

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Land Management**

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**Notice of Application for Recordable
Disclaimer of Interest in Lands, Ada
County, ID**

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice of application.

SUMMARY: An application has been filed with the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office (BLM) by William Ditz, acting on behalf of the East Broadway Investment Company, an Idaho Limited Liability Company (EBIC), for a Recordable Disclaimer of Interest from the United States for land lying within railroad station ground right-of-way (ROW) no. IDI-253 in Ada County, Idaho. This notice is intended to inform the public of the pending application.

DATES: Comments on this application should be received by August 6, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be filed with June E. Shoemaker, Deputy State Director, Resources & Sciences, Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, 1387 S Vinnell Way, Boise, ID 83709.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Sullivan, Supervisory Realty Specialist, at the above address, by phone at (208) 373-3863, or email at jsullivan@blm.gov. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to contact Mr. Sullivan during normal business hours. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 315 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1745), the EBIC has filed an application for a Disclaimer of Interest for the following-described lands:

A parcel of land located in Government Lot 3 and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, T. 3 N., R. 1 E., Boise Meridian, Ada County, Idaho, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a 5/8" rebar with an illegible cap marking the intersection of E 3rd Street and E Broadway Avenue;

Thence S 01° 21' 54" W, coincident with the centerline of said 3rd Street, a distance of 40.00 feet;

Thence N 88° 42' 22" W, 40.00 feet to the westerly right-of-way line of said E

3rd Street and the *POINT OF BEGINNING*;

Thence S 01° 21' 54" W, coincident with said westerly right-of-way line of E 3rd Street, a distance of 362.28 feet to the northerly right-of-way line of the Union Pacific Railroad;

Thence N 88° 30' 19" W, coincident with said northerly right-of-way line of the Union Pacific Railroad, a distance of 673.87 feet to the easterly right-of-way line of N Main Street;

Thence N. 00° 33' 11" E, coincident with said easterly right-of-way line of N Main Street, a distance of 359.94 feet to the southerly right-of-way line of E Broadway Avenue;

Thence S 88° 42' 22" E, coincident with said southerly right-of-way line of E Broadway Avenue, a distance of 678.97 feet to the *POINT OF BEGINNING*.

Said parcel contains 5.607 acres, more or less.

The above described land in section 7 is being acquired by the EBIC. As part of the proposed acquisition, Fidelity National Title Company is requiring EBIC to show that the United States no longer has any interest in the property.

Official United States land title records show that the described property is affected by railroad station ground right-of-way (ROW) no. IDI-253, which was issued by the United States to the Idaho Central Railroad on December 15, 1888, under the authority of the Railroad Act of March 3, 1875 (43 U.S.C. 934-939).

The official records further disclose that the described property was subsequently conveyed out of Federal ownership. On August 4, 1891, the United States issued patent no. 1065 to Joseph G. Reed for the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, T. 3 N., R. 1 E., Boise Meridian, Idaho. On June 10, 1892, the United States issued patent no. 150 to Eliza A. Zenger for Lot 3 of Section 7, T. 3 N., R. 1 E., Boise Meridian, Idaho. Neither of the patents mention the previously issued railroad station ground ROW IDI-253.

The United States has no apparent claim to or interest in the described property because, under the authority of the Railroad Act of March 3, 1875, the Idaho Central Railroad, and any successors in interest, were granted the right to use the described lands for purposes appurtenant to the railroad. Further, upon abandonment, ROW interest previously held under the Railroad Act of March 3, 1875, devolves or transfers to the underlying landowner. The interest does not revert to the United States.

EBIC has reached agreement with the Union Pacific Railroad Company

(successor-in-interest to Idaho Central Railroad) to purchase its remaining interest in the portion of railroad station ground ROW ID-253 affecting the described property. As such, station ground ROW IDI-253 will be abandoned, and the interest in the ROW will devolve to the current owners of the underlying property, which EBIC is acquiring. Issuance of a recordable disclaimer will remove a cloud of title to the land.

Comments, including names and street addresses of commentors, will be available for public review at the BLM Idaho State Office (see address above), during regular business hours, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Before including your address, phone number, email 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.

If no valid objection is received, a Disclaimer of Interest may be approved stating that the United States has no valid interest in the above-described land.

(Authority: 43 U.S.C. 1745)

June E. Shoemaker,

Idaho Deputy State Director, Resources & Sciences.

