

University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains were removed from an unknown geographic location in Wisconsin.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Colorado Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown location in Wisconsin, by D.M. Andrews. In 1963, Mrs. Walter Steele donated the human remains to the museum. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains of this individual are ear bones. Although ear bones do not contain unique indicators, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Native American based on the collecting history of the museum as well as the types of items included in the Steele donation of the D.M. Andrews collection.

Officials of the University of Colorado Museum have determined, 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.

Wisconsin is the aboriginal land of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of

Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; and Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin, based on Indian Land Cessions 1784–1894 and oral tradition. The Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin moved to Wisconsin from New York. In the Treaty of 1821 and the Treaty of 1822, 8 million acres of land held by the Menominee in present-day Wisconsin were provided for the use of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin. On August 18, 1821, the Stockbridge Munsee Community (Wisconsin) purchased 2 million acres along the Fox River, in present-day Wisconsin. Today, the reservation boundaries encompass the two townships of Red Springs and Bartelme. Subsequently, they left New York, sold their New York land holdings, and moved to the land purchased from the Menominee and Winnebago Tribes. The Tribes listed in this paragraph represent all of the Federally-recognized Indian Tribes residing in Wisconsin. These Tribes are members of the Wisconsin Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee. The Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; and Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin, signed the disposition agreement that was presented to all of the Tribes consulted. None of the Tribes opposed disposition of the human remains described above to these four Indian Tribes.

Officials of the University of Colorado Museum have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Lastly, officials of the University of Colorado Museum have determined, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains is to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; and Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin.

Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains or any other Indian Tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1) should contact Steve Lekson,

Curator of Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum, in care of Jan Bernstein, NAGPRA Consultant, Bernstein & Associates, 1041 Lafayette St., Denver, CO 80218, telephone (303) 894-0648, before January 13, 2011. Disposition of the human remains to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; and Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Colorado Museum is responsible for notifying the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin, that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 7, 2010.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, St. Paul and Bemidji, MN

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

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 in the possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, St. Paul and Bemidji, MN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Goodhue County, MN.

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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Minnesota Indian Affairs Council professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; and Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota.

In 1968, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were removed from the Birch Lake Burial Mound Group, (21GD61), Goodhue County, MN, during archeological excavations conducted by the University of Minnesota for the Northern States Power Company. The University of Minnesota transferred control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council per a transfer agreement dated June 16, 1989. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are a small ceramic mortuary vessel and a ceramic potsherd.

Based on the material culture and manner of internment, these individuals have been identified as Native American. According to records in the Office of the Minnesota State Archaeologist, including a report by Elden Johnson, the funerary objects and the mound group pattern indicate a probable Woodland Period temporal affiliation, a broad archeological classification that cannot be identified with any present-day Indian Tribe or group.

Officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have determined, 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 associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribe.

The Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the aboriginal land of the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Prairie Island

Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; and Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota (Indian Claims Commission, Land Claim Map #74). The site is also adjacent to the current Tribal lands of the Prairie Island Indian Community.

Officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council also have determined, 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. Lastly, officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have determined, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects is to the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; and Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota.

Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the Native American 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 James L. Jones, Cultural Resource Specialist, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 3801 Bemidji Ave. N., Suite 5, Bemidji, MN 56601, telephone (218) 755-3223, before January 13, 2011. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; and Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council is responsible for notifying the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community

in the State of Minnesota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; and Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota, that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 7, 2010.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[1730-SZM]

#### **Cape Cod National Seashore, South Wellfleet, MA; Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Two Hundred Seventy-Seventh Notice of Meeting.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, 86 Stat. 770, 5 U.S.C. App 1, Section 10) of a meeting of the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission.

**DATES:** The meeting of the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission will be held on January 10, 2010, at 1 p.m.

**ADDRESSES:** The Commission members will meet in the meeting room at Headquarters, 99 Marconi Station, Wellfleet, Massachusetts.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Commission was reestablished pursuant to Public Law 87-126 as amended by Public Law 105-280. The purpose of the Commission is to consult with the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee, with respect to matters relating to the development of Cape Cod National Seashore, and with respect to carrying out the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of the Act establishing the Seashore.

The regular business meeting is being held to discuss the following:

1. Adoption of Agenda.
2. Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting (November 15, 2010).
3. Reports of Officers.
4. Reports of Subcommittees.
5. Superintendent's Report. Update on Dune Shacks. Improved Properties/Town Bylaws. Herring River Wetland Restoration. Wind Turbines/Cell Towers. Flexible Shorebird Management. Highlands Center Update. Alternate Transportation funding.