

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Brandi Sweet (202) 208–5504.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The IDEIA, 20 U.S.C. 1411(h)(4)(c) and 1443(b)(3), requires Tribes and Tribal organizations to submit certain information to the Secretary of the Interior. Under the IDEIA, the U.S. Department of Education provides funding to the Secretary of the Interior for the coordination of assistance for special education and related services for Indian children 0 to 5 years of age with disabilities on reservations served by Bureau-funded schools. The Secretary of the Interior, through the BIE, then allocates this funding to Tribes and Tribal organizations based on the number of such children served. In order to allow the Secretary of the Interior to determine what amounts to allocate to whom, the IDEIA requires Tribes and Tribal organizations to submit information to Interior. The BIE collects this information on two forms, one for Indian children 3 to 5 years of age covered by IDEIA Part B, and one for Indian children 0 to 2 years of age covered by IDEIA Part C.

In IDEIA Part B—Assistance for Education of All Children with Disabilities, 20 U.S.C. 1411(h)(4)(D) requires Tribes and Tribal organizations to use the funds to assist in child find, screening, and other procedures for the early identification of Indian children 3 through 5 years of age, parent training, and the provision of direct services. In IDEIA Part C—Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities, 20 U.S.C. 1443(b)(4) likewise requires Tribes and Tribal organizations to use the funds to assist in child find, screening, and other procedures for early identification of Indian children under 3 years of age and for parent training and early intervention services.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 provides an opportunity for interested parties to comment on proposed information collection requests. The BIE is proceeding with this public comment period to obtain an information collection clearance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

II. Request for Comments

The BIE requests your comments on this collection concerning: (a) The necessity of this information collection for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (hours and cost) of the collection of information, including the validity of

the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Ways we could enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Ways we could minimize the burden of the collection of the information on the respondents, such as through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please note that an agency may not sponsor or request, and an individual need not respond to, a collection of information unless it has a valid OMB Control Number.

It is our policy to make all comments available to the public for review at the location listed in the **ADDRESSES** section. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address or other personally identifiable information, be advised that your entire comment—including your personally identifiable information—may be made public at any time. While you may request that we withhold your personally identifiable information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 1076—ONEW.

Type of Review: Existing collection in use without an OMB number.

Title: IDEIA Part B and Part C Child Count.

Brief Description of Collection: Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations served by elementary or secondary schools for Indian children operated or funded by the Department of the Interior that receive allocations of funding under the IDEIA for the coordination of assistance for Indian children 0 to 5 years of age with disabilities on reservations must submit information to the BIE. The information must be provided on two forms. The Part B form addresses Indian children 3 to 5 years of age on reservations served by Bureau-funded schools. The Part C form addresses Indian children up to 3 years of age on reservations served by Bureau-funded schools. The information required by the forms includes counts of children as of a certain date each year. Response is required to obtain a benefit.

Respondents: Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations.

Number of Respondents: 61 each year.

Estimated Time per Response: 20 hours per form.

Frequency of Response: Twice (Once per year for each form).

Total Annual Burden to Respondents: 2,440 hours.

Dated: March 14, 2011.

Alvin Foster,

Acting Chief Information Officer—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2011–6577 Filed 3–18–11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Final Determination Against Acknowledgment of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Final Determination.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior (Department) gives notice that the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (AS–IA) has determined the petitioner known as the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians is not an Indian tribe within the meaning of Federal law. This notice is based on a determination that the petitioner does not satisfy all seven of the criteria set forth in 25 CFR 83.7, and therefore, does not meet the requirements for a government-to-government relationship with the United States.

