

of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 460rrr–2). The Commission shall be composed of nine members appointed by the Secretary, of whom:

- One member shall represent the Colorado State Director of the BLM;
- One member shall be the manager of the Alamosa National Wildlife Refuge, ex officio;
- Three members shall be appointed based on the recommendation of the Governor of Colorado, among whom:
  - One member shall represent the Colorado Division of Wildlife;
  - One member shall represent the Colorado Division of Water Resources; and
- One member shall represent the Rio Grande Water Conservation District.
- Four members shall:
  - Represent the general public;
  - Be citizens of the local region in which the Natural Area is established; and
  - Have knowledge and experience in fields of interest relating to the preservation, restoration, and use of the Natural Area.

Individuals may nominate themselves or others. The BLM will evaluate nominees based on their education, training, experience, and knowledge of the geographical area the Commission serves. Nominees should demonstrate a commitment to collaborative resource decision-making. The Obama Administration prohibits individuals who are currently federally registered lobbyists to serve on all FACA and non-FACA boards, committees, or councils. The following must accompany all nominations:

- Letters of reference from represented interests or organizations;
- A completed background information nomination form; and
- Any other information that addresses the nominee's qualifications.

Simultaneous with this notice, the San Luis Valley Public Lands Center will issue press releases providing additional information for submitting nominations. Nominations for the Commission should be sent to: Harold Dyer, Environmental Coordinator, Public Lands Center, Rio Grande National Forest, 1803 West Highway 160, Monte Vista, Colorado 81140, (719) 852–6215.

**Certification Statement:** I hereby certify that the BLM Rio Grande Natural Area Commission is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the Secretary's responsibilities to manage the lands, resources, and facilities administered by the BLM.

Dated: June 4, 2010.

**Ken Salazar,**

*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2010–14091 Filed 6–10–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–JB–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY

**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 and control of the New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY. The human remains were removed from the Allred Bluff and Salts Bluff Rockshelters, Benton County, AR.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the New York University College of Dentistry professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and Osage Nation, Oklahoma.

In 1923, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Allred Bluff Rockshelter, Benton County, AR, by M.R. Harrington. The remains were discovered during an expedition sponsored by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. The remains were catalogued into the collections of the Museum of the American Indian in 1923. In 1956, the Museum of the American Indian transferred the remains to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1922, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Salts Bluff Rockshelter Shelter 1, Benton County, AR, by M.R. Harrington. The remains were discovered during an expedition sponsored by the Museum of the

American Indian, Heye Foundation. The remains were catalogued into the collections of the Museum of the American Indian in 1922. In 1956, the Museum of the American Indian transferred the remains to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Harrington identified all of the archeological material associated with the human remains at both rockshelters as part of the Bluff Dweller culture. The "Bluff Dweller" material dates to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. The distinction between these two time periods is not well-defined. Both components are part of the James River complex, which lasted from approximately 2000 B.C. to A.D. 100. The James River complex was spread throughout the Ozarks, a broad geographic area that includes several subtraditions, although no subtradition has yet been defined for the region that includes the rockshelters. The shelters in the region were likely used by small groups of people from multiple adjacent, culturally discrete regions for specific subsistence or other resource procurement activities. The morphology of the remains is consistent with an individual of Native American ancestry.

At the time of European contact, the areas of the Allred Bluff Rockshelter and Salts Bluff Rockshelter were inhabited by the Osage people. Osage tradition identifies the area of Benton County as part of the ancestral territory of the Osage. The Osage ceded their land in Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma between 1808 and 1825. For a while, they retained hunting rights in the region and their use of the Ozarks is documented in early 19th century records. The Osage were ultimately relocated to Oklahoma, where their reservation was established in 1872.

Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot reasonably be traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In July

2009, the New York University College of Dentistry requested that the Review Committee recommend disposition of the culturally unidentifiable human remains of three individuals to the Osage Nation, Oklahoma. The Review Committee considered the proposal at its October 30–31, 2009, meeting and recommended disposition of the human remains to the Osage Nation, Oklahoma.

A March 4, 2010, letter from the Designated Federal Official, writing on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted the authorization for the College to effect disposition of the physical remains to the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St., New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998–9917, before July 12, 2010. Disposition of the human remains to the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and Osage Nation, Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 27, 2010

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010–14040 Filed 6–10–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; 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 possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, and Plymouth Counties, MA.

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, the list of culturally affiliated groups, and the name of a donor reported in a previous Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 48626–48634, August 14, 2003) and a published correction Notice of Inventory Completion (71 FR 70979–70980, December 7, 2006). The correction Notice of December 7, 2006, changed the number of associated funerary objects listed in the original Notice of August 14, 2003. Some of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in the above notices have since been repatriated. However, the human remains from the site described in this correction are still in the possession of the Peabody Museum.

Since the publication of the original and correction Notice, one of the nonfederally recognized Indian groups has become a Federally-recognized Indian tribe. Therefore, throughout the Notices of August 14, 2003 and December 7, 2006 in the **Federal Register**, “Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group)” is corrected by substituting “Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Massachusetts.” In addition, throughout each Notice the “cultural relationship” between the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe stated in the previous notices is replaced by a “relationship of shared group identity.”

Through a reassessment of human remains from Hingham, Plymouth County, MA, museum osteologists were able to re-associate elements of human remains and the current minimum number of individuals has decreased from the previously reported eight to five. In addition, the donor's name is more accurately stated below as the Hingham Board of Health rather than Mayo Tolman as listed in the original notice of August 14, 2003.

In the **Federal Register** of August 14, 2003, page number 48631, paragraph numbers 3 and 4 are corrected by substituting the following paragraphs:

In 1932, human remains representing five individuals were removed from a construction site in Hingham, Plymouth County, MA, by an unknown collector

and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Hingham Board of Health through Secretary Mayo Tolman in the same year. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Contextual information suggests that these individuals are likely Native American. The interment most likely dates to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). The pattern of copper stains on the human remains suggests that the human remains were interred some time after contact. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicates that Hingham, MA, is within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Massachusetts; Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts; and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

In the **Federal Register** of December 7, 2006, page number 70980, paragraph number 2 is corrected by substituting the following paragraphs:

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 235 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 113 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Massachusetts; and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts; and that there is a cultural relationship between the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard