

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Geological Survey****Announcement of National Geospatial Advisory Committee Meeting**

AGENCY: U. S. Geological Survey, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The National Geospatial Advisory Committee (NGAC) will meet on April 15–16, 2008 in the 2nd Floor Boardroom of the American Institute of Architects Building, 1735 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20006. The NGAC, which is comprised of representatives from governmental, private sector, non-profit, and academic organizations, has been established to advise the Chair of the Federal Geographic Data Committee on management of Federal geospatial programs, the development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, and the implementation of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A–16. Topics to be addressed at the meeting include:

- Briefings on current Federal geospatial activities
- Review and discussion of NGAC study topics
- Review and discussion of NGAC subcommittee assignments

The meeting will include an opportunity for public comment during the morning of April 16. Comments may also be submitted to the NGAC in writing. While the meeting will be open to the public, seating may be limited due to room capacity.

DATES: The meeting will be held on April 15–16, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on April 15, and from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on April 16.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Mahoney, U.S. Geological Survey (206–220–4621).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Meetings of the National Geospatial Advisory Committee are open to the public. Additional information about the NGAC and the meeting are available at <http://www.fgdc.gov/ngac>.

Dated: March 25, 2008.

Ivan DeLoatch,

Staff Director, Federal Geographic Data Committee.

[FR Doc. E8–6437 Filed 3–28–08; 8:45am]

BILLING CODE 4311–AM–M

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

[UTU 85338]

Public Land Order No. 7697; Transfer of Public Land for the Crescent Junction Uranium Mill Tailings Repository; Utah

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public land order.

SUMMARY: This order permanently transfers 500 acres of public land to the Department of Energy in accordance with the terms of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 7916 (2000)), as amended.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 31, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary von Koch, Realty Specialist, BLM Moab Field Office, 82 East Dogwood Avenue, Moab, Utah 84532, 435–259–2128.

Order

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 7916 (2000)), as amended, it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described public land is hereby permanently transferred to the Department of Energy, and as a result of this transfer, except for oil and gas leasing, the land is no longer subject to the general land laws, including the United States mining laws, other mineral or geothermal leasing, and mineral material sales, for the Crescent Junction Uranium Mill Tailings Repository:

T. 21 S., R. 19 E.

Sec. 22, SE¹/₄SE¹/₄SW¹/₄; NE¹/₄SW¹/₄SE¹/₄, S¹/₂SW¹/₄SE¹/₄, and SE¹/₄SE¹/₄;

Sec. 23, S¹/₂NE¹/₄SW¹/₄, S¹/₂NW¹/₄SW¹/₄, and S¹/₂SW¹/₄;

Sec. 26, N¹/₂NW¹/₄, N¹/₂SW¹/₄NW¹/₄, and NW¹/₄SE¹/₄NW¹/₄;

Sec. 27, N¹/₂NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄NE¹/₄, N¹/₂SE¹/₄NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄SE¹/₄NE¹/₄, E¹/₂NE¹/₄NW¹/₄, and E¹/₂SE¹/₄NW¹/₄.

The area described contains 500 acres in Grand County.

2. The transfer of the above-described land to the Department of Energy vests in that Department full management, jurisdiction, authority, responsibility, and liability for such land and all activities conducted therein, except as provided in Paragraphs 3 and 4.

3. The authority to administer any existing claims, rights, and interests in this land established before the effective

date of the transfer is reserved to the Secretary of the Interior.

4. Authority to administer any future oil and gas leasing is reserved to the Secretary of the Interior.

Dated: March 20, 2008.

C. Stephen Allred,

Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. E8–6598 Filed 3–28–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

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

[UTU 42911 and UTU 42915]

Public Land Order No. 7698; Modification of Secretarial Orders Dated July 6, 1925 and April 1, 1941; Utah

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public land order.

SUMMARY: This order establishes a 20-year term for two Secretarial Orders which withdrew lands from surface entry and mining and reserved them on behalf of the Bureau of Reclamation for the Salt Lake Basin and Gooseberry Projects. The lands, which currently aggregate approximately 6,768 acres after a previous partial revocation, are still needed for the purpose for which they were withdrawn. The lands will remain withdrawn from surface entry and mining but not from mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral material sales.

EFFECTIVE DATE: *March 31, 2008.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rhonda Flynn, BLM Utah State Office, 440 West 200 South, Suite 500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101–1345, 801–539–4132.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Bureau of Reclamation has determined that the lands are still needed for reclamation purposes. The lands will remain withdrawn from surface entry and mining but not from mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral material sales. The April 1, 1941 Secretarial Order was partially revoked by Public Land Order No. 5040. A copy of the pertinent orders containing legal descriptions of the lands involved is available from the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office at the address above.

