

- Inclusion of adaptive management criteria to deal with future issues.

Public participation will be encouraged throughout the process. The BLM will collaborate and build relationships with tribes, State and local governments, Federal agencies, local stakeholders and others within the community of interest for the RMP.

You may submit comments on issues and planning criteria in writing to the BLM at any public scoping meeting, or you may submit them to the BLM using one of the methods listed in the ADDRESSES section above. To be most helpful, you should submit comments within the 30-day scoping period. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail 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. The BLM will evaluate identified issues to be addressed in the plan and place them into one of three categories:

1. Issues to be resolved in the plan;
2. Issues to be resolved through policy or administrative action; or
3. Issues beyond the scope of this plan.

The BLM will provide an explanation in the Draft RMP/EIS regarding why an issue was placed in category two or three. The public is also encouraged to help identify any management questions and concerns that should be addressed in the plan. The BLM will work collaboratively with the interested parties to identify the management decisions that are best suited to local, regional, and national needs and concerns.

The BLM will use an interdisciplinary approach to develop the plan in order to consider the variety of resource issues and concerns identified. Specialists with expertise in the following disciplines will be involved in the planning process: Wildlife; Threatened and Endangered Species; Vegetation; Riparian and Wetlands; Soils; Invasive and Noxious Weeds; Rangeland Management; Fire Ecology and Management; Cultural Resources and Native American Concerns; Hydrology; Geology and Minerals; Lands and Realty; Recreation; Visual Resource Management; Public Safety; Law Enforcement; and Geographic Information Systems.

**Authority:** 40 CFR 1501.7 and 43 CFR 1610.2.

**Dave Hunsaker,**

*Acting State Director.*

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**BILLING CODE P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

**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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, that meets the definition of “unassociated funerary 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 item is a coiled, cylindrical basket with black linear designs.

At an unknown date, this basket was collected by Grace Nicholson at an unknown locality, but likely in California. It was donated to the Peabody Museum by Lewis Farlow in 1905. Museum documentation states that this item was “rescued from pyral fire.” The description of “pyral fire” indicates that this item was intended to be burned as part of a funeral rite. The Peabody Museum is not in possession of the human remains.

Museum documentation describes this item as “probably Moquelumnan stock.” The term “Moquelumnan” was used to describe Miwok people. Consultation evidence indicates that present-day groups which represent Miwok people are the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; and Wilton Rancheria, California.

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 Wilton Rancheria, California.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the one cultural item described above is 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 is believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 object and the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; 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 Wilton Rancheria, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary object should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before March 29, 2010. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary object to the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; 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 Wilton Rancheria, California may

proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), 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; and Wilton Rancheria, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 11, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-3767 Filed 2-24-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, 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 control of Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, 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 Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the unassociated funerary objects was made by the professional staff of Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC, under a sub-contract with the Historic Preservation Program of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma,

which was under contract with Stephen F. Austin State University.

In 1957, 15 cultural items were removed from a pre-contact burial when workmen were excavating a grave site in Oak Grove Cemetery in Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County, TX. This area was later determined to be part of the Washington Square Site (41NA49). The human remains from this burial were not saved and no known individuals were identified. The objects were placed in the Stone Fort Museum on the Stephen F. Austin State University campus. The objects are considered to be unassociated funerary objects and were moved to the repository of the Stephen F. Austin State University anthropology lab after 1975. The 15 unassociated funerary objects are 1 ceramic vessel and 14 chipped stone arrow points.

The unassociated funerary objects are determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The ceramic and arrow point styles were identified as Caddo, dating from approximately A.D. 1200 to 1400.

Prior to 1977, human remains and cultural items were removed from 41NA113 (no site name) in Nacogdoches County, TX, by David Tucker, a private citizen. The human remains were not documented and the current location of the human remains is unknown. Since the whereabouts of the human remains is not known, the funerary objects are considered to be unassociated. The five unassociated funerary objects are two ceramic vessels, one long *Olivella* shell bead with a longitudinal perforation, and two small round light aqua glass beads.

The unassociated funerary objects from 41NA113 (no site name) were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The ceramic styles were identified as Caddo and date from A.D. 1500 to 1800. The glass beads date the burial to the time of European contact in the area.

In 1983, a burial with four ceramic vessels but no preserved human skeletal remains was excavated at 41PN48 (no site name) in the Martin Lake Mine in Panola County, TX. The four ceramic vessels are considered to be unassociated funerary objects because no human remains were preserved in the burial. Professional archeologists from Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. excavated the burial. The four ceramic vessels were placed in the repository of the university's anthropology lab in 1984.

The unassociated funerary objects from 41PN48 (no site name) were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The

ceramic styles were all identified as Caddo and date to after A.D. 1250. The small size of the ceramic vessels may suggest the burial of a child.

Prior to 1975, an unknown number of burials were excavated in the Greasy Creek area of Camp County, TX, by unknown individuals. The human remains are not in the university's collection. The exact date of when the unassociated funerary objects vessels were placed in the repository of the university's anthropology lab is not known because they were never accessioned. The unassociated funerary objects are two ceramic vessels.

The two unassociated funerary objects recovered from the Greasy Creek area were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The ceramic styles were identified as Caddo and date to A.D. 1400-1600.

In 1991, three ceramic vessels were removed from a single shovel test at site 41SY83 (unnamed site), in Shelby County, TX, by professional archeologists from Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. The cultural items were recovered from 40-60 cm below ground surface; clay was encountered at 70 cm below ground surface. No human remains were observed, but the context of the three ceramic vessels was interpreted as a human burial. The ceramic vessels from 41SY83 are therefore, considered unassociated funerary objects.

The three unassociated ceramic vessels recovered from (unnamed site) 41SY83 were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The ceramic styles were all identified as Caddo and date to A.D. 1400-1600.

Sometime prior to 1975, burials were excavated near Alto in Cherokee County, TX, by unknown individuals. An unassociated funerary object from this excavation was placed in the Stone Fort Museum on the Stephen F. Austin University campus at an unknown date, and was moved to the repository of the university's anthropology lab after 1986. The unassociated funerary object is one ceramic vessel.

The unassociated funerary object recovered from Cherokee County was determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma. The style of the ceramic vessel is Caddo and dates to A.D. 1200-1400.

Prior to 1975, an unknown number of burials were excavated by unknown individuals in unknown counties of East Texas. The human remains are not in the possession of the university. The exact date of when these unassociated funerary objects were placed in the repository of the university's anthropology lab is not known, as these