

acres are on public land under the jurisdiction of the BLM and 568 acres are on private land under the jurisdiction of Kern County. The Project, if approved, would require approximately 418 acres of the private land portion of the Project site to be rezoned to be consistent with the Kern County Zoning Ordinance Wind Energy Combining District.

The BLM's purpose and need for the Project is to respond to AWD's application for a ROW grant to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission a wind-energy facility on public lands in compliance with FLPMA, BLM ROW regulations, and other applicable requirements. The BLM will decide whether to grant, grant with modification, or deny a ROW on public lands to AWD for the proposed Project. The BLM is proposing to amend the CDCA Plan by designating the project area as either available or unavailable for wind-energy projects. The CDCA Plan (1980, as amended), while recognizing the potential compatibility of wind-energy generation facilities with other uses on public lands, requires that all sites proposed for power generation or transmission not already identified in the plan be considered through the plan amendment process. In order for the BLM to grant a ROW for this Project, the CDCA Plan would need to be amended.

In addition to the proposed action (106 turbines) and a no action alternative, the BLM is analyzing an alternative layout configuration and two reduced footprint (97 and 87 turbines) alternatives. The proposed plan amendment/final EIS also analyzes two "no project" alternatives that reject the Project but amend the CDCA Plan to find the project area either (1) Suitable for future wind energy generation projects; or (2) Unsuitable for future wind energy generation projects. The BLM has selected Alternative C (97 turbines) as the preferred alternative in the proposed plan amendment/final EIS.

The proposed plan amendment/final EIS evaluates the potential impacts of the Project and the cumulative effects on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions, biological resources including Golden Eagles and California Condors, special status species, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use, noise, recreation, traffic, visual resources, lands with wilderness characteristics, and areas with high potential for renewable energy development.

A Notice of Availability of the draft proposed plan amendment/EIS/environmental impact report (EIR) for the Project was published on June 29,

2012 followed by a BLM/Kern County joint public meeting on August 1, 2012 in Mojave, California. A Notice of Intent to prepare a plan amendment/EIS/EIR for the Project was published in the **Federal Register** on July 15, 2011 (76 FR 41817) followed by a joint public scoping meeting with Kern County in Mojave, California, on August 4, 2011. The County completed its California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process and has already certified its EIR for the Project. For additional information about or copies of the Project's certified EIR, interested members of the public should contact Kern County. As a result of the County's certification of the EIR, the BLM is releasing its final EIS document as a NEPA document; it is no longer a joint NEPA/CEQA document.

Comments on the draft plan amendment/EIS/EIR received from the public and internal BLM review were considered and incorporated as appropriate into the proposed plan amendment/final EIS. Public comments resulted in the addition of clarifying text, but did not significantly change proposed actions or land use plan decisions analyzed here.

Instructions for filing a protest with the BLM Director regarding the proposed plan amendment/final EIS may be found in the "Dear Reader" Letter of the proposed plan amendment/final EIS and at 43 CFR 1610.5-2. Emailed and faxed protests will not be accepted as valid protests unless the protesting party also provides the original letter by either regular or overnight mail postmarked by the close of the protest period. Under these conditions, the BLM will consider the emailed or faxed protest as an advance copy and it will receive full consideration. If you wish to provide the BLM with such advance notification, please direct faxed or emailed protests to the attention of the BLM protest coordinator at 202-245-0028 or bhudgens@blm.gov.

All protests must be in writing and mailed to the appropriate address, as set forth in the **ADDRESSES** section above.

Before including your phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your protest, you should be aware that your entire protest—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your protest to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6, 40 CFR 1506.10, 43 CFR 1610.2.

Thomas Pogacnik,

Deputy State Director, California.

[FR Doc. 2013-03695 Filed 2-15-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-40-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-12207; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, Seattle, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the Burke Museum acting on behalf of the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should contact the University of Washington at the address below by March 21, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849.

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 University of Washington, Department of Anthropology and in the physical custody of the Burke Museum. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from an unknown location, most likely in the state of Washington.

