

Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota; White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (hereafter "The Tribes Invited to Consult").

### History and Description of the Remains

In the summer of 1956, human remains representing, at minimum, 20 individuals were removed from the Backlund Mound Group site (20ME2) in Menominee County, MI. Archeologists from the UMMAA excavated three low, conical mounds on the bank of the Menominee River. Two features within one of the mounds held human remains and funerary objects. In one feature, the human remains consist of 1 child, 4–8 years old, sex indeterminate, and an infant, sex indeterminate. Another feature within the mound, described as a rock-capped ossuary, held the human remains of, at minimum, 18 individuals. The human remains consist of 1 older adult, possibly female; 1 adult female over 50 years old; 4 adult males over 50 years old; 1 adult female over 40 years old; 1 adult male, 30–50 years old; 1 adult male, 35–49 years old; 1 adult male, 30–40 years old; 1 young adult, possibly male, 20–35 years old; 1 adult male, age indeterminate; 1 young adult female, 20–25 years old; 1 adolescent, 11–14 years old, sex indeterminate; 1 child, 8–10 years old, sex indeterminate; 1 child, age and sex indeterminate; 1 neonate; and 1 cremated adult. One lot of DNA extractions, taken from the human remains in this collection between 1996 and 2006, are also included in this notice. The burials have been dated to the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 1350,  $\pm$  110 years) based on Carbon 14 analysis of charcoal from the site. No known individuals were identified. Three associated funerary objects found in the mound fill are one copper spear point; one perforated long bone fragment, possibly deer; and one lot of beak fragments from a female eagle.

The human remains have been determined to be Native American, based on cranial morphology and dental traits. A relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains from this site and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, based on multiple lines of evidence. The mode of burial, specifically ossuary burial within a conical mound, suggests a merging of practices between the large ossuary burials recorded at late pre-contact sites in the northern Great Lakes area and earlier practices of mound burial observed among northern forager groups. The ceramic assemblage

collected from contemporary midden deposits identified at the site is strongly suggestive of Algonquian origin. The site is located within the aboriginal lands of the Menominee as described in traditional and historical accounts, and at a date that makes these descriptions relevant.

### Determinations Made by the University of Michigan

Officials of the University of Michigan have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 20 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 3 objects described in this notice 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.
- 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 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Ben Secunda, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of Michigan, Office of Research, 4080 Fleming Building, 503 Thompson Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109–1340, telephone (734) 647–9085, email [bsecunda@umich.edu](mailto:bsecunda@umich.edu), by July 14, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin may proceed.

The University of Michigan is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes and The Tribes Invited to Consult that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 28, 2017.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2017–12290 Filed 6–13–17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–23404;  
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The State Historical Society of North Dakota, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the State Historical Society of North Dakota. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the State Historical Society of North Dakota at the address in this notice by July 14, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** Melissa Thompson, State Historical Society of North Dakota, 612 East Boulevard Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58505, telephone (701) 328–2691, email [methompson@nd.gov](mailto:methompson@nd.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND, that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

### History and Description of the Cultural Item

On an unknown date, an unknown number of cultural items were removed from an unknown site in an unknown location. In August of 2016, a wooden anthropomorphic figurine was found in the Museum Division storage space. The cultural item was found in a box dating to the 1950s that was used for storage of items in the possession of the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND), but never formally accessioned or cataloged into the museum collection. Museum opinion is that the figurine was placed in the storage box in the 1950s, but no other provenance information is available. The object of cultural patrimony is a Can Otina. It is an object that does not belong to an individual, though individuals care for it. It is an object that would be used for protection of the camp, portending future events, helping with planting or finding food or medicines, or serving the needs of the community in other ways. It is a helper to the people and an essential part of tribal identity and the maintenance of tribal traditions.

The Can Otina was identified by a Dakota spiritual leader as belonging to the Sisitunwan (Dwellers by the Fish Camp-Ground) fire of the Oceti Sakowin (Seven Council Fires) that make up what is often referred to as the "Sioux Nation." In addition to the Sisitunwan, the Oceti Sakowin is composed of the Wahpetunwan, Bdewakantunwan, Wahpekute, Ihanktunwan, Ihanktunwanna, and Titunwan peoples, all of whom are Dakota, Lakota, or Nakota. The Sisitunwan are Dakota people. Their first reservation land was negotiated under the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux in 1851, and then initially reduced under the Treaty of 1858, relegating this council fire to a strip of land bordering the Minnesota River in southern Minnesota. These treaties were unilaterally abrogated by the United States Government after the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862 and Dakota people were force-marched and ethnically-cleansed from their Minnesota homeland in 1863. By the late 1880s, Sisitunwan and Wahpetunwan Dakota people began returning to this portion of Minnesota and reestablishing a community near what was formerly called the Upper Sioux Agency. A new, vastly smaller reservation was established by the federal government in 1938, all of which is located on the original reservation treaty land. Upper Sioux is one of the few Oceti Sakowin reservations where a distinct segment of the population specifically identifies as Sisitunwan

(others include Spirit Lake, Fort Peck, and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe), though people with Sisitunwan blood continue to live on most, if not all, Oceti Sakowin reservation communities. The distinctive Sisitunwan identity still pervasive at Upper Sioux makes this community a strong choice for repatriation of Sisitunwan NAGPRA collections.

### Determinations Made by the State Historical Society of North Dakota

Officials of the State Historical Society of North Dakota have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the one cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the object of cultural patrimony and the Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Melissa Thompson, State Historical Society of North Dakota, 612 East Boulevard Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58505, telephone (701) 328-2691, email [methompson@nd.gov](mailto:methompson@nd.gov), by July 14, 2017. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the object of cultural patrimony to the Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota, may proceed.

The State Historical Society of North Dakota is responsible for notifying the Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 15, 2017.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2017-12297 Filed 6-13-17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-663 (Fourth Review)]

### Paper Clips From China; Cancellation of Hearing for Full Five-Year Review

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**DATES:** June 8, 2017.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Justin Enck (202-205-3363), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On March 1, 2017, the Commission established a schedule for the conduct of this review (82 FR 13132, March 9, 2017). Subsequently, counsel for the domestic interested parties filed a request for consideration of cancellation of the hearing. Counsel indicated a willingness to submit written testimony and responses to any Commission questions in lieu of an actual hearing. No other party has entered an appearance in this review. Consequently, the public hearing in connection with this review, scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, June 22, 2017, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, is cancelled. Parties to this review should respond to any written questions posed by the Commission in their posthearing briefs, which are due to be filed on July 3, 2017.

For further information concerning this investigation see the Commission's notice cited above and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and C (19 CFR part 207).

**Authority:** This investigation is being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.21 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 8, 2017.

**Katherine M. Hiner,**  
*Supervisory Attorney.*

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