

ceremonial/personal nature of the object. Although the object does not appear to be heavily burned, it is more likely than not to have come from a funerary context.

At an unknown date, an unidentified individual collected one lot of more than 100 burnt beads, seven pipe fragments, a pottery ball, and a pottery object from an unidentified site in the Borrego Valley area of Anza Borrego Desert State Park. These objects were a part of the DuVall Collection, which was later donated to California Department of Parks and Recreation in the 1970s. The DuVall Collection represents cultural materials collected on and around an early settlers' ranch in Borrego Valley. Given the lack of specific provenience, the geographical location of the site is impossible to determine. Based on the provenience of the other objects from the DuVall Ranch in Borrego Valley, it can be reasonably assumed that these remains were collected from the same geographic region. These unassociated funerary objects are thought to have been collected from an area known to contain extensive habitation and burial deposits. The Borrego Sink was an area where both the Kumeyaay and the Cahuilla peoples came together for ceremonial events such as cremation and mourning ceremonies. The objects are unassociated funerary objects based on the ceremonial/personal nature of the objects common to cremation burials of the Kumeyaay and Cahuilla and the burned exterior which is consistent with exposure to heat during cremation.

At an unknown date, individuals (including DC Barbee, F. Fairchild, Ada Jackson, Harry D. Ross and Ben McCown) collected objects from an unknown number of archaeological sites and these materials were stored in the Borrego Archaeological Research Center in Anza Borrego Desert State Park. The unassociated funerary objects consist of 57 burnt shell beads, 6 pipe fragments and one small pottery bowl. Though no specific provenience information is available for these objects, they appear consistent with the material culture of Cahuilla or Kumeyaay in the region of Anza Borrego Desert State Park. In this region, pipes, shell beads, and small pottery bowls were often disposed of when a person died and was cremated. The objects are ceremonial/personal in nature, and although the object does not appear to be heavily burned, it is more likely than not to have come from a funerary context.

### Determinations made by the California Department of Parks and Recreation

Officials of the California Department of Parks and Recreation have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 107 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 is believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.
- 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 Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, California (formerly the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation); Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, California; Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California: Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California, and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California (formerly the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation); Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians, California (formerly the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation); Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California (formerly the Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation); Ramona Band of Cahuilla, California (formerly the Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California); San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, California (formerly

the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation); Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California (formerly the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California) (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary object should contact Rebecca Carruthers, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 9th Street, Room 902, Sacramento CA 95814, telephone (916) 653-8893, before May 2, 2012. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The California Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 28, 2012.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, CA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The California Department of Parks and Recreation, in consultation with the appropriate tribes, has determined that the cultural items meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and repatriation to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural item may contact the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural item should contact the California Department of Parks and Recreation at the address below by May 2, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Rebecca Carruthers, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation,

1416 9th Street, Room 902, Sacramento, CA 95814, telephone (916) 653-8893.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 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 under the control of the California Department of Parks and Recreation that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001. The unassociated funerary objects were removed from eight sites located in San Diego 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 cultural item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

### History and Description of the Cultural Items

The unassociated funerary objects were removed from eight sites located in San Diego County, CA. The geographical location of these eight sites indicates the unassociated funerary objects were recovered within the historically documented territory of the Kumeyaay. The traditional territory of the Kumeyaay includes a significant portion of present-day San Diego County up to the Aqua Hedionda area and inland along the San Felipe Creek (just south of Borrego Springs). Bound to the east by the Sand Hills in Imperial County and includes the southern end of the Salton Basin and all of the Chocolate Mountains, the territory extends southward to Todos Santos Bay, Laguna Salada and along the New River in northern Baja California. The central and southern portions of Anza Borrego Desert State Park lie within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay.

In 1949, archeologist Malcolm Rogers excavated site CA-SDI-913 (Arrowmaker's Ridge) within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, and human remains from this site were in the possession of the San Diego Museum of Man. One artifact from site CA-SDI-913, a ceramic bow pipe, is in the possession of California State Parks. The ceramic bow pipe is an unassociated funerary object based on the proximity of human burials in the area, the ceremonial nature of the object, and the common use of similar objects in burial contexts.