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 Burke Museum and University of Washington professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Coeur D'Alene Tribe (previously listed as the Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho); Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Cowlitz Indian Tribe; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe; Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation; Lower Elwha Tribal Community (previously listed as the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington); Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington); Nez Perce Tribe (previously listed as Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho); Nooksack Indian Tribe; Port Gamble Band of S'Klallam Indians (previously listed as the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington); Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation; Samish Indian Nation (previously listed as the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington); Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington); Snoqualmie Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington); Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation; Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington (previously listed as the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington); Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation; Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation of Washington; Tulalip Tribes of Washington (previously listed as the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington); Upper Skagit

Indian Tribe; and the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids, a non-Federally recognized Indian group. The following tribes with aboriginal territory in Washington State were also invited to consult, but did not participate: Hoh Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington); Nisqually Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington); Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation; Quinault Indian Nation (previously listed as the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington); Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe; and the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington). Hereafter, all tribes listed in this section are referred to as "The Consulted and Invited Tribes."

History and Description of the Remains

At unknown dates, human remains representing, at minimum, eight individuals were removed from unknown sites most likely located in the state of Washington. The University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, houses a teaching collection of human remains, collected through various means and by many individuals over time, including from archaeological sites, coroners, and donations from the public. The remains of the eight individuals described in this notice exhibit severe intentional cranial modification, which is a common Native American practice seen throughout Washington. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are one unmodified stone and one lot of shells, twigs, and roots.

Determinations Made by the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology

Officials of the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, have determined that:

- Based on cranial morphology and dental traits, 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 and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Coeur D'Alene Tribe (previously

listed as the Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho); Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon); Cowlitz Indian Tribe; Hoh Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington); Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe; Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation; Lower Elwha Tribal Community (previously listed as the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington); Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington); Nez Perce Tribe (previously listed as Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho); Nisqually Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington); Nooksack Indian Tribe; Port Gamble Band of S'Klallam Indians (previously listed as the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington); Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation; Quinault Indian Nation (previously listed as the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington); Samish Indian Nation (previously listed as the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington); Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe; Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington); Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington); Snoqualmie Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington); Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation; Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington (previously listed as the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington); Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation; Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation of Washington; Tulalip Tribes of Washington (previously listed as the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington); and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (hereafter

referred to as “The Aboriginal Land Tribes”).

- Multiple lines of evidence, including treaties, Acts of Congress, and Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and the associated funerary object were removed is the aboriginal land of The Aboriginal Land Tribes.

- Other credible lines of evidence, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and the associated funerary object were removed is the aboriginal land of The Aboriginal Land Tribes; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the two objects 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.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Aboriginal Land Tribes; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids, a non-Federally recognized Indian group. The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation; Samish Indian Nation (previously listed as the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington); Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington (previously listed as the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington); Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation; Tulalip Tribes of Washington (previously listed as the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington); Upper Skagit Indian Tribe; and the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, all of which belong to the Washington State Inter-Tribal Consortium, have come together to jointly claim the human remains and associated funerary objects. The Coeur D’Alene Tribe (previously listed as the Coeur D’Alene Tribe of the Coeur D’Alene Reservation, Idaho); Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe; Lummi Tribe of the

Lummi Reservation; Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington); and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington) have stated their support for the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Washington State Inter-Tribal Consortium.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects or any other Indian tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1) should contact Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685–3849, before March 21, 2013. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Washington State Inter-Tribal Consortium may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The University of Washington, Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying The Consulted and Invited Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 29, 2013.

Melanie O’Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2013–03629 Filed 2–15–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–12080;2200–1100–665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum) 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 Burke Museum. 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 Burke Museum at the address below by March 21, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195–3010, telephone (206) 685–3849.

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 Burke Museum. The human remains were removed from an unknown location on the Olympic Peninsula, WA.

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 Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of Hoh Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington); Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe; Lower Elwha Tribal Community (previously listed as the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington); Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation; Port Gamble Band of S’Klallam Indians (previously listed as Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington); Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation; Quinault Indian Nation (previously listed as the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington); Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington); and the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation (hereafter referred to as “The Consulted Tribes”).

History and Description of the Remains

Around 1920, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State by Paul Benton. No known individuals were identified. In 1940, the human