[FR Doc. 2020-09885 Filed 5-7-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GG-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030132;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
University of California, Davis, Davis,
CA**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of California, Davis (UC Davis), has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects housed in the UC Davis Department of Anthropology Museum, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian Tribes or Native

Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to UC Davis. If no additional requesters come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to UC Davis at the address in this notice by June 8, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Mego Noble, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of California, Davis, 412 Mrak Hall, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616, telephone (530) 752-8501, email mnoble@ucdavis.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 University of California, Davis, Davis, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Calaveras 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by UC Davis professional staff in consultation with Indian Tribes. The following Tribes were consulted or invited to consult: Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California; Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of

California; Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians, California (previously listed as Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Guidiville Rancheria of California; Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, California; Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, California (previously listed as Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, California); Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Band of Miwok Indians (previously listed as Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California); Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Lytton Rancheria of California; Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria, California (previously listed as Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Point Arena Rancheria, California); Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Pinoleville Pomo Nation, California (previously listed as the Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Potter Valley Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Redwood Valley or Little River Band of Pomo Indians of the Redwood Valley Rancheria California (previously listed as Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Robinson Rancheria (previously listed as Robinson Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, California and the Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; Susanville Indian Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria (previously listed as Table Mountain Rancheria of California); Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California; United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community & Washoe Ranches); and the Wilton Rancheria, California (hereafter referred

to as "The Tribes Consulted or Invited to Consult").

History and Description of the Remains

In 1970, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from a site near Mokelumne Hill in Calaveras County, CA (Accession 442). The burials were inadvertently discovered during the construction of a tennis court on private property. Field records indicate that two burials, an adult and a juvenile, were identified and exhumed. In 1995, UC Davis reported that the two burials represent a minimum of three individuals. In 2018, human remains recovered from the site were reviewed in consultation with one consulting Tribe. UC Davis determined the human remains represented a minimum of five individuals based on age classification. No known individuals were identified. The 47 associated funerary objects are 33 flakes, three cobble fragments, one quartz crystal, one mineral, seven faunal remains, and two bifaces.

The human remains have been determined to be Native American based on the archeological context of the site. Radiocarbon dates indicates that the burials date to approximately A.D. 134–410. Geographic, anthropological, archeological, historical, linguistic, and oral traditional sources provide evidence of cultural affiliation between the human remains and contemporary Miwok people. The following Indian Tribes identify as Eastern, Plains, or Sierra Miwok and are culturally affiliated with the above human remains and associated funerary objects: Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Band of Miwok Indians (previously listed as 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; United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; and the Wilton Rancheria, California (hereafter referred to as "The Affiliated Tribes").

Determinations Made by the University of California, Davis

Officials of the University of California, Davis have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of five

individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 47 objects described in this notice 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.

- 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 Affiliated Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Megan Noble, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of California, Davis, 433 Mrak Hall, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616, telephone (530) 752-8501, email mnoble@ucdavis.edu, by June 8, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Affiliated Tribes may proceed.

The University of California, Davis is responsible for notifying The Tribes Consulted or Invited to Consult that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 3, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030074; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Pueblo Grande Museum, City of Phoenix, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Pueblo Grande Museum (PGM) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal

descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Pueblo Grande Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Pueblo Grande Museum at the address in this notice by June 8, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Lindsey Vogel-Teeter, Pueblo Grande Museum, 4619 E Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85034, telephone (602) 534-1572, email lindsey.vogel-teeter@phoenix.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix, AZ. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Maricopa and Pinal counties, AZ, as well as unspecified locations within central or southern 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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Pueblo Grande Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

History and Description of the Remains

The following human remains and associated funerary objects are associated with the Hohokam archeological culture (A.D. 1-1450).

Between 1938 and 1939, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from site AZ U:9:1(ASM)/Pueblo Grande in Maricopa County, AZ, by personnel from the Salt River Valley Stratigraphic Survey (SRVSS) working out of PGM. These excavations occurred in trash mound 1 of the site. The human remains have been kept in the collections of PGM since they were excavated, and some were originally identified as faunal remains. The human remains are cremated. No known individuals were identified. The 29 associated funerary objects are 10 Sacaton red-on-buff partial and whole vessels; three Wingfield plain ware bowls, jar, and sherds; three awl fragments; one red-on-buff censer; one heavy-walled buff ware vessel; one lot faunal bone fragments; three projectile points; four shell ornaments; one lot pigment; one lithic; and one daub.

AZ U:9:1(ASM)/Pueblo Grande was a large village located on the north side of the Salt River, along Canal System Two, and was occupied throughout the Hohokam cultural sequence, reaching its greatest extent during the Classic period (A.D. 1150-1450).

In 1937 or 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site AZ T:12:2(PGM)/AZ T:12:1(ASM)/SRVSS Site 5/La Ciudad in Maricopa County, AZ, by personnel from the SRVSS working out of PGM. The individual was exposed in a sewer line trench or a well. The human remains have been in the collections of PGM since they were excavated, but were not identified until 2018, during a review of the faunal collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

AZ T:12:1(ASM)/La Ciudad was a large village located on the north side of the Salt River, along Canal System Two, and was occupied throughout the Hohokam cultural sequence (A.D. 1-1450).

In 1940, human remains and associated funerary objects representing, at minimum, 10 individuals were removed from site AZ T:12:4(PGM)/AZ T:12:220(ASM)/SRVSS Site 7/Las Cremaciones in Maricopa County, AZ, during excavations by personnel from the SRVSS working out of PGM. The human remains have been kept in the collections of PGM since they were excavated. Some of them were not