

not object to disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1988, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Kline Site, in Mendon Township, St. Joseph County, MI, during excavation by the Western Michigan University field school directed by Dr. William Cremin. The remains were encountered during excavation of the agricultural plow zone. As a result, the burial was heavily disturbed and the human remains were shattered into 128 fragments. After the field season was completed, the remains were transferred to Western Michigan University's anthropology department for further curation and study. The remains were too fragmentary for morphological identification. No known individual was identified. The 33 associated funerary objects are 1 green slate gorget, 1 ceramic elbow pipe, 1 Levanna type triangular point, 1 broken lithic biface (possible projectile point base), 1 ceramic body sherd, 26 lithic flakes, 1 vial with residue from clay pipe, and 1 small bag containing a soil sample.

Determinations Made by the Western Michigan University, Anthropology Department

Officials of Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology, have determined that:

- Based on the associated funerary objects and oral traditions, the human remains are Native American.
- 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.
- Multiple lines of evidence, including the Chicago Treaty of 1833, continued occupation of the area, and oral tradition, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of The Tribes.
- 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(3)(A), the 33 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 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects is to the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the 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 LouAnn Wurst, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, 1005 Moore Hall, Kalamazoo, MI 49008, telephone (269) 387-2753, before July 21, 2011. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana, may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology, is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 15, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History 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 University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History. Repatriation of the human remains to the Indian tribe(s) 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 University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History at the address below by July 21, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Pamela Endzweig, Director of Collections, University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1224, telephone (541) 346-5120.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby 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 University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR. The human remains were removed from an unknown site, but possibly from Lane County, OR.

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 University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon).

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were acquired by the museum. Museum records indicate that their provenience is "unknown/is possibly the Creswell burial excavated by Peterson." Based on museum records, the remains may have been recovered from Creswell, Lane County, OR. Elsewhere, the remains are cataloged as "unknown, Indian." No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The skeletal characteristics of the human remains are not suggestive of race. Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Kalapuya people have occupied the southern Willamette Valley since precontact times in the area where the remains may have been recovered. Based on the information available, the individual is assumed to

be Native American, and possibly of Kalapuya cultural affiliation. Descendants of the Kalapuya are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon.

Determinations Made by the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History

Officials of the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above 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 the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Pamela Endzweig, Director of Collections, University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1224, telephone (541) 346-5120, before July 21, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and/or Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 15, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Prineville, OR and University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should contact the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District at the address below by July 21, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Molly M. Brown, Bureau of Land Management, 3050 NE 3rd St., Prineville, OR 97754, telephone (541) 416-6766.

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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Prineville, OR, and in the possession of the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Jefferson County, OR.

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 Bureau of Land Management's Prineville District and Museum of Natural and Cultural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Burns Paiute Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1962, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 35JE52, in Jefferson County, OR, during excavations by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects consist of fragments of matting.

Based on archeological context, the individual has been determined to be Native American. In April 1961, the site 35JE52, also known as the Peninsula II site, was first recorded by the Klamath County Archaeological Survey. The site is a rockshelter with pictographs and adjacent shell middens located at the base of a cliff on the east bank of the Deschutes River. The age of occupation of the site is unknown. The Museum of Natural and Cultural History reported the remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation in its March 1996 NAGPRA inventory. In 2007, the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, in conjunction with Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) investigations concerning site 35JE52, contacted the museum. At that time, the museum learned that the site is on Federal land, and the NAGPRA notification process was referred to the Bureau of Land Management officials.

Oral traditions and ethnographic reports indicate that site 35JE52 lies within the historic territory of Sahaptin-speaking Tenino or Warm Springs peoples whose descendants are culturally affiliated with the present-day Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation is composed of three Wasco bands, four Warm Springs bands, and Northern Paiutes. The Columbia River-based Wasco were the easternmost group of Chinookan-speaking Indians. The Sahaptin-speaking Warm Springs bands lived farther east along the Columbia River and its tributaries. Oral traditions and ethnographic information also indicated that site 35JE52 lies within a region that was occasionally used during historic times by Northern Paiute people whose descendants are culturally affiliated