to explore for potash, and, if a valuable deposit is found, that party may qualify for a noncompetitive lease; or (2) If the BLM has access to information which shows that valuable deposits of potash exist in an area, the area may be classified and designated a Known Potash Leasing Area (KPLA), where prospecting permits may not be issued, and any leasing must be done on a competitive basis.

In 1960, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) established the Lisbon Valley KPLA, based on mineral land classification standards established in 1957. In 1983, under Secretarial Order 3087, the authority to designate KPLAs was transferred to the BLM. Recent advances in drilling technology have provided the capability to extract deep potash deposits using dissolution. Based on this new technology, the BLM approved new mineral land classification standards for the Utah portion of the Paradox Basin geologic province, which includes Lisbon Valley in 2009. The BLM Utah State Office used the new standards and the analysis

of available drilling information to determine that the Lisbon Valley KPLA should be expanded to include deep solution-mineable potash deposits. Additional information regarding this KPLA expansion, including maps and the Potash Master Title Plats, are available in the Public Room of the BLM Utah State Office and at the following Web site: [http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/prog/more/Land\\_Records.html](http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/prog/more/Land_Records.html). The lands included in the Lisbon Valley KPLA expansion, located in San Juan County, Utah, are described as follows:

### Salt Lake Base Meridian, Utah

- T. 29 S., R. 24 E.,  
 Sec. 29, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 30, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 31, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 32, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and  
 Sec. 33, E $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Containing 1,200.00 acres.
- T. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  S., R. 24 E.,  
 Sec. 27, lots 2–4;  
 Sec. 28, lots 1–4;  
 Sec. 29, lots 1–4;  
 Sec. 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 33, all; and  
 Sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Containing 1,980.68 acres.
- T. 30 S., R. 24 E.,  
 Sec. 2, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 3, all;  
 Sec. 4, all;  
 Sec. 5, lots 1, 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 8, E $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 9, all;  
 Sec. 10, all;  
 Sec. 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 13, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 14, all;  
 Sec. 15, all;  
 Sec. 16, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 17, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 21, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 22, all;  
 Sec. 23, all;  
 Sec. 24, W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 25, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 26, all;  
 Sec. 27, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 28, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 35, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and  
 Sec. 36, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Containing 10,997.82 acres.
- T. 31 S., R. 24 E.,  
 Sec. 1, lots 1–3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Containing 253.75 acres.
- T. 30 S., R. 25 E.,  
 Sec. 30, lots 2–4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 31, all;  
 Sec. 32, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 33, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Sec. 34, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  
 Sec. 35, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Containing 2,517.75 acres.
- T. 31 S., R. 25 E.,  
 Sec. 2, lots 3, 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 Sec. 3, lots 1–4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 4, all;  
 Sec. 5, all; and  
 Sec. 6, lots 1–6, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼,  
 NE¼SW¼, SE¼.

Containing 2,495.23 acres.

Containing an aggregate acreage of:  
 19,445.23.

**DATES:** This mineral land classification will become effective upon date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** Inquiries should be sent to the State Director (UT–923), Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, 440 West 200 South, Suite 500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Competitive leasing within the KPLA will be initiated based on expressions of interest. Any competitive leases issued will be subject to the oil and gas leasing stipulations contained in the 2008 Moab and Monticello Resource Management Plans (Moab RMP, Appendix A and Monticello RMP, Appendix B). Competitive potash leases will also be subject to additional conditions of approval developed as part of site-specific National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) compliance.

In accordance with Departmental Manual (DM) 516, Chapter 11.9 J(12), the classification of a KPLA is an action that is categorically excluded from NEPA analysis, provided that there are no “extraordinary circumstances” as described in 43 CFR 46.215. The proposed Lisbon Valley KPLA expansion was reviewed and was determined to have no “extraordinary circumstances” as documented in DOI–BLM–UT–9230–2010–0003–CX. Further NEPA review will be done for site specific proposals within the KPLA.

This notice will be published in the *Moab Times Independent* for 2 consecutive weeks after publication in the **Federal Register**.

Pursuant to the authority in the Act of March 3, 1879, (43 U.S.C. 31), as supplemented by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (43 U.S.C. 1451, note) and 235 Departmental Manual 1.1L, and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*), the Lisbon Valley KPLA of May 18, 1960, is expanded to include the lands listed above effective on November 16, 2010.

**Kent Hoffman,**

*Acting State Director.*

[FR Doc. 2010–28724 Filed 11–15–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–DQ–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

**[2253–665]**

**Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, Boise, ID, and Colville Tribal Repository, Nespelem, WA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby 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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, Boise, ID, and in the physical custody of the Colville Tribal Repository, Nespelem, WA. The human remains were removed from Grant County, WA.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bureau of Reclamation professional staff with assistance from a Central Washington University physical anthropologist and professional staff from Washington State University, the National Park Service, and the History/Archaeology Department of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

From the winter of 1963 to 1964, human remains representing a minimum of eight individuals were removed from a location, which was later designated as the Steamboat Rock Mass Grave (45–GR–98), near the mouth of Barker Canyon at Banks Lake, Grant County, WA. A member of the general public reported a mass grave had been exposed by receding waters at Banks Lake. Members of Washington State University’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology excavated the remains in an effort to protect them from vandalism and theft. The remains were accessioned at Washington State University. The human remains were moved, most likely in 1967, to the Alfred Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology at the University of Idaho. At an unknown date, the remains were loaned to the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, for analysis, and

this analysis occurred in 1967. There is no documentation indicating if the loan originated while the remains were at Washington State University or after they had been moved to the University of Idaho, nor is there documentation of which institution they were returned to following analysis. However, the human remains were stored at the University of Idaho until 2000, when they were moved back to Washington State University. In 2006, they were transferred to the Colville Tribal Repository for curation pending repatriation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

No physical description of the remains was prepared at the time of recovery. In 1967, the Arizona State Museum documented the partial remains of six individuals. In 2005, the Bureau of Reclamation completed a physical description of the remains. All individuals identified in 1967 were present in the collection at the time of the 2005 inventory, and isolated elements representing two additional individuals were identified.

The osteological evidence as described by archeologists and physical anthropologists indicate the human remains described above are Native American. The geographic location of the site is within the Plateau Culture Area. The site is within the judicially established aboriginal territory of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Tribal oral tradition and anthropological and historical research indicate the site lies within an area occupied by the Sanpoil and the Nespelem Tribes or Bands, who are legally represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, have also determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Ms. Lynne MacDonald, Regional Archeologist, Pacific Northwest Region, Bureau of Reclamation, 1150 N. Curtis Road,