

reopening the application period for new participants until January 8, 2013. On January 3, 2013, the **Federal Register** published a correction (78 FR 315) stating that the correct date of the close of the reopened application period was January 10, 2013. On April 23, 2013, CBP published a notice in the **Federal Register** (78 FR 23946) extending the ACAS pilot period through October 26, 2013, and reopening the application period through May 23, 2013. Finally, on October 23, 2013, CBP published a notice in the **Federal Register** (78 FR 63237) extending the ACAS pilot period through July 26, 2014, and reopening the application period through December 23, 2013.

CBP would like to extend the pilot further to enable CBP to continue to strengthen its capability to target high-risk cargo earlier in the supply chain and provide greater opportunity for additional members of the air cargo community to participate and prepare for possible proposed regulatory changes. There are current participants that are in the process of testing and development that still need time to become fully operational participants and there continue to be members of the air cargo community who have informed CBP that they are interested in participating in the pilot.

For these reasons, CBP is extending the ACAS pilot period through July 26, 2015, and reopening the application period through September 26, 2014.

Anyone interested in participating in the ACAS pilot should refer to the notice published in the **Federal Register** on October 24, 2012, for additional application information and eligibility requirements.

Dated: July 23, 2014.

John P. Wagner,

Acting Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations.

[FR Doc. 2014-17724 Filed 7-25-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLWY910000 L16100000.XX0000]

Call for Nominations for the Wyoming Resource Advisory Council

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to request public nominations to fill four positions for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Wyoming 10-

member Resource Advisory Council (RAC). The RAC provides advice and recommendations to the BLM on land use planning and management of the National System of Public Lands within Wyoming.

DATES: All nominations must be received no later than September 11, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Nominations should be sent to Mr. Christian Venhuizen, Wyoming State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 5353 Yellowstone Road, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, WY 82003, (307) 775-6103; or email cvenhuizen@blm.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Christian Venhuizen, Wyoming State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 5353 Yellowstone Road, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, WY 82003; (307) 775-6103; or email cvenhuizen@blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1739) directs the Secretary of the Interior to involve the public in planning and issues related to management of lands administered by the BLM. Section 309 of FLPMA directs the Secretary to establish 10- to 15-member citizen-based advisory councils that are consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

As required by FACA, RAC membership must be balanced and representative of the various interests concerned with the management of the public lands.

The RAC has one vacancy in category one (holders of federal grazing permits and representatives of organizations associated with energy and mineral development, timber industry, transportation or rights-of-way, developed outdoor recreation, off-highway vehicle use, and commercial recreation), one vacancy in category two (representatives of nationally or regionally recognized environmental organizations, archaeological and historic organizations, dispersed recreation activities, and wild horse and burro organizations), and two vacancies in category three (representatives of state, county, or local elected office; employees of a state agency responsible for management of natural resources; representatives of Indian tribes within or adjacent to the area for which the council is organized; representatives of academia who are employed in natural sciences; or the public-at-large). The individuals selected to fill the positions in category one, and two, and one of the positions in category three will fill the positions for three years from the date

of appointment. The remaining category three position will be filled for the remainder of the vacated term that expires March 16, 2016. Nominees must be residents of Wyoming. The BLM will evaluate nominees based on their education, training, experience, and their knowledge of the geographic area. Nominees should demonstrate a commitment to collaborative resource decision making. The Obama Administration prohibits individuals who are currently federal-registered lobbyists to serve on all FACA and non-FACA boards, committees or councils. The following must accompany all nominations:

- Letters of reference from represented interests or organizations;
- A completed background information nomination form; and
- Any other information that addresses the nominee's qualifications.

Simultaneous with this notice, the BLM Wyoming State Office will issue a media release providing additional information for submitting nominations. Nomination forms may also be downloaded from <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/advcom/rac.html>.

Certification Statement: I hereby certify that the BLM Wyoming Resource Advisory Council is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the Secretary's responsibilities to manage the lands, resources, and facilities administered by the BLM.

Buddy Green,

Acting State Director, Wyoming.

[FR Doc. 2014-17667 Filed 7-25-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16149; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology has completed an inventory of human remains, 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 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 should submit a written request to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at the address in this notice by August 27, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Julian Siggers, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104–6324, telephone (215) 898–4050.

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 under the control of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA. The human remains were removed from various sites in Florida.

