

Sec 07, E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>;  
 Sec 19, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>;  
 Sec 20, W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>;  
 Sec 29, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, and  
 SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>;  
 Sec 33, W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>;  
 Sec 36, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.  
 T. 17 S., R. 27 E.,  
 Sec 04, lot 4 (portion of).

The above described lands aggregate approximately 35,712 acres, more or less, in the counties of Grant, Morrow and Umatilla, Oregon.

**Findings:** In sec. 2 (3) and (4) of the OLEA, Congress found that consolidation of land ownerships through the exchange will facilitate sound and efficient management for both public and private lands, which will reduce administrative costs to the United States. Congress also found that the exchange will improve public access, aesthetic quality, and recreational opportunities within wild and scenic river corridors; and will provide protection and enhancement of habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species. The NOALE Final Environmental Impact Statement supports these Congressional findings.

The appraisals show the value of the lands to be exchanged as approximately equal. Full equalization of values will be achieved by payment to the United States of funds in an amount not to exceed 25 percent of the total value of the public lands to be transferred.

**Time and Place for Public Review:** Upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** and in newspapers in general circulation in the vicinity of the public lands included in this exchange, beginning on Monday, October 30, 2000, the general public will have a 15 day review period to examine the comprehensive summaries of the appraisals for both the public and the private lands. The BLM is making these summaries available, in addition to the complete appraisals of the public and the private lands, in the public room of the Prineville District Office, the Baker Field Office, and the Land Office of the Oregon State Office.

**ADDRESSES:** The Comprehensive Summaries and Appraisals are available for inspection at the Prineville District Office, 3050 NE 3rd Street, Prineville, Oregon 97754, from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The Summaries and Appraisals are available for inspection at the Baker Field Office, 3165 10th Street, Baker City, Oregon 97814, from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. You may also inspect these Summaries and the Appraisals, at the BLM's Oregon State Office, in the 7th floor Land Office, Branch of Realty and Records Services,

1515 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97201, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. All offices will be closed to the public on official holidays.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** You may also receive detailed information on this exchange by writing or calling Barron Bail, District Manger, at the above Prineville address, phone 541-416-6700, Penny Dunn Woods, Field Office Manager, at the above Baker City address, phone 541-523-1256, or John K. Keith, Associate Deputy State Director for Management Services, at the above Portland address, phone 503-952-6091.

Dated: October 19, 2000.

**Robert D. DeViney, Jr.,**  
*Chief, Branch of Realty and Records Services.*  
 [FR Doc. 00-27443 Filed 10-24-00; 8:45 am]  
**BILLING CODE 4310-33-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

**AGENCY:** National Park Service  
**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History that meets the definition of "object of cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The cultural item is a totem pole, catalogue number 19341, accession 663. The totem pole is carved with an eagle, a thunderbird, and a bear.

Until 1899, the totem pole stood in Cape Fox, AK. The totem pole was removed from Cape Fox, AK by the Harriman Alaska Expedition in July 1899, when the expedition's steamer anchored near the deserted village. It was donated to the Field Museum of Natural History on January 15, 1900 by D. G. Elliott. Mr. Elliot had been a member of the Harriman Expedition, and was the curator of zoology at the Field Museum of Natural History at the time of donation.

Consultation evidence indicates that at the time of collection by the Harriman Alaska Expedition the totem pole was considered to be the communal property of residents of Cape Fox, AK and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), this cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between this item and the Cape Fox Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cape Fox Corporation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this cultural item should contact Dorren Martin-Ross, Registrar, Department of Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7824, before November 24, 2000. Repatriation of this cultural item to the Cape Fox Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 16, 2000.

**John Robbins,**  
*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*  
 [FR Doc. 00-27393 Filed 10-24-00; 8:45 am]  
**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK

**AGENCY:** National Park Service  
**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK that meet the definition of unassociated funerary object under Section 2 of the Act.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR

10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The 302 cultural items are stone and antler arrowheads and arrowhead fragments, chert flake tools, stone blade inserts, and ivory ornamental carvings.

During 1956-61, these cultural items were recovered by Dr. J. Louis Giddings during legally authorized excavations from a series of burials at Cape Krusenstern, Battle Rock Site vicinity, and the Choris Peninsula from five features judged to be former surface burials where all skeletal remains had completely decayed.

Based on geographic location, archeological evidence, and types of objects, these cultural items have been affiliated with Inupiat Eskimo culture and specifically with the Native Village of Kotzebue. This determination of cultural affiliation has been based upon the continuity of Native Americans in the Kotzebue area and their oral tradition that the area where the remains were found is within their traditional territory.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2)(ii), these 302 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these items and the Native Village of Kotzebue. This notice has been sent to officials of the Native Village of Kotzebue. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. Robert E. King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 West 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599, telephone (907) 271-5510, before November 24, 2000. Repatriation of these unassociated funerary objects to the Native Village of Kotzebue may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 18, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-27369 Filed 10-24-00; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and in the Possession of the Oshkosh Public Museum, Oshkosh, WI**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and in the possession of the Oshkosh Public Museum, Oshkosh, WI.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has possession of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Oshkosh Public Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

In 1926, Oshkosh Public Museum staff Arthur Kannenberg excavated the graves of two individuals located on the Menominee Indian Reservation in Keshena, WI. The remains of one individual, believed to have been those of Chief Oshkosh, were re-interred at a new location in Oshkosh, WI shortly thereafter. The remains of the second individual, believed to have been those of one of Chief Oshkosh's wives, were not re-located. Two cervical vertebrae were removed from one of the two graves and donated to the Oshkosh Public Museum by an unknown person, presumably Mr. Kannenberg, at an unknown time after 1926. An unknown person, presumably Mr. Kannenberg, retained remnants of Chief Oshkosh's original casket, including pieces of glass, metal, cloth, wood, beads, three

nails, and scraps of beaded cloth. These nine funerary objects were donated to the Oshkosh Public Museum, presumably by Mr. Kannenberg, at an unknown time between 1926-1945. At an unknown time, but presumably during the 1926 exhumation, 11 funerary objects consisting of a wooden spool, 8 buttons, shears, and 1 nail were collected from the grave of a wife of Chief Oshkosh. They were donated to the Oshkosh Public Museum by an unknown person, but presumed to be Mr. Kannenberg, at an unknown time between 1926-1945.

A contemporaneous account of the exhumation notes the identification of the remains as Chief Oshkosh based upon surface markers of "three rocks marking the graves of the old chief and two of his wives. Several graves in this vicinity were opened, those of the wives being identified by earrings, brooches and jewelry in the one, and shears, needles, buttons and a spool in the other."

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Oshkosh Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Oshkosh Public Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 20 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. While the likely identity of the individual reported in this notice has been determined, officials of the Oshkosh Public Museum have not been able to trace a direct and unbroken line of descent to a particular individual, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (b)(1). Lastly, officials of the Oshkosh Public Museum have determined that, 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 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin. Any lineal descendent and representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Joan Lloyd, Registrar, Oshkosh Public Museum, 1331 Algoma Boulevard, Oshkosh, WI 54901, telephone (920) 424-4747, before November 24, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Menominee Indian Tribe