temporary closure to wood harvesting and/or tree cutting on public land within the Ray May Fire burn area located south of Gardnerville, Nevada, in the Pine Nut Mountains east of U.S. Highway 395 in Douglas County, Nevada.

DATES: *Effective Dates:* The temporary restriction and closure of the described public use will be in effect from May 1, 2012 to August 1, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ryan Elliott, fire planner, 775–885–6167, email: *r1elliot@blm.gov.* Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 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: Pursuant to 43 CFR 8364.1, restriction of cross-country vehicle travel and closure to tree cutting and wood collecting on a portion of the area burned by the Ray May Fire in August 2011 is necessary to promote successful rehabilitation of the area.

The area is on public land on the west side of the Pine Nut Mountains. The affected public lands are described as follows:

Mount Diablo Meridian

T. 11 N., R. 21 E.
Sec. 1, SW¼, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 3, Lot 4, SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 4, Lots 21–24, S½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, SE¼;
Sec. 9, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 10, NW¼NE¼, N½NW¼;
Sec. 12, NW¼NE¼, N½NW¼.

T. 12 N., R. 21 E.
Sec. 26, SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼;
Sec. 34, W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 35, E½, N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 36, NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, SW¼, SW¼SE¼.

The area described contains 2,267.91 acres, more or less, in Douglas County.

This temporary restriction and closure order will be posted at the Carson City District Office, 5665 Morgan Mill Road, Carson City, Nevada. Maps of the closure area are also available at the Carson City District Office.

On November 23, 2011, the BLM signed a Decision Record for the Ray May Fire Emergency Action, Temporary Closures Environmental Assessment (EA) to implement these restrictions and closure. The EA analyzed these actions and is available to the public on the District Web site at *http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/carson_city_field.html.* Restricting vehicle use to posted roads and two-track trails and closing the area to wood collecting and wood cutting will improve post-fire recovery and rehabilitation of the Ray May Fire burn area as outlined in the 2011 Post-Fire Recovery Plan, Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation Plan for Ray May Fire. To meet the goals of the rehabilitation plan, restrictions and closures need to be in effect for at least 3 growing seasons, ensuring sufficient regrowth of perennial plants and adequate stabilization of soils.

Motorized vehicle use within the burn area will be restricted to existing posted roads and two-track trails. The BLM will post roads and two-track trails open to use during this period. This restriction applies to all motorized vehicles, excluding:

(1) Any emergency or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency or administrative purposes; and

(2) Any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized in writing by the manager, Sierra Front Field Office.

Closing the area to wood harvesting and/or tree cutting is necessary because the BLM uses the burned trees to create erosion breaks. This restriction applies to all persons excluding:

(1) BLM personnel; and

(2) Any person who is expressly authorized in writing by the manager, Sierra Front Field Office.

If satisfactory rehabilitation is achieved prior to August 1, 2014, the restriction will be lifted. If the rehabilitation has not met the established benchmarks for success in the Ray May Fire Rehabilitation Plan by August 1, 2014, the BLM will consider reissuing the restriction order.

Penalties: Any person who fails to comply with the restriction order is subject to arrest and, upon conviction, may be fined not more than $1,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than 12 months.

Authority: 43 CFR 8364.1.

Christopher J. McAlear,
District Manager, Carson City District Office.

[FR Doc. 2012–10424 Filed 4–30–12; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–HC–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane, WA; 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 intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, formerly Eastern Washington State Historical Society, in Spokane, WA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the number of unassociated funerary objects reported in the Notice of Intent to Repatriate published in the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58424–58425, September 24, 2010). The museum staff recently discovered additional unassociated funerary objects related to the sites listed in the earlier notice.

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58424, September 24, 2010), paragraph five is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

During the period July 1939 to September 1940, funerary objects were systematically removed from Sites 7A and 7B (45–FE–7), Ferry County, WA, by Collier, Hudson, and Ford due to the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and its reservoir (Lake Roosevelt), and they were accessioned by the museum in 1940 (EWSHS Accession #1027). The 45 unassociated funerary objects are 7 beaver tooth dice, 1 bone awl pendant, 27 dentalia beads, 4 copper pendants, 1 copper bracelet, 1 projectile point, 1 bone awl, 2 scrapers, and 1 hammerstone.

