

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 17 individuals of Native Hawaiian ancestry. Officials of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native Hawaiian human remains and *Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

This notice has been sent to officials of the *Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Margaret Ann Hardin, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90007; telephone: (213) 744-3382, before November 4, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains to *Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 30, 1996,

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting, Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Acting Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains From White Pine County, NV, and Churchill County, NV, in the Control of the Nevada State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Reno, NV

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior
ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the control of the Nevada State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Reno, NV.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains has been made by the Nevada State Museum professional staff and Bureau of Land Management officials in consultation with the Fallon-Shoshone Paiute Tribe and the Elko

Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone.

In 1940, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavations from the Grimes Point Site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

The Grimes Point Site has been identified as a the Late Archaic Period (after 1000 AD) occupation based on projectile point morphology. Historical documents and ethnographic sources indicate that the Paiute people have occupied this area since precontact times. Oral tradition presented by tribal representatives during consultation further supports this evidence.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human remains and the Fallon-Shoshone Paiute Tribe.

In 1990, human remains representing one individual were turned over to the Bureau of Land Management by the White Pine County Coroner. These remains were recovered from public lands without authorization by a private citizen. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains were found approximately seven miles north of Antelope Summit in White Pine County, Nevada. This site was not archaeologically recorded and the remains have been dated to the Historic Period (after 1800 AD) based on the condition of the recovered bone and tooth morphology. Historical documents and ethnographic sources indicate that Western Shoshone people have occupied this area since precontact times. Oral tradition presented by tribal representatives during consultation supports this evidence.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human

remains and the Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribal Council, the Ely Shoshone Tribe, the Goshute Tribal Council, the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Band of Western Shoshone; the Elko Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone; the Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the Yomba Shoshone Tribe, and the Timbisha Shoshone Band.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Business Council, the Yerington Paiute Tribe, the Walker River Paiute Tribe, the Lovelock Indian Colony, Summit Lake Paiute Tribe, the Fort McDermitt Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, the Duck Valley Tribal Council, the Ely Shoshone Tribe, the Goshute Tribal Council, the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Band of Western Shoshone; the Elko Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the South Fork Band Council of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone; the Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the Yomba Shoshone Tribe, and the Timbisha Shoshone Band. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliation with these human remains should contact Cynthia Ellis-Pinto, Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office, 850 Harvard Way, Reno, NV 89520, telephone (702) 785-6469 before November 4, 1996 Repatriation of the two human remains from the Grimes Point site to the Fallon-Shoshone Paiute Tribe and repatriation of the human remains from White Pine County to the Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribal Council, the Ely Shoshone Tribe, the Goshute Tribal Council, the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Band of Western Shoshone; the Elko Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone; the Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the Yomba Shoshone Tribe, and the Timbisha Shoshone Band may begin after this date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 30, 1996

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting, Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Acting Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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