

1869 to 1920, transferred the human remains to a local high school. The school later donated the remains to the Des Moines County Historical Museum, Burlington, IA, which transferred the remains to the Office of the State Archaeologist in 1994. No known individuals were identified.

The 24 associated funerary objects include an abrader, 2 probable bone shaft straighteners, a clay fife, an iron stirrup fragment, a horse bit, an iron spoon handle, an iron file, an iron rat tail file, 2 silver-plated arm bands, 2 sea urchin quill beads, a Chinese coin, a bronze trade ring, 5 copper-alloy coils, 3 brass coils, and a hook-shaped flat metal fragment. At an unknown date, Charles R. Keyes obtained these funerary objects, which were subsequently donated to the State Historical Society of Iowa, where they are today. The description of the artifacts, their provenience, and matching handwriting on the labels of the human remains and the objects confirm that these are the associated funerary objects from the North Hill site.

The labels accompanying the human remains and funerary objects are the only documentary information available. The labels state that the remains and objects came from a burial located "on the edge of North Hill Cliffs," but have no further information on the origin or cultural affiliation of the remains and objects. The labels further note that, when found, the burials included an iron spear and arrowheads, a "stone bullet mode," a stone pipe, and a bead necklace, none of which are among the objects held by the State Historical Society of Iowa. The Chinese coin was minted during the reign of Emperor Kao Tsung (A.D. 1736-1796), and its presence helps establish the maximum age of the burial. Euroamerican settlement of the Burlington area was underway by the 1830's and proceeded rapidly over the next few decades. It seems unlikely, given the growth of the city, that the burial would have taken place after about the middle of the 19th century.

The nature of the burial assemblage indicates that these remains and objects came from a Native American grave. Throughout the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century, many different native groups either resided periodically in the southeastern part of the state or passed through the area. These groups included the Meskwaki, Sauk, Iowa, and Otoe-Missouria, among others. In the absence of distinctive artifacts of native manufacture, however, definitive cultural identification of the individuals from this burial cannot be made.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, and the State Historical Society of Iowa have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, and the State Historical Society of Iowa also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 24 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. Lastly, officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, and the State Historical Society of Iowa 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 Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, and the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma. This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, and the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Shirley Schermer, Burials Program Director, Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 Clinton Street Building, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0740, or Jerome Thompson, State Historical Society of Iowa, New Historical Building, 600 East Locust, Des Moines, IA 50319-0290, telephone (515) 281-4221, before September 28, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, and the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 16, 2000.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 00-21978 Filed 8-28-00; 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 from Iowa in the Possession of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

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 10.2 (d)(1), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Keyes Collection, Iowa City, IA.

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 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 was made by the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1926, human remains representing one individual and the associated funerary objects were excavated from site 13LO2, Blood Run National Historic Landmark, Lyon County, northwestern Iowa, by Charles R. Keyes and now form part of the Charles R. Keyes Archaeological Collection. Sometime around 1929, one of the site's landowners, Martin Johnson, found human remains representing a second individual while plowing his field; human remains from this site representing a third individual are also in the Keyes Collection. No information is available as to who collected the remains of this third individual nor when they were donated to the Keyes Collection. No known individuals were

identified. The 26 associated funerary objects include metal ear ornaments, fragments of ear ornaments, and a bison scapula hoe.

Based on ethnohistorical and biological evidence, historical maps, and similarities in material culture and manner of interment, the site and remains have been identified as belonging to the Oneota and date to the 13th to 17th centuries. The Oneota are believed to be culturally affiliated with the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma based on continuities of material culture and historical documents. Oral history evidence presented by representatives of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma further indicates affiliation with these present-day tribes.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the State Historical Society of Iowa 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 State Historical Society of Iowa also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 26 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. Lastly, officials of the State Historical Society of Iowa have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can reasonably be traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma. This notice has been sent to officials of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Jerome Thompson, State Historical Society of Iowa, New Historical Building, 600 East Locust, Des Moines, IA 50319-0290, telephone (515) 281-4221, before September 28, 2000. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Omaha Tribe of

Nebraska, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 9, 2000.

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships*

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

National Institute of Justice

[OJP(NIJ)-1295]

Meeting of the Working Groups of the National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs,
National Institute of Justice, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Announcement of a meeting of members of the working groups of the National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence to discuss an issue in brief regarding suspect/elimination sample DNA databases.

DATES: The meeting will take place on Sunday, September 24, 2000 from 12 p.m. to 5 p.m., ET, and on Monday, September 25, 2000 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., ET.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place at the Empire Hotel located at 44 West 63rd Street, New York, NY 10023; Phone: (212) 265-7400.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christopher H. Asplen, AUSA,
Executive Director. Phone: (202) 616-8123. [This is not a toll-free number]. Anyone requiring special accommodations should contact Mr. Asplen in advance of the meeting.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: This action is authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, sections 201-03, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3721-23 (1994).

Background

The National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence, established pursuant to section 3(2)A of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. App. 2, will meet to carry out its advisory functions under sections 201-202 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. This meeting will be open to the public.

The purpose of the National Commission on the Future of DNA

Evidence is to provide the Attorney General with recommendations on the use of current and future DNA methods, applications and technologies in the operation of the criminal justice system, from the crime scene to the courtroom. Over the course of its Charter, the Commission will review critical policy issues regarding DNA evidence and provide recommended courses of action to improve its use as a tool of investigation and adjudication in criminal cases.

The Commission will address issues in five specific areas: (1) The use of DNA in postconviction relief cases, (2) legal concerns including *Daubert* challenges and the scope of discovery in DNA cases, (3) criteria for training and technical assistance for criminal justice professionals involved in the identification, collection and preservation of DNA evidence at the crime scene, (4) essential laboratory capabilities in the face of emerging technologies, and (5) the impact of future technological developments in the use of DNA in the criminal justice system. Each topic will be the focus of the in-depth analysis by separate working groups comprised of prominent professionals who will report back to the Commission.

Dated: August 24, 2000.

Doug Horner,

*Acting Assistant Director, National Institute
of Justice.*

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration

ERISA Section 3(40) Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee; Notice of Renewal

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the Secretary of Labor has renewed the charter for the ERISA Section 3(40) Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee (Committee).

This Committee will advise the Department of Labor (Department) in connection with the Department's development of a final rule on the definition of a collectively bargained plan under section 3(40) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA). The Secretary of Labor has adopted this Committee's consensus recommendation to issue proposed rules for a process and criteria that would facilitate determinations by the