

with present-day members of the Burns Paiute Tribe. Ethnographic data indicates that the boundaries between Sahaptin speakers and Northern Paiutes were quite flexible allowing for intertribal exchange. The Burns Paiute Tribe includes Northern Paiutes, who spoke a Uto-Aztecan language and who historically occupied and used the greater southeastern Oregon region.

Determinations Made by the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District

Officials of the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District 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(3)(A), the three objects described above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near the 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 the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Burns Paiute Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Molly M. Brown, Bureau of Land Management, 3050 NE 3rd St., Prineville, OR 97754, telephone (541) 416-6766, before July 21, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Burns Paiute Tribe and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District is responsible for notifying the Burns Paiute Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 15, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2011-15430 Filed 6-20-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Fowler Museum at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Fowler Museum at UCLA 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 human 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 Fowler Museum at UCLA. Disposition of the human remains to the tribe 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 Fowler Museum at UCLA at the address below by July 21, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Wendy G. Teeter, PhD, Curator of Archaeology, Fowler Museum at UCLA, Box 951549, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1549, telephone (310) 825-1864.

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 Fowler Museum at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA. The human remain was removed from Humboldt 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) 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 Fowler Museum at UCLA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California; Blue Lake Rancheria, California; Smith River Rancheria, California; Wiyot Tribe, California (formerly the Table Bluff Reservation—Wiyot Tribe); and the

Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California. The Wiyot Tribe, California, requested the transfer of control of the individual described in this notice. The Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California, and the Blue Lake Rancheria, California, sent letters of support for the transfer of control to the Wiyot Tribe.

History and Description of the Remains

In the first half of the 20th century, a human remain representing one individual was most likely removed from Eureka, Humboldt County, CA. The human remain is a mandible from a female. It was found in the Bird and Mammal collection of the UCLA Department of Biology and subsequently transferred to the Fowler Museum at UCLA. According to the Bird and Mammal collection accession records, Loye Miller, a biologist who worked in the first half of the 20th century, collected it from an unknown person. The human remain is labeled "W.H.M.M. #313 Eureka, California." "W.H.M.M." stands for the Wellcome Historic Medical Museum. A search of the Wellcome archives produced no documentation directly related to this remain and the circumstances surrounding its excavation or collection are unknown. However, the Wellcome Museum did purchase remains from several collectors from the Eureka region. Therefore, it is reasonably believed that this individual was received from one of these collectors and removed from the Humboldt County area. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the records and condition of the mandible, archeologists have determined that the human remain probably comes from a coastal shell midden and is of fairly late age. The soil in the redwood forest areas of the Humboldt County area is very acidic, and bone does not survive long in the ground. However, the calcium carbonate from the shells in the shell mounds in the coastal areas helps preserve bone, and thus several hundred year-old burials are found in shell mounds in the Eureka area. Loud (1918) recorded shell mound sites in Eureka, on Indian (Gunther) Island and around the margins of Humboldt Bay, most of which have associated Wiyot village place names and burials and have been dated to the Late Prehistoric Period between A.D. 700-1100 (Loud 1918; Heizer & Elsasser 1964; Tushingham 2010).

Determinations Made by the Fowler Museum at UCLA

Officials of the Fowler Museum at UCLA have determined that:

- Based on the analysis performed by a physical anthropologist it is determined that the mandible is 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.
- Multiple lines of evidence, including the Wiyot Tribe's 1978 Constitution, treaties, Acts of Congress, Executive Orders, and other credible lines of evidence obtained through consultation with tribal representatives, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remain was removed is the aboriginal land of the Wiyot people. Present-day Wiyot citizens are enrolled in the following Federally-recognized tribes: the Wiyot Tribe, California; Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California; and Blue Lake Rancheria, California.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remain described in this notice represents the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remain is to the Wiyot Tribe, California.

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 Wendy G. Teeter, PhD, Curator of Archaeology, Fowler Museum at UCLA, Box 951549, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1549, telephone (310) 825-1864, before July 21, 2011. Disposition of the human remain to the Wiyot Tribe, California, may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The Fowler Museum at UCLA is responsible for notifying the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California; Blue Lake Rancheria, California; Smith River Rancheria, California; Wiyot Tribe, California; and the Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California, that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 15, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2011-15434 Filed 6-20-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[2253-665]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
Western Michigan University,
Department of Anthropology,
Kalamazoo, MI**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology, has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribe 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 and associated funerary objects should contact the Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology, at the address below by July 21, 2011.

ADDRESSES: LouAnn Wurst, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, 1005 Moore Hall, Kalamazoo, MI 49008, telephone (269) 387-2753.

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 Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology, Kalamazoo, MI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Middlebury Township, Shiawassee 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 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 Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of 19 individuals were removed from the Gilde site, Middlebury Township, Shiawassee County, MI. The Michigan History Division, now the Michigan Historical Center, investigated the burials and conducted salvage excavations. The individuals are represented by 2,000 fragmentary remains. The ages of the individuals range from infants to adults, however, a determination of the sex of the individuals was not possible due to the fragmentary nature of the remains. The burial was inadvertently uncovered in 1974 by construction crews of the Central Michigan Sand and Gravel Company during gravel mining. The investigators noted that the heavily disturbed burials consisted of several deep pits covered with red ochre, which indicates that the site dates to the Late Archaic period (3000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.) since the use of red ochre in burials is a hallmark of this period in the Great Lakes. After recovery, the remains and funerary objects were transferred to Western Michigan University's anthropology department for further curation and study by Dr. Robert Sundick. No known individuals were identified. The 92 associated funerary objects are 79 fragments of bone from two Blue Racer snakes (*Columbaster constrictor foxi*), 12 fragments representing white-tailed deer and unidentified small and medium mammals, and 1 lot of soil samples recovered from the excavations.

**Determinations Made by Western
Michigan University, Department of
Anthropology**

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

- Based on skeletal and dental morphology, and the Late Archaic date of the site, the human remains and