

The site was investigated by Forest Service and contract archeologists and determined to be a boulder cache containing ceramic sherds and human skeletal remains. An area of charcoal rich soil was screened during the investigation, resulting in the recovery of a small number of ceramic sherds and bone fragments. A total of 478 pieces of human bone were recovered. No paired bones were identified that would indicate more than one individual; although differential wear on two teeth may indicate it is possible two individuals are present.

Lamar period ceramics present at the site, which are associated with the Iron Horse, Dyar and Bell phases, suggest a date of approximately A.D. 1450–1670. Following 1670, this region was abandoned by Native Americans for a period of time, and the surviving populations are thought to have eventually joined with the Creek Confederacy. Based on a review of the archeology, ethnography and history of the region, officials of the Forest Service believe the human remains are Creek in affiliation. The Creek are represented by the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

Officials of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests also have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 131 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 Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests have determined, 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 associated funerary objects and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and

associated funerary objects should contact James Wettstaed, Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests, 1775 Cleveland Rd., Gainesville, GA 30501, telephone (770) 297–3026, before December 6, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests are responsible for notifying the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 29, 2010.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010–27917 Filed 11–3–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

**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 in the possession of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. The human remains were removed from Mendocino County, 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Anthropological Studies Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California.

In January 1982, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Diamond H. Ranch Site #2 (CA–MEN–164), in Mendocino County, CA. The human remains were collected from a prehistoric feature exposed in a road cut bank during a surface survey for the Diamond H. Ranch Biomass Generating Plant. This collection, curated under the accession number 82–01, represents results of the survey of CA–MEN–164, near the town of Covelo, Mendocino County, CA. The collection has been housed at the Anthropological Studies Center since it was accessioned in 1982. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Analysis of the artifacts found at site CA–MEN–164 indicates a probable occupation between A.D. 1500 and 1856. Although the exact age and identity of the individual is unknown, more likely than not, the human remains fall within the period indicated above and are Native American. Ethnographic documents indicate CA–MEN–164 was located within the territory of the Ukomno'm division of the Yuki. Ethnographic accounts and information provided by representatives of the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California, demonstrate cultural affiliation with the human remains, as the Round Valley Indian Tribes are composed of descendants of the Yuki, Concow Maidu, Little Lake and other Pomo, Nomlaki, Cahto, Wailaki and Pit River peoples.

Officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, 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 Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, have determined, 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 the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Erica Gibson, NAGPRA

Project Coordinator, Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, telephone (707) 664-2015, before December 6, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, is responsible for notifying the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California, that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 29, 2010.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-27919 Filed 11-3-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest, Escanaba, MI and University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology, Ann Arbor, MI**

**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 in the control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest, Escanaba, MI, and in the physical custody of the University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology, Ann Arbor, MI. The human remains were removed from Naomikong Point Site, Chippewa County, MI.

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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bay Mills Indian

Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

In 1966, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Naomikong Point Site (20CH2), Chippewa County, MI, during excavations by the University of Michigan. This site is on Federal land, and excavation occurred under a U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Special Use Permit. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological context, the human remains are identified as more likely than not Native American.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 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.

These Native American human remains are from the aboriginal lands of the Chippewa and Ottawa. According to the Treaty of Washington, March 28, 1836 (7 stat. 491), there are five present-day Indian Tribes that have aboriginal land in the area where the remains were excavated. These five Tribes are the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan. The aboriginal land Tribes that are in closest proximity to the site are the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan, and Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan. Letters of support for the disposition of the Native American human remains to the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan, and Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan were sent by the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan. Therefore, officials of the U.S. Department of

Agriculture, Forest Service, will transfer the Native American human remains from the Naomikong Point Site to the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan, and Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, have determined, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains is to the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan, and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan.

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 Teresa Chase, Acting Forest Supervisor, Hiawatha National Forest, 2727 N. Lincoln Road, Escanaba, MI 49829, telephone (906) 786-4062, before December 6, 2010. Disposition of the human remains to the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan, and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, is responsible for notifying the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 29, 2010.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

### **Notice of Receipt of Complaint; Solicitation of Comments Relating to the Public Interest**

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.