

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Land Management**

[LLCAN00000.L18200000.XZ0000]

Notice of Public Meeting: Northeast California Resource Advisory Council**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice of Public Meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), and the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (FACA), the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Northeast California Resource Advisory Council will meet as indicated below.

DATES: The committee will meet Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 7–8, 2012, in Alturas, California. On Nov. 7, the RAC will convene at 10 a.m. at the Bureau of Land Management Alturas Field Office, 708 W. 12th St., and depart immediately for a field tour. Members of the public are welcome. They must provide their own transportation in high clearance vehicles, food and beverages. On Nov. 8, the council meeting begins at 8 a.m. in the Conference Room of the BLM Alturas Field Office. The public is welcome.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Haug, BLM Northern California District manager, (530) 224–2160; or Joseph J. Fontana, BLM public affairs officer, (530) 252–5332.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The 15-member council advises the Secretary of the Interior, through the BLM, on a variety of planning and management issues associated with public land management in northeast California and the northwest corner of Nevada. Agenda items at this meeting include an update on the Bly Tunnel at Eagle Lake, a status report on the proposed Horse Lake wind energy project, a status report on the BLM's sage grouse conservation strategy, updates on proposed wild horse gathers, a status report on management of the Surprise Field Office, a report on BLM acquisition of PG&E lands, a status report on proposed geothermal energy development proposals in the Medicine Lake Highlands, and an update on management decisions in the Homecamp grazing allotment. Public comments will be accepted at 11 a.m. Depending on the number of persons wishing to speak, and the time available, the time for individual comments may be limited. Individuals who plan to attend and need special

assistance, such as sign language interpretation and other reasonable accommodations, should contact the BLM as provided above.

Dated: September 12, 2012.

Joseph J. Fontana,
Public Affairs Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–24124 Filed 9–28–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–40–P**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–11225; 2200–1100–665]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Stanford University Archaeology Center, Stanford, CA**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The Stanford University Archaeology Center, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, has determined that the cultural items meet the definition of sacred object 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 items may contact the Stanford University Archaeology Center.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural items should contact the Stanford University Archaeology Center at the address below by October 31, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Laura Jones, Director, Heritage Services and University Archaeologist, Archaeology Center, 488 Escondido Mall, Stanford, CA 94305, telephone (650) 723–9664.

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 in the possession of the Stanford University Archaeology Center that meet 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 Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Remains

Sometime prior to 1905, 44 cultural items were removed from an unknown location in Tulare County, CA. Stanford University's cofounder, Mrs. Jane Stanford, donated the cultural items to the Stanford Museum before her death in 1905. The sacred objects are 44 stone objects. Representatives from the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, identified the 44 stone objects as sacred objects during a consultation visit to Stanford University in August 2011.

The Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, has provided additional information regarding these cultural items to establish cultural affiliation to the Yokut tribes. Based on the site location and in accordance with the information received in the consultation process, the sacred objects are culturally affiliated with the Yokut communities represented by the present-day tribes of the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Determinations Made by the Stanford University Archaeology Center

Officials of the Stanford University Archaeology Center have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3) (C), the 44 cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American Religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- 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 Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects should contact Laura Jones, Director, Heritage Services and University Archaeologist, Archaeology Center, 488 Escondido Mall, Stanford, CA 94305, telephone (650) 723–9664 before October 31, 2012. Repatriation of the sacred objects to the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi

Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Stanford University Archaeology Center is responsible for notifying the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 5, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012-24090 Filed 9-28-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-11193; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: San Francisco State University, Department of Anthropology, San Francisco, CA; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the San Francisco State University, NAGPRA Program (formerly in the Department of Anthropology). The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Marin 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 human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and number of associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 30156-30158, May 23, 2008).

