

DATES: The public has no later than July 9, 1996 to comment on the proposed expansion of the Serpentine ACEC and the proposed name change for the San Benito Mountain Natural Area.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to: Bureau of Land Management, Hollister Resource Area Office, 20 Hamilton Court, Hollister, CA 95023, Attn: Robert E. Beehler, Area Manager.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: (1) Serpentine ACEC: Mining plans of operation must be filed for claims inside an ACEC—thus anyone proposing to operate on a valid claim within the expansion area would need to comply with this regulation. Management of the expansion areas would be the same as within the previous boundaries.

(2) San Benito Mountain Natural Area: The San Benito Mountain Natural Area was designated in 1971. It was designated as an "Outstanding" Natural Area, one of the two possible types of Natural Area classifications. The other type of natural area classification is a "Research" Natural Area. The original designation was 1,880 acres (August, 1971 36FR16122). In September 1971, 380 acres were withdrawn from the designation because of unresolved mining issues (36FR19177). In 1984, with the development of the Hollister Resource Management Plan, the decision was made to re-incorporate those 380 acres as Natural Area, because the mining claim issue had been resolved. Although this decision was analyzed in the public planning process and ultimately approved, the legal boundaries were never published in the Federal Register. Historic planning maps and documents for the Natural Area and the extension show that there was one portion of the extension which was not described in the Federal Register notice. This portion is in Section 14 and covers a 20-acre segment in the north half of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter. It is included in this notice. Additionally, a typographical error in the Federal Register notices showed the whole western quarter of Section 15 being included. This should have been the eastern quarter of the section. This has been corrected as well.

Public participation has occurred throughout the planning process and is encouraged. Anyone wishing additional information may contact the Hollister Resource Area Office at the address shown above, or call 408- 637-8183.

Dated: May 3, 1996.
Robert E. Beehler,
Hollister Area Manager.
[FR Doc. 96-11660 Filed 5-9-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-40-P

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management [WY-989-1050-00-P]

Filing of Plats of Survey; Wyoming

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The plats of survey of the following described lands are scheduled to be officially filed in the Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming, thirty (30) calendar days from the date of this publication.

Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming

T. 52 N., R. 64 W., accepted April 23, 1996
T. 12 N., R. 114 W., accepted April 23, 1996
T. 13 N., R. 114 W., accepted April 23, 1996
T. 13 N., R. 115 W., accepted April 23, 1996
T. 44 N., R. 118 W., accepted May 1, 1996

Sixth Principal Meridian, Nebraska

T. 26 N., R. 9 E., accepted March 22, 1996
T. 27 N., R. 8 E., accepted April 23, 1996

If protests against a survey, as shown on any of the above plats, are received prior to the official filing, the filing will be stayed pending consideration of the protest(s) and or appeal(s). A plat will not be officially filed until after disposition of protest(s) and or appeal(s).

These plats will be placed in the open files of the Wyoming State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 5353 Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and will be available to the public as a matter of information only. Copies of the plats will be made available upon request and prepayment of the reproduction fee of \$1.10 per copy.

A person or party who wishes to protest a survey must file with the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming, a notice of protest prior to thirty (30) calendar days from the date of this publication. If the protest notice did not include a statement of reasons for the protest, the protestants shall file such a statement with the State Department within thirty (30) calendar days after the notice of protest was filed.

The above-listed plats represent dependent resurveys, subdivision of sections.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box

1828, 5353 Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003.

Dated: May 2, 1996.
Jerry L. Messick,
Acting Chief, Cadastral Survey Group.
[FR Doc. 96-11658 Filed 5-9-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-22-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Prince William Sound in the Possession of the Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Chugach Alaska Corporation, a Native Alaskan Regional Corporation.

In 1902, human remains representing two individuals were removed from an island cave known as "Billy's Hole" in Prince William Sound, Alaska, by Edmond S. Meany and donated to the Burke Museum. No known individuals were identified. The thirteen associated funerary objects include two grave boards, two paddles, a canoe prow, a canoe section, and wooden sticks.

Prior to 1909, a pair of haliotis shell earring were collected by George T. Emmons and accessioned by the Burke Museum in 1909. Accession records indicate these earrings were removed from a "mummy cave on an island in Prince William Sound (Alaska)."

Archeological and ethnographic evidence from the islands of Prince William Sound, including manner of internment, continuity of technology, and cultural items indicate continuous occupation by the same communities from the precontact period to the present. Oral tradition presented by the representatives of the Chugach Alaska Corporation also supports Chugach occupation of this area throughout this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Burke Museum have determined that,

pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains from Billy's Hole listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Burke Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the thirteen objects from Billy's Hole 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. Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), these two cultural items from a mummy cave in Prince William Sound, AK 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects and the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. James Nason, Chair of the Repatriation Committee, Burke Museum, Box 353010, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; telephone: (206) 543-9680, before June 10, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 7, 1996

Veletta Canouts

*Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Deputy Chief, Archeology & Ethnography
Program*

[FR Doc. 96-11793 Filed 5-9-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Minnesota in the Possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Minnesota Historical Society professional staff and Hamline University osteologists in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska.

In the late 19th century, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Kitchen Midden site near Cannon Junction, MN. No known individuals were identified. Ceramics found in the feature included examples of Sorg Middle Woodland phase pottery (200 B.C.—ca 300 A.D.). Silvernale phase pottery (1100 A.D.—1300 A.D.) were also observed. The Minnesota Outline of Historic Contexts for the Prehistoric Period tentatively suggests that the Silvernale Phase of the Oneota culture from the vicinity of Red Wing, MN, may represent ancestral Iowa. Geographical location of the site is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Iowa.

In 1979, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized excavations as part of the Minnesota Statewide Archaeological survey from the Yucatan Village site (21-HU-26) a contact habitation site in the vicinity of Houston MN. No known individuals were identified. The Yucatan Village Site is identified as being occupied during the Orr Phase (1300 A.D. to 1800 A.D.) of the Oneota in the State Site File. Dale R. Henning makes the statement, " ***assignment of Ioway to Orr phase can be made fairly definitely." Geographic location of the site is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Iowa.

In 1980, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized excavations as part of the Minnesota Statewide Archaeological survey from Kandiyohi County Park #2 site (21-KH-23) a late precontact habitation site near Willmar, MN. No known individuals were identified. The site is listed as Woodland (ca 500 B.C.—1650 A.D.) in the State Site File. Shell-tempered pottery with a handle fragment and a triangular stone Projectile point were also found at site 21-KH-23, suggesting a more specific occupation of the Orr Phase (1300 A.D.—1800 A.D.) or Ogechie Phase (1400 A.D.—1750 A.D.) of the late Woodland in the State Site File. Dale R. Henning makes the statement, "

***assignment of Ioway to Orr phase can be made fairly definitely." Geographic location of the site is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Iowa.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Minnesota Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Minnesota Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Marcia G. Anderson, Head of Museum Collections/Chief Curator, Minnesota Historical Society, 345 Kellogg Boulevard West, St. Paul, MN 55102-1906, telephone (612) 296-0150, before June 10, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 7, 1996

Veletta Canouts

*Acting, Departmental Consulting
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*Deputy Chief, Archeology and Ethnography
Program*

[FR Doc. 96-11792 Filed 5-9-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, which meets the definition of "sacred object" and "object of cultural patrimony".

The Beaver bundle consists of a painted elk skin outer wrapping, with