

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

At an unknown date, 31 sacred objects were acquired and transported to the East Coast, where they remained part of a private collection of Native American antiquities, art, and cultural heritage. In the spring of 2018, these items were seized by the FBI as part of a criminal investigation. The 31 items are ceremonial objects that had been misidentified by the collector as "masks."

Through multiple consultations with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the expertise of regional archeologists, these items are culturally affiliated with the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

Determinations Made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the 31 cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred object and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Headquarters, Attn: Supervisory Special Agent Timothy Carpenter, Art Theft Program, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20535, telephone (954) 931-3670, email artifacts@ic.fbi.gov, by February 3, 2020. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may proceed.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe

of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 14, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0029321; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of the State Archaeologist, Bioarchaeology Program, previously listed as the Office of the State Archaeologist, Burials Program, has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Office of the State Archaeologist, Bioarchaeology Program at the address in this notice by February 3, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0740, email lara-noldner@uiowa.edu.

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 under the control of the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, Iowa City, IA. The human remains were removed from Mississippi County, MO.

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 Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (previously listed as the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas); Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe); The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota (hereafter 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 unknown location in Mississippi County, MO. The human remains were reportedly kept in an unspecified museum before ending up in the

possession of a private collector in Fort Madison, IA. After the collector's death in 1994, the human remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. A young adult female is represented by the cranial and dental remains (Burial Project 785). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The biological affinity of this individual is uncertain, due to the presence of both Native American and European morphological traits. Cranial metric analysis was confounded by congenital malformation. However, given the presence of some Native American traits, this individual is considered to be Native American.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from an unknown location in Charleston, Mississippi County, MO. At some point, the human remains came into the possession of a private collector in Fort Madison, IA. After the collector's death in 1994, the human remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. A middle-aged female, an adult male, and a male of indeterminate age are represented by the cranial and dental remains (Burial Project 785). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Cranial morphology and cranial metrics analysis indicate these individuals were Native American.

The general locations from which all above mentioned individuals were removed is considered the ancestral homeland of The Osage Nation.

Determinations Made by the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program

Officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals 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 Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in

support of the request to Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0740, email lara-noldner@uiowa.edu, by February 3, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe) may proceed.

The Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 14, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0029373; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The San Diego Museum of Man, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the San Diego Museum of Man. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the San Diego Museum of Man at the address in this notice by February 3, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Kara Vetter, Director of Cultural Resources, 1350 El Prado, Balboa Park San Diego, CA 92101,

telephone (619) 239-2001 Ext. 44, email kvetter@museumofman.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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History and Description of the Cultural Items

In 1927 and 1942, 66 cultural items were removed from site W-253 in San Diego County, CA. Malcolm J. Rogers, on behalf of the San Diego Museum of Man, B.E. McCown, and M.F. Farmer, independent archeologists, conducted excavations in the vicinity of San Vicente Dam. Six cremations in the possession of B.E. McCown, and notated as such by M.F. Farmer are related to 66 funerary objects. The human remains are not under the control of the San Diego Museum of Man. The 66 unassociated funerary objects are 55 projectile points, nine ceramic undecorated body sherds, one chipped stone—biface, and one ceramic—other.

Sometime in the 1930's, 46 cultural items were removed from site W-262 in San Diego County, CA. Malcolm J. Rogers, on behalf of the San Diego Museum of Man, conducted excavations in the vicinity of Cuyamaca Peak. This site was notated as a cremation, to which 46 funerary objects are likely related. The human remains are not under the control of the San Diego Museum of Man. The 46 unassociated funerary objects are eight projectile points, six chipped stones—biface, one ceramic decorated body sherd, three ceramic undecorated body sherds, two ceramic decorated rim sherds, eight ceramic undecorated rim sherds, one ceramic—other, one chipped stone unworked flake, one chipped stone—core, three chipped stone—core tool, one mano, two groundstone—other, one historic metal, two scrapers, one hammerstone, one unmodified shell, one chopper, two utilized flakes, and one ecofact.

Sometime prior to 1950, eight cultural items were removed from site W-264 in San Diego County, CA. Malcolm J.