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 was made by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Kialegee Tribal Town; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana;

Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town were also invited to consult, but did not participate.

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date before 1838, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97–606–707) were removed from an unknown location 12 miles south of the Suwanne River in Northern Florida by Dr. Eugene H. Abadie. This individual has been identified as “Eoklo Emathla,” a Seminole warrior identified in archival and published records. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date before 1838, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97–606–0708) were removed from an unknown location in Florida by Dr. Eugene Abadie. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between December 7 and December 30, 1837, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals (97–606–0727 and 97–606–0726.1) were removed from an unknown site near Fort Gardener, FL, by Dr. Eugene Abadie. Collection records identify one of these individuals (97–606–0727) as a “Seminole woman of rank” (Meigs, 1857). No individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On November 20, 1837, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97–606–0728) were removed from an unknown location near Pease Creek between Fort Brooke and Fort Gardner, FL, by Dr. Eugene Abadie. Archival records identify the human remains as “another boy belonging to a party of Seminoles headed by John Cavallo or Cow-a-gee.” No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In November 1837, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97–606–0729) were removed from an unknown location in the vicinity of Tampa, FL, by Dr. Eugene Abadie. Dr. Abadie identified the human remains as belonging to the “tribe of Black Dirt emigrated [to Oklahoma] in 1836 by Gen. Scott.” No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On January 31, 1838, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals (97–606–0730 and 97–606–0732) were removed from the north shore of the battlefield of Lake Okeechobee, FL, by Eugene H. Abadie. No known individuals were identified.

No associated funerary objects are present.

In December 1837, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97–606–0733) were removed from an unknown location in the vicinity of Fort Bassinger, FL, by Dr. Eugene Abadie. Museum and published records identify the human remains as belonging to the “MICCO–SUKIE tribe of the Seminole nation,” who were hostile to removal by U.S. Government forces during the Second Seminole War. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Dr. Eugene H. Abadie, an assistant surgeon for the U.S. Army during the Second Seminole War, obtained the human remains of nine individuals described above, after 1836, but prior to February 1838. Dr. Abadie subsequently transferred the human remains to Dr. Samuel G. Morton, who accessioned these remains into his collection between 1838 and 1840.

At an unknown date before 1839, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97–606–0456) were removed from an unknown site in Gadsden, Jackson, or Leon Counties, FL, by Hardy B. Croom, who subsequently sent the human remains to Dr. Samuel G. Morton. Dr. Morton accessioned these remains into his collection sometime prior to 1839. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date before 1839, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97–606–0604) were removed from the site of a battlefield near St. Augustine in St. John's County, FL, by an unknown person. Collection records and historical documents indicate that the human remains are of a “Seminole warrior, slain at the battle of St. Joseph's, thirty miles below St. Augustine, in June 1836, by Captain Justin Dimmick.” At an unknown date, the human remains were transferred to Dr. Gouverneur Emerson of Philadelphia by an unknown individual. Sometime prior to 1839, Dr. Emerson forwarded the human remains to Dr. Morton, who accessioned the human remains into his collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date before 1840, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97–606–0698) were removed from an unknown location in Florida by Colonel John James Abert, a topographical engineer for the U.S. Government who marked boundary lines between the Creek and Seminole Confederacies in the 1830s. Abert subsequently transferred the human remains to Dr. Morton at an

unknown date, but prior to 1840. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date before 1840, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97-606-0754) were removed from an unknown location in Florida by Dr. Joseph Walker, an Assistant Army Surgeon who was stationed in the Missouri Territory during 1839. Dr. Walker transferred the human remains to Dr. Morton sometime prior to 1840. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In February or March of 1836, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97-606-1105) were removed from the site of the Dade Battle in Sumter County, FL, by Dr. Captain Francis Marion Robertson of the Richmond Blues. Captain Robertson subsequently forwarded the human remains to Dr. Morton for his collection sometime between 1842 and 1849. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date before 1848, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97-606-1286) were removed from an unknown location in Florida by James Couper. Collection records identify the human remains as a Seminole Indian of Florida (Morton 1849). In 1848, Couper transferred the human remains to Dr. Morton. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date before 1852, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97-606-1840) were removed from Florida by an unknown collector. At an unknown date, the human remains were obtained by Dr. Charles Delucena Meigs, a Philadelphia obstetrician and professor. Dr. Meigs subsequently donated the human remains to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia in 1852 for inclusion in the Morton Collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

