

Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Soboba Reservation, California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Keith Ian Polakoff, Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, California State University, Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840-0118, telephone (562) 985-4128 before October 11, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Luiseno Intertribal NAGPRA Coalition, representing the Pechanga Band of the Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 6, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-23024 Filed 9-10-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Louisville, KY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of Native American human remains in the possession of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Louisville, KY.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Louisville Staff Archaeologist Philip J. DiBlasi in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma.

On January 27, 1999, a human cranium was recovered by FBI agents from Sean Adam Long. These human remains were purchased from Mr. Long by FBI agents acting in an undercover capacity. On February 18, 1999, a search warrant was executed at Mr. Long's home near Madisonville, KY. Additional human remains were recovered by FBI agents during the search. The human remains consist of two human crania and two human teeth. One associated funerary object was also recovered during the search. Osteological assessment of the human remains recovered on January 27 and February 18, 1999, indicate that they represent five individuals of Native American ancestry. No known individuals were identified.

In an interview with agents on February 18, 1999, Mr. Long stated that he purchased one cranium in Grayville, IL. Though Mr. Long later recanted this statement, the FBI believes Mr. Long's original statement to be true. Grayville is located in Edwards County, IL, and is surrounded by numerous well-known Mississippian period (AD 1250-1700) archeological sites. Archeological and historical evidence indicates that the Mississippian period population living in the area of Grayville, IL is ancestral to the present-day Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

A label on the interior of the box in which a second cranium was recovered reads "Crib Mound." Crib Mound is a well-known Hopewell period (200 B.C.-A.D. 500) site located in Spencer County, IN. Crib Mound has been the target of looters for decades and is now nearly destroyed. Archeological and historical evidence indicates that the Hopewell period population that lived at Crib Mound is ancestral to the present-day Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

The determination of cultural affiliation for the remains of the three other individuals and one associated funerary object is included in a separate Federal Register notice.

On March 7, 2001, Sean Adam Long pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Owensboro, KY to three counts of illegal trafficking in Native American human remains [18 U.S.C. 1170 (a)] and one count of knowingly making a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation [18 U.S.C. 1001]. A single count of trafficking in interstate or foreign commerce in archaeological resources the excavation, removal, sale, purchase, exchange, transportation or receipt of which was wrongful under State or local law [16 U.S.C. 470ee (c)] was dismissed in return for Mr. Long's

plea to making a false statement to FBI agents.

Based on the above-mentioned information, FBI officials 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. FBI officials 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 the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary object should contact Randy Ream, Assistant United States Attorney, 510 West Broadway, 10th Floor, Louisville, KY 40202, phone (502) 582-5911, before October 11, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 1, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-23025 Filed 9-10-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN

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 in the possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN.

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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Crow Tribe of Montana.

Prior to 1920, human remains representing two individuals were removed from an unknown site in the Big Horn Valley, MT. Robert Somerville donated the human remains to the Minnesota Historical Society in 1920. Accession records indicate that the human remains were removed from "an Indian cemetery in the Big Horn Valley." No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. In 1987, these human remains were transferred to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council pursuant to provisions of Minnesota statute 307.08.

Other donations from Mr. Somerville to the Minnesota Historical Society indicate that these human remains may have been collected in the vicinity of St. Xavier Mission, MT. The St. Xavier Mission ministered to the Crow Indians and is believed to have had an adjacent cemetery. St. Xavier Mission is located within the aboriginal territory of the Crow Indians as determined by the United States Indian Claims Commission.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council also 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 the Crow Tribe of Montana.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Crow Tribe of Montana. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact James L. (Jim) Jones Jr., Cultural Resource Specialist, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 1819 Bemidji Avenue, Bemidji, MN 56601, telephone (218) 755-3182, before October 11, 2002. Repatriation of these human remains to the Crow Tribe of Montana may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 13, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-23016 Filed 9-10-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN

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 in the possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN.

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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

In 1929-1930, human remains representing 47 individuals were removed from the Warm Springs site and Cameron Creek site, Grant County, NM, during an archeological excavation conducted by the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Art Institute. No known individuals were identified. Ceramic vessels found associated with these human remains indicate they were interred between A.D. 1000 and 1150.

In 1929, human remains representing 64 individuals were removed from the Galaz site, Grant County, NM, during an archeological excavation under the direction of A. (Albert) E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known

individuals were identified. Ceramic vessels found associated with these human remains indicate they were interred between A.D. 1000 and 1150.

In 1930, human remains representing 24 individuals were removed from the Galaz site, Grant County, NM, during an archeological excavation under the direction of L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. Ceramic vessels found associated with these human remains indicate they were interred between A.D. 1000 and 1150.

In 1931, human remains representing 51 individuals were removed from the Galaz site and Hot Springs site, Grant County, NM, during an archeological excavation under the direction of A. (Albert) E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. Ceramic vessels found associated with these human remains indicate they were interred between A.D. 1000 and 1150.

In 1987, the human remains removed from the Warm Springs site, Cameron Creek site, Galaz site, and Hot Springs site were transferred to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council pursuant to provisions of Minnesota statute 307.08. The funerary objects originally associated with the human remains from the Warm Springs site, Cameron Creek site, Galaz site, and Hot Springs site are currently in the possession of the Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN.

The Warm Springs site, Cameron Creek site, Galaz site, and Hot Springs site are believed to have been occupied between A.D. 1000 and 1150 by a group known in the archeological literature as the Mimbres tradition. Archeological evidence, including ceramics, art styles, and architecture, indicates that the Mimbres tradition was a local variant of the Mogollon culture, which was found across a broad area of Arizona and New Mexico. Oral tradition indicates a cultural affiliation between the Mimbres tradition and several present-day puebloan groups, including the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 186 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Minnesota