

directly or indirectly, the use of any part of the patented lands or any of the facilities whereon by any person because of such person's race, creed, color, or national origin, title shall revert to the United States.

The lands are not needed for Federal purposes. Leasing and later patenting is consistent with current Bureau of Land Management policies and land use planning. The estimated intended time of lease issuance is May 15, 2009, with the patent being issued upon substantial development taking place. The proposal serves the public interest since it would provide a regional fire station.

(Authority: 43 CFR 2741.5)

Joel Farrell,

Assistant Field Manager, Land and Resources, Farmington Field Office.

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BILLING CODE 4310-VB-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent To Repatriate a Cultural Item: Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center of the American West, Los Angeles, 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center of the American West, Los Angeles, CA, that meets the definition of "sacred 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 items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

The one cultural item is a wooden Kickapoo Prayer Stick (object number 2006.85.11). There are symbolic images on the front of the stick and a sticker on the back reads "Kickapoo Indians/from Kansas/Prayer stick." The museum acquired the cultural item from an anonymous donor in 2006. In an unknown year, the donor received the object from a Mr. Robert Babcock, owner of an "Indian Curio" shop located in

Beverly Hills, CA. It is unknown how Mr. Babcock obtained the cultural item.

The Prayer Stick is used in the Kennekuk religion, which is one of the traditional religions of the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas. The Kennekuk religion is derived from a tribal bandleader, Kennekuk, who began the religion in the early 19th century. The Kickapoo are originally from the Ohio and Southern Michigan area between Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. From the mid 1600s to the early 1800s, the Kickapoo tribe moved west to Indiana and then to Illinois. In the early 1800s, many Kickapoo bands traveled to various places within the United States and Northern Mexico. Kennekuk remained in western Illinois with his followers. In 1832, his band along with another band from Missouri signed the Treaty of Castor Hill, which created a reservation in northeastern Kansas. The Missouri band eventually left the reservation, while Kennekuk's band remained. Thus, this religion and this Prayer Stick is specific to the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas.

The symbols on the Prayer Stick represent prayers said by religious leaders and Kennekuk followers for individuals, other members of the religion, and tribal members. This object is intricately tied to the practice of the Kennekuk religion. Additionally, the icons are also derived from Kickapoo traditional culture. During consultation, members of the Kennekuk religion have identified this Prayer Stick as authentic and needed for the continual use of the religion.

Officials of the Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center of the American West have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the one cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center of the American West 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 sacred object and the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred object should contact LaLena Lewark, NAGPRA Senior Coordinator, Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center of the American West, 4700

Western Heritage Way, Los Angeles, CA 90027, telephone (323) 667-2000, extension 220, or Steven M. Karr, Ph.D., Ahmanson Curator of History and Culture and Interim Executive Director for the Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center of the American West, 234 Museum Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90065, telephone (323) 221-2164, before April 24, 2009. Repatriation of the sacred object to the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center of the American West is responsible for notifying the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, and Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 6, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-6511 Filed 3-24-09; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest, Silver City, NM

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 cultural items in the possession and control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest, Silver City, NM, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" 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 items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Between 1972 and 1974, pottery sherds were removed from burial contexts at four archeological sites (LA 11609, LA 83194, LA 147976 and LA 148037) in Grant County, NM, during legally authorized excavations by

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX. The single bag of sherds was curated at Western New Mexico University, Silver City, NM, until the early 1990s when it was transferred to the Forest Supervisor's Office, Gila National Forest. The sherds are listed as having been recovered from a burial context.

LA 11609, LA 83194, LA 147976 and LA 148037 are a group of geographically and culturally related sites in the Burro Mountains of southwestern New Mexico. Based on material culture and site organization, the four sites have been identified as Mogollon villages occupied between A.D. 1000 and 1300.

In 1977, one ceramic vessel was removed from a burial context at LA 65250, Grant County, NM, as a result of illegal excavations by an unknown individual or individuals. The object was subsequently recovered by the Forest Service. The objects were curated at Western New Mexico University until the early 1990s when it was transferred to the Forest Supervisor's Office, Gila National Forest. The vessel is listed as having been recovered from a burial context.

Based on material culture and site organization, LA 65250 has been identified as a Mogollon village occupied between A.D. 1000 and 1200.

Continuities between ethnographic materials and technology indicate the affiliation of the above mentioned two Mogollon sites that are located in southwestern New Mexico with the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The oral traditions of the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico support the cultural affiliation of these three Indian tribes with Mogollon sites in southwestern New Mexico.

In 1973, 32 pottery sherds were removed illegally from an unknown site or sites in the area of Apache Creek, Catron County, NM, by Brad Triplehorn. Mr. Triplehorn subsequently donated the pottery sherds to the Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, OH, where they were curated until 2008 when the objects were transferred to the Forest Supervisor's Office, Gila National Forest. The sherds are listed as having been recovered from a burial context.

Based on material culture, the site(s) has been identified as Upland Mogollon and occupied between A.D. 600 and 1300.

In 1978, two ceramic vessels were removed from the WS Ranch Site (LA 3009) in Grant County, NM, during legally authorized excavations by the

University of Texas at Austin. These objects were curated at Western New Mexico University until the early 1990s when they were transferred to the Forest Supervisor's Office, Gila National Forest. The vessels are listed as having been recovered from a burial context.

Based on material culture and site organization, the WS Ranch site has been identified as an Upland Mogollon masonry pueblo which was occupied between A.D. 1150 and 1300.

Continuities between ethnographic materials and technology indicate the affiliation of the two Upland Mogollon sites that are located in west-central New Mexico with the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The oral traditions of the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico support the cultural affiliation of these three Indian tribes with Mogollon sites in west-central New Mexico.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 36 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest 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 objects and the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd., SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842-3238, before April 24, 2009. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest is responsible for notifying the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of

Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 6, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Texarkana Museums System, Texarkana, TX

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 cultural items in the possession of the Texarkana Museums System (formerly the Texarkana Historical Museum), Texarkana, TX, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" 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 items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

From 1971 to 2008, private citizens from Miller County, AR, and Bowie County, TX, donated 209 unassociated funerary objects to the museum. There are no associated human remains in the museum collection for these funerary objects. The 209 unassociated funerary objects are 57 pieces of pottery; 2 stone tools; 1 projectile fragment; 2 stone knives; 7 clay pipes; 5 ear spools; and 135 pottery fragments.

The objects were found in Southwest Arkansas, Northeast Texas, and Southeast Oklahoma. These areas are associated with the Caddo Nation, and are in close proximity to identified and suspected Caddo burial sites. The decorative and construction techniques used in the pottery are consistent with Caddo traditional techniques and with other identified Caddo artifacts found in proximity to Caddo grave sites in the region. The unassociated funerary objects are related to the Caddo Nation who settled the Red River Valley more than 1,200 years ago. The Caddo Nation remained a strong presence in this