From approximately 1830 until Dr. Morton's death in 1851, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia provided storage space for Dr. Morton's collection. In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including all of the human remains described above, was purchased from Dr. Morton's estate and formally presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. In 1997, the collection was formally gifted

to the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97-29-1) were removed from an unknown location by an unknown person. The human remains were transferred to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia by an unknown individual. According to the label attached to the cranium, the human remains are identified as a "Seminole Indian killed in Florida War." No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date before 1887, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (CG95-7-19) were removed from the area of Oak Hill, FL, by an unknown collector. A label on the human remains identifies this individual as Seminole. At an unknown date after 1887, the human remains were transferred to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology by an unknown person. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The eighteen human remains listed above have been identified as Native American based on the specific cultural and geographic attribution in the museum records. Archival and collection records, museum documentation, and published sources identify the human remains as Seminole.

Between February and April of 1838, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97-606-0726.2) were removed from a mound located on the southeast shore of Lake Okeechobee, FL, by Dr. Eugene Abadie. At an unknown date between 1838 and 1840, Dr. Abadie transferred the human remains to Dr. Samuel G. Morton. From approximately 1830 until Dr. Morton's death in 1851, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia provided storage space for Dr. Morton's collection. In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including all of the human remains described above, was purchased from Dr. Morton's estate and formally presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. In 1997, the collection was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the specific cultural and geographic attribution in the museum

records. Collection records, museum documentation, and published sources identify the human remains above as Yamasee.

Between November 1831 and March 1834, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (97-606-0039) were removed from Fort Gibson, OK, by Dr. Zina Pitcher. The human remains were transferred to Dr. Morton sometime between 1834 and 1839. From approximately 1830 until Dr. Morton's death in 1851, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia provided storage space for Dr. Morton's collection. In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including all of the human remains described above, was purchased from Dr. Morton's estate and formally presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. In 1997, the collection was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Dr. Pitcher identified the individual as "Bill the Fifer," a Euchee man from Florida. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the specific cultural and geographic attribution in the museum records. Collection records, museum documentation, and published sources identify these human remains as Euchee.

Determinations Made by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology

Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of twenty individuals of Native American ancestry.

- 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 Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town; Micosukee Tribe of Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of

Oklahoma; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town.

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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Julian Siggers, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324, telephone (215) 898-4050, by August 27, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town may proceed.

The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 2, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2014-17732 Filed 7-25-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16146;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Illinois State Museum has completed an inventory of human remains, 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 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 should submit a written request to the Illinois State Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Illinois State Museum at the address in this notice by August 27, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Robert E. Warren, Curator of Anthropology, Illinois State Museum, 1011 East Ash Street, Springfield, IL 62703-3500, telephone (217) 524-7903, email warren@museum.state.il.us.

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 under the control of the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL. The human remains were removed from the Crawford Farm archeological site, located on the south bank of the Rock River in Rock Island County, IL.

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 was made by the Illinois State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.

History and Description of the Remains

Between 1956 and 1958, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Crawford Farm archeological site (11RI81) in Rock Island County, IL, by a group of amateur artifact collectors. The collectors later donated the human remains and other materials removed from the site to the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science in Davenport, IA. In 1996, the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science transferred its Crawford Farm collection to the Illinois State Museum in Springfield (Accession 1996-105). This collection includes artifacts, shells, and animal bones from 34 pit features. In 2013, the Illinois State Museum loaned part of its Crawford Farm collection to the Illinois State Archeological Survey in Champaign-Urbana for an analysis of animal remains. During this analysis, one fragmentary human tarsal bone (left cuboid) was discovered in a bag of animal bone from Pit 10. The age and gender of the individual are not known. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological evidence and historical records, the Crawford Farm site has been identified as the second of several historic Saukenuk villages occupied by Sauk Indians from about A.D. 1790 to 1830. The presence of horse remains in Pit 10 affirms that the human remains found in this feature were associated with the historic Saukenuk village occupation at the site. The human remains are likely Native American because they were associated with a village occupied by as many as 100 lodges of Sauk Indians in the early nineteenth century. Historical records linking Saukenuk village with the Sauk Indian tribe include maps and reports prepared by American explorers and Indian agents. Members of other tribes (Ho-Chunk/Winnebago, Menominee, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) occasionally visited Saukenuk village, but the primary occupants were Sauk and/or Mesquaki (Fox).