

the State Archaeologist by D. Nysteuon of the Minnesota Historical Society, and in 1997, they were transferred to the MIAC (H325). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The condition of the human remains and femora morphology identify these remains as pre-contact American Indian. Records at the Roseau County Historical Society including a publication entitled, "The North Land—A History of Roseau County" report the presence of twelve arrowheads near the skeleton. These items were not included with the transfer of the human remains. These human remains have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe.

In 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from Roseau, site 21-RO-29, in Roseau County, MN, during a water trench construction project and transferred to the Roseau County Historical Society (Acc. 14E). In 1995, the human remains were transferred to the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist by D. Nysteuon, and in 1997, they were transferred to the MIAC (H326). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The condition of the human remains and cranial morphology identify these remains as pre-contact American Indian. These human remains have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, seven individuals were recovered from an unknown location in Roseau County, MN, by unknown person(s) and donated to the Roseau County Historical Society in 1995 (Accs. 573A, 574A, 576A). In 1995, the human remains were transferred to the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist by D. Nysteuon, and in 1997, they were transferred to the MIAC (H328). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The condition of the human remains, including red ochre staining, and cranial morphology identify these human remains as pre-contact American Indian. These human remains have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe.

Determinations Made by the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council

Officials of the MIAC have determined that:

- Based on non-destructive physical analysis and catalogue records, 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 any present-day Indian tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 15 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the one object described above is 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 is to the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 James L. (Jim) Jones, Cultural Resource Director, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 3801 Bemidji Avenue NW., Suite 5, Bemidji, MN 56601, telephone (218) 755-3223, before January 23, 2012. Disposition of the human remains to the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council is responsible for notifying the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 20, 2011.

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, 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 (MIAC). The human remains were removed from Koochiching 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. 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 MIAC professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe,

Minnesota; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; and the 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 site in Koochiching County, MN, by unknown persons. In 1998, the human remains were donated to Tom Trow at the University of Minnesota, who transferred them to the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist. In 1999, the human remains were transferred to the MIAC (H373). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The condition of the human remains and cranial morphology identify these human remains as pre-contact American Indian. The human remains have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe.

Determinations Made by the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council

Officials of the MIAC have determined that:

- Based on non-destructive physical analysis and catalogue records, 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 any present-day Indian tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission, the land from which the Native American human remains 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 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains is to The Tribes

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 James L. (Jim) Jones, Cultural Resource Director, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 3801 Bemidji Avenue NW., Suite 5, Bemidji, MN 56601, telephone (218) 755-3223, before January 23, 2012. Disposition of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council 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

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO. The human remains and cultural items were removed from Maricopa County or Pinal County, AZ.

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.

This notice corrects the number of associated funerary objects for the Hill Ruin and Gila Plain Sites.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 55957-55958, Monday, November 5, 2001) paragraph number four is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Around 1925, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from the Hill Ruin Site in either Maricopa or Pinal County, AZ, by archeologist Frank Midvale. At an unknown date, the remains were transferred to Fallis F. Rees, who donated them to the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology in 1967. No known individuals were identified. The 283 associated funerary objects are: 1 Sacaton Red-on-Buff bowl, 1 Sacaton Red-on-Buff bowl fragment, 280 Sacaton

phase and Santa Cruz phase projectile points, and 1 lot of calcined shell beads strung on twine.

Paragraph number six is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from an unknown site in the Gila Plain, in either Maricopa or Pinal County, AZ, by an unknown person. The remains were cremated and are in fragmentary condition. At an unknown date, the remains came into the possession of Fallis F. Rees, who donated them to the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology in 1967. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects are: 1 plainware "cremation" bowl, 1 "cremation" olla, 2 buff ceramic rim sherds, 1 piece of cut and decorated mica, 1 shell fragment, 1 possible shell bracelet, and 1 lot of fragmented faunal remains.

Paragraph number ten is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of, at minimum, two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 291 objects listed 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 10.2(e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (herein after referred to as "The Tribes").

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Anne Amati, NAGPRA Coordinator/Registrar, University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, 2000 E Asbury Ave. Sturm Hall 146, Denver,