under Butte County Recorder’s Serial No. 2004–0002294, APN 041–190–048
(formerly 038–150–026).

Parcel II
The north half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of
the northwest quarter and the northwest
quarter of the southwest quarter of
Section 5, and all that portion of Section
6 lying northeasterly of the Oroville
Chico Highway, all in Township 20
North, Range 3 East, M.D.B. & M.

Excluding therefrom said Section 6,
that portion conveyed to the State of
California by Deeds recorded February
8, 1951 in Book 555, Page 329, Official
Records, and July 27, 1951, in Book 575,
Page 326, Official Records.

Also excepting therefrom that portion
conveyed to the State of California by
Deed recorded October 9, 1974, in Book
1944, Page 64, Official Records and
Parcel 1 of Grant Deed recorded January
15, 2004, under Butte County Recorder’s
Serial No. 2004–002294. APN 041–190–
045 (formerly 041–190–020).

A copy of the decision dated January
24, 2014 is available at: http://
www.indianaffairs.gov/cs/groups/
webteam/documents/text/idc-1-
025066.pdf.

Dated: January 30, 2014.
Kevin K. Washburn,
Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Howard Parman, Pecos District Office,
Bureau of Land Management, 2909 West
2nd Street, Roswell, New Mexico 88201,
575–627–0212. Persons who use a
telecommunications device for the deaf
(TDD) may call the Federal Information
Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8229
to contact the above individual during
normal business hours. The FIRS is
available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week,
to leave a message or question with the
above individual. You will receive a
reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The 10-
member Pecos District RAC advises the
Secretary of the Interior, through the
BLM, on a variety of planning and
management issues associated with
public land management in the BLM’s
Pecos District.

Planned agenda items include:
Touring green building technology at
the Central Valley Electric Cooperative’s
new headquarters; the status of the
Lesser Prairie-Chicken and the possible
effects on operations of public resources
should the species be listed as
threatened; and the proposed Rob
Jaggers Camping Area expanded
amenity fee business plan.

All RAC meetings are open to the
public. There will be a half-hour public
comment period at 3 p.m. for any
interested members of the public who
wish to address the RAC. Depending on
the number of persons wishing to speak
and time available, the time for
individual comments may be limited.

Mary A. Uhl,
Acting Deputy State Director, Lands
and Resources.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
[LLNMP00000 L13110000.PP0000
14XL1109PF]

Notice of Public Meeting, Pecos
District Resource Advisory Council
Meeting, New Mexico

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the
Federal Land Policy and Management
Act and the Federal Advisory
Committee Act, Bureau of Land
Management’s (BLM) Pecos District
Resource Advisory Council (RAC) will
meet as indicated below.

DATES: The RAC will meet on March 12,
2014, at the Central Valley Electric
Cooperative Office, 1403 North 13th
Street, Artesia, New Mexico, 88210,
from 9 a.m.–4 p.m. The public may send
written comments to the RAC at the
BLM Pecos, 2909 West 2nd Street,
Roswell, New Mexico, 88201.
History and Description of the Remains

In 1941, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Opel Site (34BR4) in Bryan County, OK. The site was excavated as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project and the collection was deposited at the Stovall Museum (now SNOMNH). Although SNOMNH originally consulted on the collection and have physical custody of the human remains and associated funerary objects, the collection was recently determined to be under the control of the US Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District. The human remains represent one child from Burial 1 and one adult from Burial 2. No known individuals were identified. The 70 associated funerary objects are from two separate burials. The 58 associated funerary objects from Burial 1 are 9 saucers, bowls, and plates; 3 ceramic cups; 5 spoons; 2 spoons; 1 iron cup; 1 lot of iron pail fragments; 1 china bowl; 1 broken glass; 1 small glass bottle; 1 lot of iron pieces; 29 small beads; 2 thimbles; 1 fork; and 1 knife. The 12 associated funerary objects from Burial 2 are 1 bead, 1 worked stone, 1 iron buckle, 2 glass disks, and 7 buttons.

Based on the types of materials found at the Opel Site including the associated funerary objects, it is reasonable to determine that the burials are historic and date to the late 19th century. At the time the burials were excavated in 1941, local residents could not recall a house being at that location and the site had been cultivated for approximately 40 years. The region in which the site is located was designated Chickasaw Territory in 1837, and historic documents and oral histories of the Chickasaw provide additional support that the region was occupied by their tribe during the 19th century.

Consultation with representatives of The Chickasaw Nation confirms that the associated funerary objects are the types and quantities of materials that are found with Chickasaw burials from this time period.

Determinations Made by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District

Officials of the US Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 70 objects described in this notice 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.
- 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 associated funerary objects and The Chickasaw Nation.

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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Michelle C. Horn, Archaeologist, US Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, 1645 S. 101 E. Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74128–0061, telephone (918) 669–7642, by March 7, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Chickasaw Nation may proceed.

The US Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, is responsible for notifying The Chickasaw Nation that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 2, 2014.

Mariah Soriano,
Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.
[PR Doc. 2014-02300 Filed 2–4–14; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4312–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–14794;
PPWOCRADNO–PCU000RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Coulee Dam, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, 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 associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area at the address in this notice by March 7, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Dan A. Foster, Superintendent, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, 1008 Crest Drive, Coulee Dam, WA 99116, telephone (509) 754–7812, email Dan_A_Foster@nps.gov.

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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, Coulee Dam, WA, and in the physical custody of the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University, Pullman, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Lincoln County, WA.

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 Superintendent, Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a heavily disturbed area at site 45LI06 in Lincoln County, WA, by Roderick Sprague of the University of Idaho. The remains were housed at the University of Idaho until 2000, when they were transferred to the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State