Order

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and

Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 (2000), it is ordered as follows:

The Secretarial Orders dated July 6, 1925 and April 1, 1941, which withdrew lands from surface entry and mining and reserved them on behalf of the Bureau of Reclamation for the Salt Lake Basin and Gooseberry Projects, are hereby modified to expire 20 years from the effective date of this order unless, as a result of a review conducted before the expiration date pursuant to Section 204(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714(f) (2000), the Secretary determines that the withdrawals shall be extended.

Dated: March 20, 2008.

C. Stephen Allred,

Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. E8-6583 Filed 3-28-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MN-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Amerind Foundation Museum, Amerind Foundation, Inc., Dagoon, AZ; 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Amerind Foundation Museum, Amerind Foundation, Inc., Dagoon, AZ, that meet the definition of "objects of cultural patrimony" and "sacred 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 replaces a previously published Notice of Intent to Repatriate in the **Federal Register** of December 19, 2007, (FR Doc E7-24645, page 71964), by identifying the cultural items as both "objects of cultural patrimony" and as "sacred objects." The cultural items were originally only identified as "sacred objects."

The 140 objects include 38 painted wooden hoops; 17 painted wooden wands; 17 miscellaneous mask-making raw materials (sticks, feathers, leather);

16 "bowed crosses;" 16 ceremonial Gaan masks; 9 painted wooden crosses; 7 plant stem bundles (sage, fir, bear grass); 5 painted wooden staves; 5 wooden drumsticks; 4 painted "headed" sticks; 3 wooden bullroars; 1 metal tulapai strainer; 1 metal bread cooker; and 1 eagle feather bundle. The cultural items are from the William Neil Smith Apache Collection. The collection is well documented by photographs and journals, and supplemented by interviews conducted with Mr. Smith by the staff of the Arizona State Museum in Tucson.

In the spring of 1942, the 140 cultural items were removed from caves in the vicinity of Canyon Day on the Fort Apache Reservation in eastern Arizona by William Neil Smith, a collector from Tucson, AZ. In October 1942, the collection was loaned by Mr. Smith to the Arizona State Museum on the condition that it would be returned when Mr. Smith was released from active duty in the military. From 1944 to 1945, letters were exchanged between the director of the Arizona State Museum, superintendent of the Fort Apache Reservation, and Chair of the Fort Apache Tribal Council, and it was determined at that time that the collections were removed illegally. On October 1, 1945, the Fort Apache Tribal Council voted unanimously to donate the entire collection to the Arizona State Museum, to use them as the museum saw fit. Accordingly, the collection was accessioned into the permanent collection of the Arizona State Museum, and there are no further entries on the collection in the Arizona State Museum files until 1959.

In November 1959, in response to a request from Mr. Smith to reclaim his 1942 loan from the Arizona State Museum, museum staff informed Mr. Smith that the Apache ceremonial objects had been donated to the museum by the Apache Tribal Council and, therefore, would not be returned. However, the collection was returned to Mr. Smith. On November 11, 1963, the collection was sold in its entirety to a member of the Amerind Foundation Board of Directors. The member donated the materials to the Amerind Foundation where it was accessioned into the foundation's permanent collection (Accession Nos. 4499-4583). In April 1966, the Arizona State Museum provided the Amerind with copies of photographs, catalog cards, and other records pertaining to the cultural items.

In June 2005, the Amerind Foundation consulted with tribal representatives of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos

Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona. Tribal representatives identified the cultural items as culturally affiliated with Western Apache Indian tribes.

In August 2005, the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona formally requested the return of all materials in the collection as sacred objects for the practice of traditional Native American religion by their present-day adherents. The cultural items were originally made and used by Western Apache religious leaders during the annual ceremonial cycle. These ceremonial activities remain an important part of White Mountain Apache daily life. According to White Mountain Apache cultural tradition, once the objects were used they were to be curated according to traditional religious practices and never used or seen again by humans.

According to the traditional cultural authorities, the cultural items also have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance to the Western Apache, and today, must be returned to the tribes representing the Western Apache to fully complete the ceremonial cycle into which they were introduced; as such, the cultural items are objects of cultural patrimony.

In 2006, the Amerind Foundation Board of Directors voted unanimously to treat the William Neil Smith Collection as stolen property and to return all 140 cultural items to the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona.

Officials of the Amerind Foundation Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the 140 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. Officials of the Amerind Foundation Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), the 140 cultural items described above have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Lastly, officials of the Amerind Foundation Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony and the White Mountain