In 1960, archeologist Malcolm Rogers collected a ceramic pipe bowl fragment from site CA-SDI-948 (Indian Gorge) in the Anza Borrego Desert State Park, a site consisting of a rock shelter and

associated village complex known to contain cremated human remains. The pipe bowl fragment is an unassociated funerary object based on the proximity of human cremation burials in the area, the ceremonial/personal nature of the object, and the burned exterior which is consistent with exposure to heat during cremation.

In 1976, archeologists with the Archaeological Survey Association (A.S.A) collected a buffware pipe handle fragment and cremated human remains from site CA-SDI-4009 in the McCain Valley Recreation Area. The human remains have been repatriated, but the pipe handle fragment remains in the possession of California State Parks. The pipe handle fragment is an unassociated funerary object based on the proximity of human burials in the area, the ceremonial nature of the object, and the common use of similar objects in burial contexts.

At an unknown date, Lloyd Findley collected 33 burnt *Olivella* shell beads, two burnt bone beads, and a ceramic pipe stem fragment from an unknown site in the Mason Valley area of Anza Borrego Desert State Park. The objects are unassociated funerary objects based upon the proximity of extensive and concentrated village sites with cremation burials in the area, the ceremonial/personal nature of the objects, and the burned exterior which is consistent with exposure to heat during cremation.

At an unknown date prior to 1979, an unidentified individual collected a burnt ceramic pipe bowl fragment from an unidentified site in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, and the object was donated to the California Department of Parks and Recreation by Harry D. Ross in 1979. The ceramic pipe bowl fragment is an unassociated funerary object based on the proximity of extensive and concentrated village sites with cremation burials in the area, the ceremonial/personal nature of the object, and the burned exterior which is consistent with exposure to heat during cremation.

At an unknown date, John Wright and Virginia Carlsberg collected 17 burnt *Olivella* shell beads and two melted glass beads from an unknown site located near Fish Creek and Split Mountain in Anza Borrego Desert State Park. The objects are unassociated funerary objects based on the proximity of extensive and concentrated village sites with cremation burials in the area, the ceremonial/personal nature of the objects, and the burned exterior which is consistent with exposure to heat during cremation.

At an unknown date, an unidentified person collected a *Cerithiopsis* shell altered with a hole punched near its outer lip and one lot of burned and unburned shell fragments from an unknown site near East Mesa within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The catalog records associate these objects with cremated human remains though the human remains do not appear to be in the possession of California State Parks. The objects are unassociated funerary objects based upon the catalog record, the proximity of extensive and concentrated village sites with cremation burials in the area, the ceremonial/personal nature of the objects, and the burned exterior which is consistent with exposure to heat during cremation.

At an unknown date, an unidentified person collected two burnt *Olivella* shell beads and 47 melted glass beads from an unknown site within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The objects are unassociated funerary objects based on the proximity of extensive and concentrated village sites with cremation burials in the area, the ceremonial/personal nature of the objects, and the burned exterior which is consistent with exposure to heat during cremation.

### Determinations Made by the California Department of Parks and Recreation

Officials of the California Department of Parks and Recreation have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 110 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 is believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- 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 Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California: Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California, and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California (formerly the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation); Inaja Band of Diegueno

Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; and the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary object should contact Rebecca Carruthers, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 9th Street, Room 902, Sacramento CA 95814, telephone (916) 653-8893, before May 2, 2012.

Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The California Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 28, 2012.

**Sherry Hutt,**

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Office of Natural Resources Revenue

[Docket No. ONRR-2011-0020]

#### Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection, Comment Request

**AGENCY:** Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of an extension of a currently approved information collection.

