

Authority: Section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

Dated: April 12, 2016.

Merrie Nichols-Dixon,

Deputy Director, Office of Policy, Programs and Legislative Initiatives.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R8-ES-2015-N247; FXES11130000-156-FF08E00000]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Recovery Plan for Vine Hill Clarkia

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of the Recovery Plan for Vine Hill Clarkia (*Clarkia imbricata*). The recovery plan includes recovery objectives and criteria, and specific actions necessary to achieve downlisting and delisting from the Federal Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants.

ADDRESSES: You may obtain a copy of the recovery plan from our Web site at <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/species/recovery-plans.html>.

Alternatively, you may contact the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-2605, Sacramento, CA 95825 (telephone 916-414-6700).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Norris, Field Supervisor, at the above street address or telephone number (see **ADDRESSES**).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Recovery of endangered or threatened animals and plants to the point where they are again secure, self-sustaining members of their ecosystems is a primary goal of our endangered species program and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Recovery means improvement of the status of listed species to the point at which listing is no longer appropriate under the criteria specified in section 4(a)(1) of the Act. The Act requires the development of recovery plans for listed species, unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species.

We listed Vine Hill clarkia throughout its entire range as endangered on October 22, 1997 (62 FR 55791). The species was also listed as endangered by the State of California in 1978. It is a narrow endemic, historically known from three locations in central Sonoma County, California, all three of which may be extirpated. Currently, the species is only known to exist as a single introduced population on the 0.6-hectare (1.5-acre) Vine Hill Preserve, owned and managed by the California Native Plant Society. Between 2007 and 2012, the population fluctuated from approximately 500 to 8,781 plants.

All known populations of Vine Hill clarkia are located between 60 to 75 meters (197 to 246 feet) elevation, on what has been mapped as Goldridge acidic sandy loams, in an area sometimes referred to as the Sonoma Barrens. The ability of Vine Hill clarkia to persist naturally outside of Sonoma Barrens conditions is unknown. The Sonoma Barrens are an area within Sonoma County located halfway between maritime and inland climates, in a pronounced fog gap that makes it subject to peculiar climatic fluctuations.

At this time, the primary threats to Vine Hill clarkia are competition for light and space with native and non-native species and risk of extinction from stochastic environmental events associated with small populations. Because of the extreme range restriction of this already-narrow endemic, and its small population size, the plant is highly vulnerable to extinction from random events, including wildfire, herbivory, disease and pest outbreaks, and human disturbance.

Two species of concern are also addressed in this recovery plan, Vine Hill manzanita (*Arctostaphylos densiflora*) and Vine Hill ceanothus (*Ceanothus foliosus* var. *vineatus*), which historically coexisted with Vine Hill clarkia. Vine Hill manzanita and Vine Hill ceanothus are included in this recovery plan because a community-based recovery strategy provides for conservation of species with similar habitat requirements to those of Vine Hill clarkia, and because recovery actions implemented for Vine Hill clarkia that do not consider these other rare species may negatively affect the community. These two species are, respectively, State listed as endangered and listed Rank 1B by the California Native Plant Society.

Recovery Plan Goals

The purpose of a recovery plan is to provide a framework for the recovery of species so that protection under the Act is no longer necessary. A recovery plan

includes scientific information about the species and provides criteria that enable us to gauge whether downlisting or delisting the species is warranted. Furthermore, recovery plans help guide our recovery efforts by describing actions we consider necessary for each species' conservation and by estimating time and costs for implementing needed recovery measures.

The goal of this recovery plan is to improve the status of Vine Hill clarkia so that it can be delisted. The interim goal is to recover the species to the point that it can be downlisted from endangered to threatened status. The recovery objectives of the plan are:

- Restore Sonoma Barrens habitat and establish Vine Hill clarkia.
- Manage native and nonnative vegetation that competes with Vine Hill clarkia.
- Ensure locations with Vine Hill clarkia are secure from incompatible uses.