DATES: This determination is final and will become effective 90 days from publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** on June 20, 2011, unless a request for reconsideration is filed before the Interior Board of Indian Appeals pursuant to 25 CFR 83.11.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a copy of the final determination that includes the summary evaluation under the criteria should be addressed to the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, *Attention:* Office of Federal Acknowledgment, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., MS: 34B–SIB, Washington, DC 20240, and is available at <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/OFA/RecentCases/index.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: R. Lee Fleming, Director, Office of Federal Acknowledgment, (202) 513–7650.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 25 CFR 83.10(h), the Department publishes this notice that the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians (JBB), Petitioner #84B, is not an Indian tribe within the meaning of Federal law. The Department issued a proposed finding (PF) to decline to acknowledge the petitioner on November 23, 2007, and published notice of that preliminary determination in the **Federal Register** on December 3, 2007. This final determination (FD) affirms the PF that the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians

(JBB), c/o Joe Ocampo, 1108 E. Fourth Street, Santa Ana, California 92701 and Sonia Johnston, P.O. Box 25628, Santa Ana, California 92799, does not satisfy all seven of the criteria set forth in part 83 of title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations (25 CFR part 83), specifically criteria at 83.7(a), 83.7(b), 83.7(c), and 83.7(e), and therefore does not meet the requirements for a government-to-government relationship with the United States.

The acknowledgment process is based on the regulations at 25 CFR part 83. Under these regulations, the petitioner has the burden to present evidence that it meets the seven mandatory criteria in section 83.7. The JBB petitioner does not satisfy criteria 83.7(a), 83.7(b), 83.7(c), and 83.7(e). The JBB petitioner meets the requirements of criteria 83.7(d), 83.7(f), and 83.7(g).

Criterion 83.7(a) requires that external observers have identified the petitioner as an American Indian entity on a substantially continuous basis since 1900. The evidence in the record does not demonstrate that external observers identified the petitioner, or a group from which the petitioner evolved, as an American Indian entity on a substantially continuous basis from 1900 to 1997. There are identifications of the JBB petitioner as an American Indian entity between 1997 and 2005. Because the petitioner, or a group from which the petitioner has evolved, has not been identified as an American Indian entity on a substantially continuous basis since 1900, the petitioner does not meet the requirements of criterion 83.7(a).

Criterion 83.7(b) requires that a predominant portion of the petitioning group has comprised a distinct community from historical times to the present. The evidence in the record demonstrates that the JBB petitioner did not evolve from the historical SJC Indian tribe as a distinct community. The FD concludes that evidence in the record indicates that a community of SJC Indians persisted around and at the former SJC Mission until 1862, when a smallpox epidemic killed almost half the estimated Indian population (88 of 200) in a period of less than 3 months. No evidence in the record indicates that the community was able to recover from this event. The petitioner, as it is currently constituted, consists of members whose ancestors functioned as part of the general population of SJC residents since the mid-19th century. There is no evidence in the record that the petitioner's SJC Indian ancestors were distinct within this community after 1862, or were part of an Indian entity that evolved from the SJC Indian

tribe in 1834; rather they appear to have been Indian individuals who became absorbed into the general, ethnically-mixed population of Old Mexican/Californio families, as well as with non-SJC Indians who moved to the town prior to 1900. The totality of the evidence does not demonstrate that the petitioner's mid-19th century ancestors formed a distinct SJC Indian community within a larger Spanish-speaking, Catholic, Old Mexican/Californio community after 1862, nor does it demonstrate that the petitioner's SJC Indian ancestors formed a distinct community from which the current JBB petitioner evolved since 1862. Therefore, the JBB petitioner does not meet the requirements of criterion 83.7(b).

Criterion 83.7(c) requires that the petitioning group has maintained political influence over its members as an autonomous entity from historical times to the present. The evidence submitted for the FD, in combination with the evidence already in the record for the PF, is insufficient to satisfy the requirements of criterion 83.7(c) for any time from 1835 to the present. The petitioner's comments on the PF did not provide evidence sufficient to satisfy the requirements of criterion 83.7(c) and new documents related to Clarence Lobo's leadership between the late 1940s and 1965 provided little information on the political composition of the group or a bilateral relationship between leaders and members. Third party comments included in the record largely agree with the conclusions reached in the PF. After 1834, there is insufficient evidence that there were any internal processes or other mechanisms that the group used as a means of influencing or controlling the behavior of its members in significant respects, or made decisions for the group which substantially affected its members, or represented the group in dealing with outsiders in matters of consequence. Therefore, the petitioner does not meet the requirements of criterion 83.7(c).

