

History at the address below by January 23, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605-2496, telephone (312) 665-7317.

**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 in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL (Field Museum). The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Fresno, Kings, and Madera Counties, CA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). 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.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Field Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

#### History and Description of the Remains

In March 1901, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals (catalog numbers 42707-42709, 42713) were removed from unknown locations in Squaw Valley, near Sanger in Fresno County, CA, by John Hudson. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are a child's basket (catalog number 70830) and an abalone shell comprised of one larger piece of shell and its fragments.

On an unknown date in 1901, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals (catalog numbers 42710-42712) were removed from unknown locations in Hanford, Kings County and Raymond, Madera County, CA, by Mr. Hudson. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains have been identified as Native American based on

the specific cultural and geographic attribution in Field Museum records. The records identify the human remains as "Mariposan" or "Yokuts" from Sanger, Hanford and Raymond, CA. "Yokuts" descendants in California are represented by The Tribes.

#### Determinations Made by the Field Museum of Natural History

Officials of the Field Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of nine 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 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and The Tribes.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605-2496, telephone (312) 665-7317, before January 23, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 20, 2011.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK

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

**SUMMARY:** The Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the

appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management. Repatriation of the human remains to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, at the address below by *January 23, 2012*.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Robert E. King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Avenue, Box 13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599, telephone (907) 271-5510.

**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 control of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) that are housed at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL (Field Museum). The human remains were removed from Cherni Island, Aleutians East Borough, AK, in 1952, which was managed by the BLM at that time. The human remains have since been stored at the Field Museum.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). 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 Alaska State Office, BLM professional staff in consultation with representatives of Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove; Native Village of Belkofski; Native Village of False Pass; Native Village of Nelson Lagoon; Pauloff Harbor Village; Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village; and the Native Village of Unga (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1952, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Cherni Island, AK. According to Field Museum records, the human remains were removed by Robert

Jones, Jr. of Cold Bay, AK, a biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and presented to the museum in 1953. The human remains were subsequently stored by the museum and remain at that facility. In 2008, in an effort to determine control of the human remains, the Field Museum contacted the Alaska State Office, BLM concerning ownership of Cherni Island in 1952. Based on BLM land records, the land from which the remains were collected was under BLM management in 1952, and had been until 1984, when the lands were conveyed to Native Alaskan allottees. Because the land was managed by the BLM at the time the human remains were collected, the Alaska State Office, BLM assumed control of the collection for the purposes of NAGPRA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on geographical location, condition, and morphology, the human remains are determined to be Native American. Cherni Island is a small, presently uninhabited, island located about 25 miles south of King Cove, AK, in the Aleutians East Borough. Due to the continuity of populations for thousands of years in the eastern Aleutian Islands, as demonstrated by archeological studies and oral traditions, the human remains represent an individual likely to be directly related to Native American tribal members who reside today in the same geographic location.

#### **Determinations Made by the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management**

Officials of the Alaska State Office, BLM have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and members of The Tribes.

#### **Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Robert E. King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Avenue, Box 13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599, telephone (907) 271-5510, before January 23, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 20, 2011.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**[2253-665]**

### **National Park Service**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council 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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. 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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council at the address below by January 23, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** James L. (Jim) Jones, Cultural Resource Director, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 3801 Bemidji Avenue NW., Suite 5, Bemidji, MN 56601, telephone (218) 755-3223.

**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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN. The human remains were removed from unknown locations in the State of Minnesota.

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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (MIAC) 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; Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; 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; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

### **History and Description of the Remains**

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an undesignated location in the State of Minnesota by unknown persons(s). In the 1930s, Malcolm McLean, a Dean at the University of Minnesota donated the human remains to the University of Minnesota (Acc. UM83). In 1989, the human remains were transferred to the MIAC. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The condition of the remains and dental morphology identify these human remains as pre-contact American