

LP (Nederland, TX) is approved for the following gauging procedures for petroleum and certain petroleum products from the American Petroleum Institute (API):

API chapters	Title
3	Tank gauging.
7	Temperature determination.
8	Sampling.
12	Calculations.
17	Maritime measurement.

Saybolt LP (Nederland, TX) is accredited for the following laboratory analysis procedures and methods for petroleum and certain petroleum products set forth by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Laboratory Methods (CBPL) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

CBPL No.	ASTM	Title
27-03	D4006	Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oil by Distillation.
27-05	D4928	Standard Test Method for Water in Crude Oils by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration.
27-06	D473	Standard Test Method for Sediment in Crude Oils and Fuel Oils by the Extraction Method.
27-13	D4294	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry.
27-48	D4052	Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Liquids by Digital Density Meter.
Pending	D4007	Standard Test Method for Water and Sediment in Crude Oil by the Centrifuge Method (Laboratory Procedure).

Anyone wishing to employ this entity to conduct laboratory analyses and gauger services should request and receive written assurances from the entity that it is accredited or approved by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct the specific test or gauger service requested. Alternatively, inquiries regarding the specific test or gauger service this entity is accredited or approved to perform may be directed to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection by calling (202) 344-1060. The inquiry may also be sent to CBPGaugersLabs@cbp.dhs.gov. Please reference the website listed below for a complete listing of CBP approved gaugers and accredited laboratories. <http://www.cbp.gov/about/labs-scientific/commercial-gaugers-and-laboratories>.

Dated: July 2, 2018.

Dave Fluty,

Executive Director, Laboratories and Scientific Services.

[FR Doc. 2018-14918 Filed 7-11-18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0025701; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Berkshire Museum, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural item listed in this notice meets the definition of sacred object and object of cultural patrimony. Lineal

descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request to the Berkshire Museum. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural item 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 this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Berkshire Museum at the address in this notice by August 13, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Jason Vivori, Collections Experience Manager, Berkshire Museum, 39 South Street, Pittsfield, MA 01201, telephone (413) 443-7171 ext. 341, email jvivori@berkshitemuseum.org.

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 a cultural item under the control of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, MA, that meets the definitions of sacred objects and 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

In 1903, one cultural item was removed from Pine Point in Becker County, MN, by John K. West, an entrepreneur from western Massachusetts, who arrived in Detroit Lakes in 1881 with his wife, Ms. Jessie Campbell West. Both individuals spent considerable time in Detroit Lakes and other areas within Becker County and acquired numerous objects from White Earth Reservation. Shortly after Ms. West’s death in January 1903, several objects were sent to Massachusetts and were acquired by the Berkshire Museum. The one sacred object/object of cultural patrimony is described as an “Ojibwa large drum” (#C1992.53) otherwise referred to as a “Big Drum” or “Manidoo Dewe’igan” (meaning “Spirit Drum”).

The Pine Point community, where this particular drum originated, is within the boundaries of Becker County on the White Earth Reservation. From the creation of the White Earth Reservation in 1867 through the mid-1900s, the people of White Earth existed often under great hardship due to significant economic, cultural, and religious oppression combined with well-documented dispossession of land and other resources. Historically, the Big Drum served an important role in maintaining peace between communities and such drums continue to hold a spiritual and healing role with ceremonies that are still held on the White Earth Reservation. In addition, the ongoing historical and spiritual importance of these drums is that they are central to the White Earth people as a whole and could never have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual regardless of whether or not the individual was a member of the tribe. Thomas Vennum wrote in *The Ojibwa Dance Drum*, “Because song and

dance are traditionally considered to be sacred in origin they are for Native Americans a form of prayer . . . and because most song is accompanied by percussion of some sort—drums more often than not—the instruments themselves become sacred through their associations.” This feeling was reaffirmed by the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe during consultation with the Berkshire Museum. In a letter dated April 5, 2017, the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe requested the return of the Big Drum due to its substantial cultural and religious significance.

Determinations Made by the Berkshire Museum

Officials of the Berkshire Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the one cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.
- 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 sacred object and object of cultural patrimony and the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

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 Jason Vivori, Collections Experience Manager, Berkshire Museum, 39 South Street, Pittsfield, MA 01201, telephone (413) 443-7171 ext. 341, email jvivori@berkshireremuseum.org, by August 13, 2018. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred object and object of cultural patrimony to the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe may proceed.

The Berkshire Museum is responsible for notifying the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 1, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018-14896 Filed 7-11-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0025846; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Michigan State Housing Development Authority, has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 should submit a written request to the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 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 the State Historic Preservation Office at the address in this notice by August 13, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Dean L. Anderson, State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan State Housing Development Authority, 735 East Michigan Avenue, Lansing, MI 48909, telephone: (517) 373-1618, email andersond15@michigan.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated

funerary objects under the control of the State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing, MI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from a highway construction project on US-12, Lenawee County, MI.

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 human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made during 1993-1995 by the former Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) professional staff and by a physical anthropologist. According to documents held by the SHPO, in 1995 the OSA initiated consultation on the human remains and funerary objects with the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; and Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (previously listed as the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas).

History and Description of the Remains

In the 1920s, human remains representing nine individuals were removed from a highway construction project in Lenawee County, MI. In 1925, the remains were re-interred on the grounds of the Walker Tavern historic site, located a few miles from the highway construction project. The Walker Tavern structure was built around 1832, as a farmhouse, and then became a tavern and inn along the Detroit to Chicago stagecoach route. In 1921, Frederic Hewitt converted the tavern into a museum, and in 1965, the structure was sold to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. The Parks and Recreation Division of the Michigan Department of Conservation operated the historic site until 1975, when the Michigan Historical Museum, which was part of the Michigan Historical Center (MHC), took responsibility for the Walker Tavern museum and its collections.

In the mid-1990s, Barbara Mead, Assistant State Archaeologist, did the NAGPRA reporting for the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) and for the state museum. At that time, the state museum turned over to Ms. Mead a single cranium and associated funerary objects that she determined had been