

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ; Correction****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

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 in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the physical custody of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from sites within the boundaries of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, San Xavier Indian Reservation, and Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation in Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties, AZ.

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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals from 155 to 158, and the number of associated funerary objects from 1,545 to 1,596, which were from four collections that were published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 12215- 12219, March 6, 2008).

In the **Federal Register**, paragraph number 4, page 12215, is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1964, human remains representing a minimum of 15 individuals were removed from the Fortified Hill Site (AZ T:13:8[ASM]), Maricopa County, AZ, during legally authorized excavations conducted by the University of Arizona and Arizona State Museum under the direction of William Wasley. The human remains were accessioned into the collections of the Arizona State Museum in 1964. No known individuals were identified. The 784 associated funerary objects are 5 animal bone awls, 20 animal bone ornaments, 2 basketry fragments, 516 beads, 3 bone fragments, 78 lots of botanical material, 12 ceramic

bowls, 10 ceramic jars, 1 ceramic scoop, 15 ceramic sherds, 8 ceramic vessels, 3 crystals, 1 mineral object, 2 pendants, 63 projectile points, 1 piece of unidentified raw material, 3 shell bracelets, 8 shell bracelet fragments, 20 shell fragments, 7 shell needle fragments, 1 shell pendant, 4 lots of textile fragments, and 1 wood artifact.

In the **Federal Register**, paragraph number 9, page 12216, is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by an unknown person from an unknown location, AZ AA:1:-- vicinity, near Chuichui and the northern border of the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation, Pinal County, AZ, during construction of a fence. The human remains were donated to the Arizona State Museum in January 1954. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are a ceramic jar in which the cremated human remains had been placed and a ceramic bowl which had been placed over the jar.

In the **Federal Register**, the first full paragraph on page 12217 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from site AZ AA:5:30(ASM) in Pinal County, AZ, during archeological investigations carried out by the Arizona State Museum under the direction of Mark Raab under contract to the National Park Service. The human remains were accessioned into the collections of the Arizona State Museum in 1973. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the **Federal Register**, paragraph number 18, page 12217, is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

From 1930 to 1932, human remains representing a minimum of 25 individuals were removed from Martinez Hill Ruin AZ BB:13:3(ASM) on the San Xavier Indian Reservation, Pima County, AZ, during legally authorized excavations conducted by the University of Arizona under the direction of Byron Cummings. The human remains were accessioned into the collections of the Arizona State Museum at an unknown date prior to 1953. No known individuals were identified. The 52 associated funerary objects are 1 awl, 17 beads, 14 ceramic jars, 3 ceramic pitchers, 7 geode fragments, 1 lot of hematite, 1 projectile point, 7 scrapers, and 1 shell necklace.

In the **Federal Register**, paragraph number 14, page 12218, is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Arizona State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 158 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Arizona State Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 1,596 objects described 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs and Arizona State Museum have determined that, 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 Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626- 2950, before March 3, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 22, 2009

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4313-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, Laramie, WY**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

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 in the possession and control of the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, Laramie, WY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the area of The Dalles in Oregon.

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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and in conjunction with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon, and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

In the 1930s, human remains representing a minimum of 18 individuals were removed from near The Dalles in Oregon, by two private citizens of the area after the burial locations had been disturbed by earth moving activities associated with highway construction. No known individuals have been identified. The 22 associated funerary objects are 1 lot of brass, iron wire and nail fragments; 2 rolled copper/brass tinklers or tube beads; 1 lot of small fragments of window glass; 1 shell bead; 1 bird bone

whistle; 3 fragments of worked animal bone; 5 small pieces of wood; 5 pieces of unmodified animal bone; 1 lot of small fragments of lead sheeting; 1 distal phalanx of a large bird (probably an eagle); and 1 lot of small glass trade beads in a variety of colors.

Verdigris staining on some of the human remains indicates contact with copper or brass. Some of the funerary objects are from the historic era and suggest a burial in the mid to late-1800s. It is not known if all the objects described above are associated funerary objects or were inadvertently incorporated into the collection during storage. However, the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository are treating all objects that were found stored with the Native American human remains as associated funerary objects.

The University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository determined that the human remains are Native American based on the presence of platymeric femoral morphology, toothwear patterns, the presence of shovel shaped incisors, interorbital observations and cranial deformation patterns, as well as the statements regarding recovery context made by one of the original collectors. Tribal evidence presented for cultural affiliation is based on review of records afforded to the tribes, historic documented locations of tribal groups and oral histories of their occupation of the general area, and review of the information from the Human Remains Repository. Based on this information, the cultural affiliation is to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

Officials of the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 18 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 22 objects described above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of a death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository have determined that, 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 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Rick L. Weathermon, NAGPRA Contact at the University of Wyoming, Department 3431, Anthropology, 1000 E. University Ave., Laramie, WY 82071, telephone (307) 766-5136, before March 3, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 16, 2009

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

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 in the possession of the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE. The human remains were removed from Midland County, MI.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25