

the Mount Diablo Meridian, in the State of Nevada, under Group No. 733, was accepted August 12, 1997.

This survey was executed to meet certain needs of Clark County.

5. The Plat of Survey of the following described lands was officially filed at the Nevada State Office, Reno, Nevada, on September 11, 1997:

The plat, representing the entire survey record of the corrective resurvey of a portion of the subdivision-of-section lines of section 18, Township 14 North, Range 25 East, of the Mount Diablo Meridian, in the State of Nevada, under Group No. 762, was accepted September 9, 1997.

This survey was executed to meet certain needs of the Bureau of Land Management.

6. The above-listed surveys are now the basic records for describing the lands for all authorized purposes. These surveys have been placed in the open files in the BLM Nevada State Office and are available to the public as a matter of information. Copies of the surveys and related field notes may be furnished to the public upon payment of the appropriate fees.

Dated: September 30, 1997.

**Robert H. Thompson,**

*Acting Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Nevada.*

[FR Doc. 97-26968 Filed 10-9-97; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee: Meeting

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. Appendix (1988), that a meeting of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee will be held on January 29, 30, and 31, 1998, in Washington, DC.

The Committee will meet in the Ambassador Room of the Embassy Row Hilton Hotel; telephone: (202) 265-1600, fax: (202) 328-7526. Meetings will begin each day at 8:30 am and conclude not later than 5:00 pm.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee was established by Public Law 101-601 to monitor, review, and assist in implementation of the inventory and identification process and repatriation activities required under

the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The agenda for this meeting will include: development of a list of persons from which the Secretary will appoint the seventh member of the committee; Federal compliance with the statute; disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains; and the status of national implementation.

The meeting will be open to the public. However, facilities and space for accommodating members of the public are limited. Persons will be accommodated on a first-come, first-served basis. Some lodging will be available at the Embassy Row Hilton Hotel. Please mention that you will be attending the NAGPRA Review Committee Meeting. Any member of the public may file a written statement concerning matters to be discussed with Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archeologist.

Persons wishing further information concerning this meeting, or who wish to submit written statements may contact Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service (2275), 1849 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20240; telephone: (202) 343-8161. Transcripts of the meeting will be available for public inspection approximately eight weeks after the meeting at the office of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, 800 North Capitol St., NW, Suite 340, Washington, DC.

Dated: September 29, 1997.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items From the Island of Hawaii in the Possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The 53 cultural items include pieces or fragments of burial kapa cloth, a stick, an amulet, cordage, gourd water bottles, coconut cups, wooden bowls, a burial mat, a float net, a canoe part, fishhooks, pieces of matting, and netting samples.

In 1889, 30 items including pieces or fragments of burial kapa cloth, a stick, an amulet, cordage, gourd water bottles, coconut cups, and wooden bowls were purchased by the Bishop Museum from Joseph S. Emerson as part of the original collections of the Bishop Museum. In 1904, additional kapa fragments were received by the Bishop Museum from Mr. Emerson. Catalog information lists their locality as Hawaii.

In 1929, eleven items including pieces of burial kapa, cordage, and a burial mat were received in an exchange with Mr. Theodore T. Dranga. Catalog information lists their locality as Hawaii.

In 1931, four items including a pillow, a container, a float net, and a canoe part were donated to the Bishop Museum by Ms. Marcia Brown Richards. Catalog information lists their locality as Hawaii.

In 1939, one item consisting of burial kapa fragments was donated to the Bishop Museum by Mr. Julius S. Rodman. Catalog information lists their locality as Hawaii.

In 1940, three items including two fishhooks and kapa samples were donated to the Bishop Museum by Mr. Keith K. Jones. Catalog information lists their locality as Hawaii.

In 1960, one item consisting of kapa samples were donated to the Bishop Museum by Mrs. Cy Gillette. Catalog information lists their locality as Hawaii.

In 1985, three items including samples of mat, cordage, and netting were collected by Bishop Museum staff from burial sites in Kalala, Kohala, HI.

Based on known Native Hawaiian tradition and practices, these items are consistent with Native Hawaiian funerary objects. Consultation evidence presented by Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei supports the conclusion that these items were placed with human remains.

Officials of the Bishop Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), these 53 cultural items 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 an Native American individual. Officials of the Bishop Museum have also determined