

Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, Minnesota; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota (Prior Lake); Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Lower Sioux Reservation in Minnesota; or Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Prairie Island Reservation, Minnesota will begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 14, 2001

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, WA

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), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, WA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office professional staff and contract specialists in archeology, ethnography, and human osteology, in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington; the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; the Nez Perce

Tribe of Idaho; and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

In 1968, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 45-BN-128, Benton County, WA, by Dr. David Rice, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, during an archeological survey. No known individual was identified. The seven associated funerary objects are fragments of dentalium shells, one of which exhibits intricately etched designs.

Site 45-BN-128 is a burial site located on an island about 4 miles downriver from Tacht, a major Native American village. Tacht, located near the East White Bluffs townsite, was occupied until 1943 by members of the Wanapum Band, as well as members of other tribes whose descendants now reside on the Yakama, Umatilla, Colville and Nez Perce reservations. Artifacts observed at the burial site included chipped stone tools, a bone needle, glass trade beads, and shell beads.

Based on skeletal morphology, the archeological context, the condition of the human remains, and the associated funerary objects, these human remains have been identified as Native American dating prior to European contact. Historic documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Wanapum Band, also known as the Priest Rapids Indians, occupied this section of the Columbia River since precontact times. The treaties of 1855 and other historic documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history identify site 45-BN-128 as located on the ceded lands boundary between the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington, in an area routinely visited by bands associated with both groups. Bands associated with the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington, are also known to have used the area routinely.

In 1974-75, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Taks'sah' (45-BN-157), Benton County, WA, during legally-authorized archeological excavations conducted by the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society under the direction of Dr. David Rice, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID. The remains were transferred to the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office in 1994. No known individual was identified. The eight associated funerary objects are stone flakes.

Taks'sah', also known as Jaeger's Island, was a principle Wanapum sedentary village that was occupied until 1943. Based on skeletal morphology, the archeological context, the condition of the human remains, and the associated funerary objects, these human remains have been identified as Native American dating prior to European contact. Historic documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Wanapum Band occupied this section of the Columbia River since precontact times. The treaties of 1855 and other historic documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history identify site 45-BN-157 as located within the ceded lands of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington, in an area routinely visited by bands associated with this tribe. Bands associated with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho are also known to have used the area routinely.

In 1987, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 45-BN-163, Benton County, WA, during archeological surface collection by Hanford Cultural Resources Laboratory staff. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 45-BN-163 is a housepit containing materials typically associated with the late precontact settlement of the area, including fire-cracked rock, cobble tools, notched pebble sinkers, corner-notched projectile points, flakes, and shell. These remains were recovered in an area traditionally associated with the Wanapum Band and within the ceded lands of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon. Bands associated with the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington; the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington, are also known to have used this area routinely.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 15 objects listed 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. Lastly, officials of the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington; the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington; the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; and the Wanapum Band. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dee W. Lloyd, Site Preservation Officer, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, P.O. Box 550, Richland, Washington 99352, telephone (509) 372-2299, before April 9, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the affiliated tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 20, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Knife River Indian Villages National Historical Site, Stanton, ND.

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), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Knife River Indian Villages National Historical Site, Stanton, ND. This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the National Park Service unit that has control or possession of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships, is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment and inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. Additionally, Dr. Randall R. Skelton, University of Montana, Department of Anthropology, performed a physical anthropological examination of the human remains at the request of the Montana Division of Forensic Sciences.

Prior to coming into the possession of the Knife River Indian Villages National Historical Site, the human remains at issue were comprised of a single skull, lower jaw, and eight teeth.

Documentary evidence indicates that in October 2000 Agent Reed Scott, Montana Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), received a telephone call from the Broadwater County Sheriff's Office reporting that a human skull had been found in the closet of a rented residence in Townsend, MT. On October 16, 2000, Agent Scott took custody of the skull and signed it over to DCI Agent Will Cordes on October 17, 2000, who transported the remains to the Montana Division of Forensic Sciences. On October 18, 2000, Agent Scott contacted the owner of the residence, Mrs. Bevan Carson, and was informed by her that the Carson family received the skull around 1990 from Forest Kreiger, now deceased, of Stanton, ND. Agent Scott then contacted Mr. Kreiger's son, Jesse Kreiger, who stated that his father had moved to their farm in Stanton, ND, during the 1950s and while farming had located a number of bones. Jesse Kreiger had no recollection of this specific human skull; however, he stated that tribal burial grounds had been located on or near the Kreiger properties. He also indicated that his father's farm was near or part of the Knife River Indian Village

National Historic Site. On October 20, 2000, Agent Scott contacted Pam Piatz, Jesse Kreiger's sister, of Stanton, ND. Mrs. Piatz recalled that human remains had been on her family's farm and that the human skull at issue had either been exhumed by her father while he was farming or ranching, or had been unearthed by a fox. On October 20, 2000, Agent Scott received a report from Dr. Skelton, who had been asked to examine the skull by the Montana Division of Forensic Sciences. The report indicated that the skull represents a male individual with an age ranging between 26 and 83 years and who possessed prehistoric Native American physical characteristics. On October 30, 2000, Agent Scott had the human skull transported to the Mercer County Sheriff's Office in Stanton, ND.

On October 31, 2000, Major Colin Peterson, Mercer County Sheriff's Department, contacted John A. Moeykens at Knife River Indian Villages National Historical Site, and informed him about the human remains' recent recovery and background. After taking custody of the skull on November 13, 2000, Mr. Moeykens conducted a follow-up investigation. Upon contacting Jesse Kreiger and Mrs. Piatz, Mr. Moeykens was informed that the Kreiger family had bought their property in the vicinity of the park in approximately 1958. Further, except for the known Native American burial sites, most of the lands had been farmed during the early 1960s. According to Jesse Kreiger and Mrs. Piatz, their father unearthed Native American artifacts and human remains while farming, but they had no specific recollection of the human skull at issue. They also stated that the Carsons had resided in the Stanton, ND, area for about one year, possibly in the 1960s, and occasionally returned for visits. Jesse Kreiger and Mrs. Piatz did not believe the skull could have been given to the Carsons in 1990 and that Mrs. Carson was confused about this date. Rather, they believe that the Carsons would have obtained the remains 30 years ago if they were recovered from their father's land.

On November 13, 2000, human remains representing one individual were received by and taken into the possession of Knife River Indian Villages National Historical Site. These human remains, which are comprised of a single skull, lower jaw, and eight teeth, were delivered with documentary evidence to Knife River Indian Villages National Historical Site by Major Colin Peterson of the Mercer County Sheriff's Department, Stanton, ND. Supporting documentation indicates that the skull was removed 10 to 30 years ago from