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58424–58425, September 24, 2010), paragraph six is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

During the period July 1939 to September 1940, funerary objects were systematically removed from Site 24 (45–FE–24), Ferry County, WA, by Collier, Hudson, and Ford due to the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and its reservoir (Lake Roosevelt), and they were accessioned by the museum in 1940 (EWSHS Accession #1027). The 118 unassociated funerary objects are 7 wooden burial markers, 1 dentalia fragment, 27 glass beads, 9 perforated bear claws, 1 carved beaver tooth, 3 copper bells, 1 lot of burial fill, 22

dentalia beads, 2 buckskin or leather fragments, 3 antler digging sticks, 1 abalone shell pendant, 5 scrapers, 2 bone awls, 1 piece of matting, 1 flake, 2 dentalia necklace fragments, 1 small box of dentalia beads, 1 bone needle, 1 copper pendant, 18 rolled copper beads, 6 dentalium, 1 piece of cordage, 1 long jadeite celt, and 1 chipped flint fragment.

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58424–58425, September 24, 2010), paragraph seven is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

During the period July 1939 to September 1940, funerary objects were systematically removed from Site 46 (45–Stevens–46), Stevens County, WA, by Collier, Hudson, and Ford due to the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and its reservoir (Lake Roosevelt), and they were accessioned by the museum in 1940 (EWSHS Accession #1027). The 98 unassociated funerary objects are 6 pieces of worked bone, 1 jadeite chip, 1 jadeite celt, 46 bone implements, 3 stone pipes, 4 projectile points, 9 schist scrapers, 1 mussel shell, 1 antler wedge, 1 slate needle, 1 slate pendant, 1 pipe fragment, 1 bone awl, 1 slate object, 1 lot of turgite paint material, 1 arrow shaft smoother, 2 hematite pieces, 3 knives, 1 spear point, 1 antler, 1 antler horn implement, 2 chalcedony drill or graver, 1 stone chip, 1 stone artifact, 2 chalcedony scrapers, 1 chert scraper fragment, 1 worked chip (possibly mineralized wood), 1 basalt point or scraper, and 2 chalcedony drills.

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58424–58425, September 24, 2010), paragraph eight is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

During the period July 1939 to September 1940, funerary objects were systematically removed from Site 47 (45–ST–47), Stevens County, WA, by Collier, Hudson, and Ford due to the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and its reservoir (Lake Roosevelt), and they were accessioned by the museum in 1940 (EWSHS Accession #1027). The 110 unassociated funerary objects are 1 copper bracelet, 20 projectile points, 6 bone combs, 1 bone implement, 1 bone spearpoint, 2 bone whistles, 27 bone awls, 2 copper and shell pendants, 1 spear point, 1 carved stone pipe, 1 jadeite celt, 1 jadeite adze, 2 bone ornaments (possible combs), 1 bone flute fragment, 1 coiled basket, 1 turquoise pendant, 1 dentalia, 2 abalone pendants, 3 glass beads, 2 arrow shaft smoothers, 1 chalcedony drill, and 32 olivella beads.

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58424–58425, September 24, 2010), paragraph ten is corrected by substituting the following paragraphs:

Determinations of the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture

Officials of the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 374 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 are 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 Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Mr. Michael Holloman, Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, 2316 W. First Avenue, Spokane, WA 99201, (509) 363–5337, before May 31, 2012. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 26, 2012.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012–10486 Filed 4–30–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, in consultation with the appropriate Indian 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 items may contact the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural items should contact the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona at the address below by May 31, 2012.

ADDRESSES: John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, P.O. Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626–2950.

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 Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, that meets the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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 Cultural Items

In 1930, cultural items were removed from Queen Creek Ruin, also known as Sonoqui Pueblo, Pozos de Sonoqui, or Sun Temple Ruin (AZ U:14:48(ASM)/SACATON:2:6(GP)), in Maricopa County, AZ, during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Gila Pueblo Foundation. The items were reportedly found in association with human burials, but the human remains are not present in the collections. In December 1950, the Gila Pueblo Foundation closed and the collections were donated to the Arizona State Museum. The 30 unassociated funerary objects are 12 ceramic bowls, 8 ceramic jars, 1 ceramic ladle, 3 ceramic pitchers, 5 ceramic scoops, and 1 ceramic sherd.

Queen Creek Ruin was a large habitation site that included trash mounds, burials, pithouses, canals, adobe compounds, and a ballcourt. Architectural features, the mortuary program, ceramic types, and other items of material culture are consistent with the Hohokam archeological tradition and indicate occupation between approximately A.D. 950 and 1450.