Criterion 83.7(d) requires that the petitioner provide a copy of its governing document including its membership criteria. The petitioner submitted a copy of its governing document which includes its membership criteria. Therefore, the JBB petitioner meets the requirements of criterion 83.7(d).

Criterion 83.7(e) requires that the petitioner's members descend from a historical Indian tribe or from historical Indian tribes which combined and functioned as a single autonomous political entity. The February 28, 2009,

JBB membership list includes 455 living members, both adults and minors. The evidence in the record indicates that 85 percent of the petitioner's members claim descent from individuals who were members of the historical Indian tribe at SJC Mission as it existed between 1776 and 1834. However, the FD finds that only 53 percent (241 of 455) of JBB members have demonstrated such descent. The petitioner has not demonstrated for this FD that its members descend from an historical Indian tribe. Therefore, the JBB petitioner does not meet the requirements of criterion 83.7(e).

Criterion 83.7(f) requires that the petitioner's membership be composed principally of persons who are not members of another federally recognized Indian tribe. A review of the membership rolls of those Indian tribes in California that would most likely include the JBB petitioner's members revealed that the petitioner's membership is composed principally of persons who are not members of any federally acknowledged North American Indian tribe. Therefore, the JBB petitioner meets the requirements of criterion 83.7(f).

Criterion 83.7(g) requires that the petitioner not be subject to congressional legislation that has terminated or forbidden the Federal relationship. A review of the available documentation showed no evidence that the petitioning group was the subject of congressional legislation to terminate or prohibit a Federal relationship as an Indian tribe. Therefore, the JBB petitioner meets the requirements of criterion 83.7(g).

Based on this final determination, the Department determines not to extend Federal acknowledgment as an Indian tribe to the petitioner known as the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians (JBB).

A copy of the FD that includes the summary evaluation under the criteria and summarizes the evidence, reasoning, and analyses that are the basis for the FD will be provided to the petitioner and interested parties, and is available to other parties upon written request. It will be posted on the Bureau of Indian Affairs Web site <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/OFA/RecentCases/index.htm>. Requests for a copy of the FD should be addressed to the Federal Government as instructed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice.

After the publication of notice of the FD in the **Federal Register**, the petitioner or any interested party may file a request for reconsideration with the Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) under the procedures set forth in section 83.11 of the regulations. The

IBIA must receive this request no later than 90 days after the publication of the FD in the **Federal Register**. The FD will become effective as provided in the regulations 90 days from the **Federal Register** publication unless a request for reconsideration is received within that time.

Dated: March 15, 2011.

Larry Echo Hawk,

Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Final Determination Against Acknowledgment of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Final Determination.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior (Department) gives notice that the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs (AS-IA) has determined the petitioner known as the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, is not an Indian tribe within the meaning of Federal law. This notice is based on a determination that the petitioner does not satisfy all seven of the criteria set forth in the applicable regulations, and therefore, does not meet the requirements for a government-to-government relationship with the United States.

DATES: This determination is final and will become effective 90 days from publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** on June 20, 2011, unless the petitioner or an interested party files within 90 days a request for reconsideration before the Interior Board of Indian Appeals pursuant to 25 CFR 83.11.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a copy of the final determination that includes the summary evaluation under the criteria should be addressed to the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, Attention: Office of Federal Acknowledgment, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., MS: 34B-SIB, Washington, DC 20240, and is available at <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/OFA/RecentCases/index.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: R. Lee Fleming, Director, Office of Federal Acknowledgment, (202) 513-7650.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 25 CFR 83.10(h), the Department publishes this notice that the Juaneño

Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation (JBA), Petitioner #84A, is not an Indian tribe within the meaning of Federal law. The Department issued a proposed finding (PF) to decline to acknowledge the petitioner on November 23, 2007, and published notice of that preliminary determination in the **Federal Register** on December 3, 2007. This final determination (FD) affirms the PF that the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation (JBA), c/o Anthony Rivera, Jr., 31411-A La Matanza Street, San Juan Capistrano, California 92675-2674, does not satisfy all seven of the criteria set forth in part 83 of title 25 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (25 CFR part 83), specifically criteria at 83.7(a), 83.7(b), 83.7(c), and 83.7(e), and therefore does not meet the requirements for a government-to-government relationship with the United States.

The acknowledgment process is based on the regulations at 25 CFR part 83. Under these regulations, the petitioner has the burden to present evidence that it meets the seven mandatory criteria in section 83.7. The JBA petitioner does not satisfy criteria 83.7(a), 83.7(b), 83.7(c), and 83.7(e). The JBA petitioner meets the requirements of criteria 83.7(d), 83.7(f), and 83.7(g).

Criterion 83.7(a) requires that external observers have identified the petitioner as an American Indian entity on a substantially continuous basis since 1900. The evidence in the record does not demonstrate that external observers identified the petitioner, or a group from which the petitioner evolved, as an American Indian entity on a substantially continuous basis from 1900 to 1997. There are identifications of the JBA petitioner as an American Indian entity between 1997 and 2005. Because the petitioner, or a group from which the petitioner has evolved, has not been identified as an American Indian entity on a substantially continuous basis since 1900, the petitioner does not meet the requirements of criterion 83.7(a).

Criterion 83.7(b) requires that a predominant portion of the petitioning group has comprised a distinct community from historical times to the present. The evidence in the record demonstrates that the JBA petitioner did not evolve from the historical SJC Indian tribe as a distinct community. The FD concludes that evidence in the record indicates that a community of SJC Indians persisted around and at the former SJC Mission until 1862, when a smallpox epidemic killed almost half the estimated Indian population (88 of 200) in a period of less than 3 months. No evidence in the record indicates that

the community was able to recover from this event. The petitioner, as it is currently constituted, consists of members whose ancestors functioned as part of the general population of SJC residents since the mid-19th century. There is no evidence in the record that the petitioner's SJC Indian ancestors were distinct within this community after 1862, or were part of an Indian entity that evolved from the SJC Indian tribe in 1834; rather they appear to have been Indian individuals who became absorbed into the general, ethnically-mixed population of Old Mexican/Californio families, as well as with non-SJC Indians who moved to the town prior to 1900. The totality of the evidence does not demonstrate that the petitioner's mid-19th century ancestors formed a distinct SJC Indian community within a larger Spanish-speaking, Catholic, Old Mexican/Californio community after 1862, nor does it demonstrate that the petitioner's SJC Indian ancestors formed a distinct community from which the current JBA petitioner evolved since 1862. Therefore, the JBA petitioner does not meet the requirements of criterion 83.7(b).

Criterion 83.7(c) requires that the petitioning group has maintained political influence over its members as an autonomous entity from historical times to the present. The evidence submitted for the FD, in combination with the evidence already in the record for the PF, is insufficient to satisfy the requirements of criterion 83.7(c) for any time from 1835 to the present. The petitioner's comments on the PF did not provide evidence sufficient to satisfy the requirements of criterion 83.7(c) and new documents related to Clarence Lobo's leadership between the late 1940s and 1965 provided little information on the political composition of the group or a bilateral relationship between leaders and members. Third party comments included in the record largely agree with the conclusions reached in the PF, and the responses offered by the petitioner provide little new information regarding the political authority and influence in the group over time. After 1834, there is insufficient evidence that there were any internal processes or other mechanisms that the group used as a means of influencing or controlling the behavior of its members in significant respects, or made decisions for the group which substantially affected its members, or represented the group in dealing with outsiders in matters of consequence. Therefore, the petitioner