

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

[LLMTC 00900.L16100000.DP0000]

Notice of Public Meeting, Eastern Montana Resource Advisory Council Meeting**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting.

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

DATES: The next regular meeting of the Eastern Montana RAC will be held on September 19, 2012, in Miles City, Montana. The meeting will start at 8:00 a.m. and adjourn at approximately 3:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES: When determined, the meeting location will be announced in a news release.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mark Jacobsen, Public Affairs Specialist, BLM Eastern Montana/Dakotas District, 111 Garryowen Road Miles City, Montana 59301, (406) 233-2831, mark_jacobsen@blm.gov. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-677-8339 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 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 Montana. At these meetings, topics will include: Miles City and Billings Field Office manager updates, subcommittee briefings, work sessions, and other issues that the council may raise. All meetings are open to the public and the public may present written comments to the council. Each formal RAC meeting will also have time allocated for hearing public comments. Depending on the number of persons wishing to comment and time available, the time for individual oral comments may be limited. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation, tour

transportation, or other reasonable accommodations should contact the BLM as provided above.

Dated: July 9, 2012.

Diane Friez,*Eastern Montana—Dakotas District Manager.*

[FR Doc. 2012-17567 Filed 7-18-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-DN-P**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10743; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The New York University College of Dentistry has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the remains and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the New York University College of Dentistry. Disposition of the human remains to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional requestors come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the New York University College of Dentistry at the address below by August 20, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St, New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998-9917.

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 in the possession of the New York University College of Dentistry. The human remains were removed from Rincon, in Santa Cruz 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) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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. The National Park Service is

not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the New York University College of Dentistry professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown site in Rincon, in Santa Cruz County, CA by an unknown individual. At an unknown date, the remains were catalogued into the Department of Physical Anthropology, Museum of the American Indian. In 1956, the remains were transferred to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the New York University College of Dentistry

Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry have determined that:

- Based on catalog information and forensic examination, the human remains are Native American.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the southern Yokut and western Mono, who are represented today by The Tribes.
- The unratified treaty of 1851 indicates that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the southern Yokut and western Mono, who are represented today by The Tribes.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice

represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains is to The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains or any other Indian tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1) should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St, New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998–9917, before August 20, 2012. Disposition of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 28, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012–17629 Filed 7–18–12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–10742; 2200–1100–665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The New York University College of Dentistry has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the New York University College of Dentistry. Repatriation of the human remains to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the New York University College of Dentistry at the address below by August 20, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry,

345 East 24th St, New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998–9917.

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 in the possession of the New York University College of Dentistry. The human remains were removed from San Joaquin 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the New York University College of Dentistry professional staff in consultation with representatives of 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; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California; and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California (hereafter referred to as “The Tribes”).

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Rhoads Mound in San Joaquin County, CA. At an unknown date, they became part of the collection of H.K. Deisher, which was sold in 1905. In 1916, the remains were catalogued into the collection of the Department of Physical Anthropology, Museum of the American Indian. In 1956, the remains were transferred to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Rhoads Mound is a protohistoric site (A.D. 1500–1770) located on Roberts Island in the San Joaquin-Sacramento River delta. The island lies at the southern edge of aboriginal territory of the Eastern (Bay and Plains) Miwok and the northern edge of aboriginal territory of the Northern Valley Yokut.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Walkers Slough Mound in San Joaquin County, CA. At an unknown date, they became part of the collection of H.K. Deisher, which was sold in 1905. In 1916, the remains were catalogued into the collection of the Department of Physical Anthropology, Museum of the American Indian. In 1956, the remains were transferred to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Walkers Slough Mound is a historic site (A.D. 1770–1850) located near Stockton, in the area of the San Joaquin River Valley. The mound lies at the southern edge of aboriginal territory of the Eastern (Bay and Plains) Miwok and the northern edge of aboriginal territory of the Northern Valley Yokut.

The territorial divisions within the aboriginal lands of the Eastern (Bay and Plains) Miwok and the Northern Valley Yokut was diffuse and shifted through time. During consultation, tribal representatives stated that the early anthropological studies of the Yokuts and Miwok incorrectly divided these groups into discrete tribelets and overemphasized linguistic differences. Tribal representatives explained that although different dialects were spoken, the Miwok spoke a mutually intelligible language. The Yokuts also spoke a mutually intelligible language with regional dialects. Tribal representatives indicated that high population mobility and frequent intermarriage between groups during the historic period has resulting in a relationship of shared group identity for all Miwok tribes. Similarly, tribal representatives indicated that the Yokuts are all interrelated due to high population mobility and frequent intermarriage between groups.

Tribal representatives identified the descendants of the Eastern Miwok among the members of the Federally-recognized Miwok communities, including 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