**SUMMARY:** To comply with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), we are inviting comments on a collection of information requests that we will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. OMB formerly approved this information collection request (ICR) under OMB Control Number 1010-0139. After the Secretary of the Department of the Interior established ONRR (the former Minerals Revenue Management, a program under the Minerals Management Service) on

October 1, 2010, OMB approved a new series number for ONRR and renumbered our ICRs. This ICR covers the paperwork requirements in the regulations under title 30, *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), parts 1210 and 1212 (previously 30 CFR parts 210 and 212). Also, this ICR pertains to onshore and offshore royalty and production reporting on oil, gas, and geothermal leases on Federal and Indian lands. The revised title of this ICR is "30 CFR Parts 1210 and 1212, Royalty and Production Reporting." There are three forms associated with this information collection.

**DATES:** Submit written comments on or before June 1, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments on this ICR to ONRR by any of the following methods (please use "ICR 1012-0004" as an identifier in your comment):

- Electronically go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. In the entry titled "Enter Keyword or ID," enter "ONRR-2011-0020," then click "Search." Follow the instructions to submit public comments. ONRR will post all comments.
- Mail comments to Armand Southall, Regulatory Specialist, ONRR, P.O. Box 25165, MS 64000A, Denver, Colorado 80225-0165.
- Hand-carry comments, or use an overnight courier service to ONRR. Our courier address is Building 85, Room A-614, Denver Federal Center, West 6th Ave. and Kipling St., Denver, Colorado 80225.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Armand Southall, Regulatory Specialist, at (303) 231-3221, or email to [armand.southall@onrr.gov](mailto:armand.southall@onrr.gov). You may also contact Mr. Southall to obtain copies, at no cost, of (1) the ICR, (2) any associated forms, and (3) the regulations that require the subject collection of information. You may also review the information collection online at <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/PRAMain>.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Title:** 30 CFR Parts 1210 and 1212, Royalty and Production Reporting.

**OMB Control Number:** 1012-0004.

**Bureau Form Number:** Forms MMS-2014, MMS-4054, and MMS-4058.

**Note:** ONRR will publish a rule updating our form numbers to Forms ONRR-2014, ONRR-4054, and ONRR-4058.

**Abstract:** The Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior is responsible for mineral resource development on Federal and Indian lands and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). The Secretary is required, by various laws, to manage mineral

resource production from Federal and Indian lands and the OCS, collect the royalties and other mineral revenues due, and distribute the funds collected under those laws. We have posted those laws pertaining to mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands and the OCS at [http://www.onrr.gov/Laws\\_R\\_D/PublicLawsAMR.htm](http://www.onrr.gov/Laws_R_D/PublicLawsAMR.htm).

The Secretary also has a trust responsibility to manage Indian lands and seek advice and information from Indian beneficiaries. ONRR performs the minerals revenue management functions and assists the Secretary in carrying out the Department's trust responsibility for Indian lands.

Effective October 1, 2010, ONRR reorganized and transferred their regulations from chapter II to chapter XII in title 30 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), resulting in a change to our citations. You can find the information collections covered in this ICR at 30 CFR part 1210, subparts B, C, and D, which pertain to production and royalty reports; and part 1212, subpart B, which pertains to recordkeeping of reports and files. All data reported is subject to subsequent audit and adjustment.

#### General Information

When a company or an individual enters into a lease to explore, develop, produce, and dispose of minerals from Federal or Indian lands, that company or individual agrees to pay the lessor a share in an amount or value of production from the leased lands. The lessee, or his designee, is required to report various kinds of information to the lessor relative to the disposition of the leased minerals.

The ONRR financial accounting system is an integrated computer system that includes royalty, rental, bonus, and other payments; sales volumes and values; and royalty values as submitted by reporters. In the system, ONRR compares production volumes with royalty volumes to verify that reporters reported and paid proper royalties for the minerals produced. Additionally, we share the data electronically with the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Tribal and State governments so they can perform their lease management responsibilities.

We use the information collected in this ICR to ensure that royalty is appropriately paid, based on accurate production accounting on oil, gas, and geothermal resources produced from Federal and Indian leases. The requirement to report accurately and timely is mandatory. Please refer to the