The recovery plan contains recovery criteria based on protecting, maintaining, and increasing populations, as well as increasing habitat quality and quantity. As Vine Hill clarkia meets recovery criteria, we will review its status and consider it for downlisting or removal from the Federal Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants.

Community conservation efforts recommended for Vine Hill manzanita and Vine Hill ceanothus include establishing these species, either in concert with each other and Vine Hill clarkia, or separately.

Authority

We developed this recovery plan under the authority of section 4(f) of the Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533(f). We publish this notice under section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Alexandra Pitts,

Acting Regional Director, Pacific Southwest Region.

[FR Doc. 2016-09104 Filed 4-19-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLNMF00000 L1310000.PP0000 16X]

Notice of Public Meeting, Farmington 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, the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Farmington District Resource Advisory Council (RAC) will meet as indicated below.

DATES: The RAC will meet on May 9 and 10, 2016, at the BLM Farmington District Office, 6251 College Blvd., Suite A, Farmington, New Mexico. On May 9, 2016, the RAC will meet from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the District Office. On May 10, 2016, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. the BLM and RAC will tour the Pierre's Site located south of Farmington, NM and then visit BLM reclaimed sites. Both the meeting and field tour is open to the public. In addition, the public may send written comments to the RAC at the BLM Farmington District Office, 6251 College Blvd., Suite A, Farmington, NM 87401.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tamara Faust, BLM Farmington District Office, 6251 College Blvd., Suite A, Farmington, NM 87401, 505-564-7762. 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 Farmington 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 Farmington District. Planned agenda items include updates on National, current, or proposed projects in the Farmington District including Onshore Orders 3, 4, 5 and 9, a fee proposal and business plan for BLM -Taos recreation sites, a fee proposal for the Carson National Forest, a cheat grass and weed control pilot project, a Bisti Pentaceratops extraction update, and a field trip.

A half-hour comment period, during which the public may address the RAC, has been scheduled for 3 p.m. on Monday, May 9, 2016. Depending on the number of individuals wishing to comment and time available, the time for individual oral comments may be limited.

Byron Loosle,
Acting Deputy State Director, Lands and Resources.

[FR Doc. 2016-09110 Filed 4-19-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-20710;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, Hōnaunau, HI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park has completed an inventory of human remains, 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 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 should submit a written request to Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park at the address in this notice by May 20, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Tammy Duchesne, Superintendent, Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, P.O. Box 129, Hōnaunau, HI 97626, telephone (808) 328-2326, email tammy_duchesne@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 under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, Hōnaunau, HI. The human remains were removed from two sites in Hawai'i County, HI.

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, Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and representatives of the 'ohana of Ah Tou, Casuga (Kalohi), Freitas (Moanauli), Galieto (Kelepolo), Kauhaihao (Kelekolio), Keakealani (Maunu), Kekuewa (Moanauli), Lindo, Medeiros (Kalalahua), and Ramos (Kahikina). The Hawaii Island Burial Council was invited to consult but did not participate.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1968, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Thompson House Lot Site in Hawai'i County, HI. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1968, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the Beach Site in Hawai'i County, HI. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Thompson House site is composed of traditional Hawaiian habitation features, including no less than four structures likely consisting of a *mua* (men's house), *hale noa* (family house), *hale kahumu* (cooking shelter), and a *hale 'aina* (women's eating house). It has been suggested that the site may have been one of the homes of Kīwala'ō, Kamehameha's adversary, who often resided in Hōnaunau.

The remains from the Beach Site were removed from a buried cultural layer that contained no European material, indicating that they are Native Hawaiian.

Determinations Made by Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park

Officials of Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry.

- 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 'ohana of Ah Tou, Casuga (Kalohi), Freitas (Moanauli), Galieto (Kelepolo), Kauhaihao (Kelekolio), Keakealani (Maunu),