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 30156-30158, May 23, 2008), paragraph four is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

From 1980 to 1985, human remains representing a minimum of 11 individuals were removed from CA-MRN-17, De Silva Island, Richardson Bay, Marin County, CA, by San Francisco State University staff under the direction of Gary Pahl. Materials from the excavations were jointly curated by San Francisco State University and Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center until 1998, when all excavated materials from site CA-MRN-17 were transferred to San Francisco State University. No known individuals were identified. The 175 associated funerary objects are 21 obsidian flaked stone tools, 9 pieces of obsidian debitage, 5 chert flaked stone tools, 27 pieces of chert debitage, 15 ground stone tools, 75 bone tools, 1 basalt flake, 1 granite tool, 1 schist tool, 2 steatite ear plugs, 1 ceramic fragment, 1 bone bead, 1 olivella bead, 1 individual and 1 lot of abalone pendants, 1 clam shell fragment, 2 charmstones, 2 quartz crystals, 1 cupule rock, 2 pieces of ochre, and 6 lots of carbon samples.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 30156-30158, May 23, 2008), paragraph five, sentence two is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

The 11 individuals described above were found in four burials along with one set of remains with no provenience.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 30156-30158, May 23, 2008), paragraph eight is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Between 1969 and 1971, human remains representing a minimum of 19 individuals were removed from the Miller Creek Site (CA-MRN-138), Marin County, CA, by San Francisco State University staff under the direction of Charles Slaymaker and Michael Moratto. No known individuals were identified. The 247 associated funerary objects are 128 bone tools, 78 obsidian tools, 18 chert tools, 7 ground stone tools, 5 shell beads, 1 shell adornment, 2 stone adornments, 2 sting ray barbs, 1 shell tool, 4 lots of red ochre, and 1 glass object.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 30156-30158, May 23, 2008), paragraph 10, sentence one is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Between 1972 and 1975, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Pacheco Valle site (CA-MRN-152), Marin County, CA, during excavations conducted by the University of San Francisco, College of Marin, and Miwok Archaeological Preserve of Marin, CA, according to San Francisco State University Department of Anthropology records.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 30156-30158, May 23, 2008), paragraph 14 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1968, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed

from the Pacific Telephone site (CA-MRN-168), Marin County, CA, by San Francisco State University staff under the direction of Charles Slaymaker. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects are 3 lots of botanical remains and 2 charmstones.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 30156-30158, May 23, 2008), paragraph 16 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Between 1970 and 1972, human remains representing a minimum of 61 individuals were removed from the Ignacio site (CA-MRN-170), Marin County, CA, by San Francisco State University staff under the direction of Charles Slaymaker and Michael Moratto. No known individuals were identified. The 1,124 funerary objects are 932 olivella and clam shell beads, 1 steatite bead, 39 obsidian tools, 21 chert tools, 90 bone tools, 1 shell tool, 3 shell pendants, 3 stone pendants, 21 ground stone, 4 charmstones, 1 steatite ear plug, 1 bear claw, 1 piece of red ochre, 2 clay figurines, 1 mussel spoon, 1 pigment mortar, 1 baked clay object, and 1 bone artifact with red ochre.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 30156-30158, May 23, 2008), paragraph 22 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Between 1961 and 1968, human remains representing a minimum of 27 individuals were removed from the Preston Point site (CA-MRN-396), Marin County, CA, by W. Beason, Sacramento State University; Ward Upson, Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa, CA; and Mrs. Agnes Gerkin of Sacramento, CA. The burials excavated by Ward Upson were curated at San Francisco State University, except for two bones which were curated at the Anthropological Studies Center, California State University, Sonoma, CA. The burials excavated by W. Beason and Mrs. Gerkin, along with the funerary objects excavated by Ward Upson, were curated at the Anthropological Studies Center, California State University, Sonoma, CA. Possession and control of all materials from site CA-MRN-396 at the Anthropological Studies Center was transferred to San Francisco State University in 1998. No known individuals were identified. The 785 funerary objects are 17 ground stone tools, 11 bone tools, 21 obsidian tools, 3 chert tools, 723 beads and bead fragments, 2 charmstone fragments, 4 steatite pendants and adornments, 1 hairpin, 1 smoking pipe fragment, 1 quartz crystal, and 1 bag of ochre and dirt.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 30156-30158, May 23, 2008), paragraph 29, sentences one and two are corrected by substituting the following sentences:

Officials of San Francisco State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 143 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the San Francisco State University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 2,349