

knife fragments, 1 crushed metal button, 1 shanked and drilled metal button, 2 Olivella shells, 1 Olivella shell fragment, 1 lot of Olivella shell beads, 6 lots of Olivella shells, 1 oval blade, 2 pendants, 2 perforated shells, 1 pestle, 1 broken pestle (3 pieces, repaired), 1 basalt pestle, 1 petrified wood knife, 1 pink chalcedony knife, 6 projectile points, 1 point or blade, 1 point or drill, 1 broken obsidian projectile point, 1 chalcedony point, 1 petrified wood point, 1 broken petrified wood point, 1 white flint point, 1 scoria file or whetstone, 10 scrapers, 1 brown agate scraper, 2 chalcedony scrapers, 1 flint scraper, 13 shells, 2 shell beads, 2 lots of shell beads, 2 shell pendants, 1 silver pendant, 2 carved slate effigies, 2 carved slate effigies with ochre on surface, 1 incised slate effigy, 1 smooth burned stone, 7 smooth stones, 1 soapstone pipe bowl fragment, 2 soil samples, 1 steatite pipe, 1 steatite spoon, 1 stone mallet/maul, 1 unidentified stone object, 1 serpentine stone pendant, 3 strings of juniper beads, 1 string of Olivella shell and wooden beads, 1 drilled thimble, 1 tubular stone pipe, 1 lot of wooden beads, 1 worked bone or tube bead (burned), 1 mammal incisor, 1 worked deer incisor, and 1 worked tooth or antler wedge (badly decayed).

In 1947, the SRBS removed human remains and funerary objects from previously disturbed burials at 45BN45 (aka 45BN186), located on an island in the Columbia River, in Benton County, WA. The 1947 SRBS collection was transported to Fort Vancouver National Monument in Vancouver, WA. In 1960, a portion of the collection was transferred to and accessioned by UO–MNCH (OSMA accession #102). The unassociated funerary objects were described as originating from the backdirt piles of one or more disturbed burials identified at the site. The ten unassociated funerary objects are 1 copper pendant, 3 metal fragments, and 6 glass beads. The site consisted of a village and burial site dating to the late pre-contact protohistoric period or earlier.

In 1947, SRBS removed funerary objects from burials at 45FR28, on Borgan's Island, in Benton County, WA. At the time, 45FR28 was reported to contain extensively disturbed burials marked by cedar posts and located in the sand dunes on the southern end of the island. It is unclear whether or not human remains were collected during this survey. Materials from the 1947 SRBS investigations were transported to Fort Vancouver National Monument, in Vancouver, WA. In 1960, the collection was transferred to UO–MCNH (OSMA accession #202). Funerary objects were

reportedly removed from Burials 1 and 2. The 14 unassociated funerary objects are 1 lot of clamshell disk beads, 1 lot of plant seed beads, 2 lots of Olivella shell beads, 1 lot of dentalium shells, 1 individual dentalium, 4 copper fragments, 1 projectile point fragment, 1 lot of hair, 1 lot of hair and fiber, and 1 iron spike. The site consisted of burials of the proto-historic to historic period date. The burial methods and artifacts are consistent with Plateau funerary practices during that era.

Prior to 1950 or 1951, funerary objects were recovered on an island north of Hover, Benton County, WA, in direct association with a burial. The "Island North of Hover" funerary objects were donated by a private party to the UO–MNCH in 1950 or 1951. No human remains were donated. The collection was re-inventoried by UO–MNCH in 1996, under a contract with the Corps. The 57 unassociated funerary objects are 23 decorated bird bones, 1 decorated animal bone, 4 grooved bones, 1 slotted bone, 2 projectile points, 1 pipe, 5 shell beads, 2 stone beads, 4 shell pendants, 2 jasper pendants, 3 stone pendants, 1 graphite pendant, 1 needle or awl, 5 elk incisors, 1 badger claw, and 1 carnivore claw.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District

Officials of the U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, have determined that:

- Five lines of evidence—geographical, ethnographic, archeological, anthropological and historical—support a cultural affiliation between the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon; and the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes") and the unassociated funerary objects identified above. Additionally, a cultural relationship is determined to exist between the sites and collections and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian Group (hereinafter referred to as "The Indian Group").

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 270 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from

the specific burial sites of Native American individuals.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects, The Tribes and The Indian Group. Information provided by The Tribes and The Indian Group shows that they are descended from the Native people who occupied these sites, and that the individuals buried along the Snake and mid-Columbia Rivers are their ancestors. The aforementioned tribes are all part of the more broadly defined Plateau cultural community having shared past and present traditional lifeways that binds them to common ancestors.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact LTC David Caldwell, U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, 201 North Third Ave., Walla Walla, WA 99362, telephone (509) 527–7700, before March 28, 2012. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to The Tribes and (if joined) The Indian Group may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, is responsible for notifying The Tribes and The Indian Group that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 22, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012–4507 Filed 2–24–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: USDA Forest Service, Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The USDA Forest Service, Coconino NF, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribe, has determined that the cultural items meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and repatriation to the Indian tribe stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated

with the cultural items may contact the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural items should contact the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region at the address below by March 28, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd. SE., Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842-3238.

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 Coconino National Forest and in the custody of the Museum of Northern Arizona that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001. These unassociated funerary objects were removed from sites within the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest, Coconino County, 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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

Between 1927 and 1929, two ceramic jars were removed from site NA 660 (Turkey Hill Pueblo) in Coconino County, AZ, during archeological excavations conducted by the University of Arizona and the Museum of Northern Arizona. The jars have been curated at the Museum of Northern Arizona since their removal.

Based on the ceramic collections and ceramic seriation, Turkey Hill Pueblo (site NA 660) is identified as a Northern Sinagua pueblo with pithouses that were occupied during the second half of the 13th and the first quarter of the 14th centuries A.D. Records at the Museum of Northern Arizona indicate that the items were removed from a burial context. The human remains were either left in the ground or are not locatable at the present time.

Between 1938 and 1940, eight objects were removed from site NA 862 in Coconino County, AZ, during archeological excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. The objects have been curated at the

Museum of Northern Arizona since their removal. The eight unassociated funerary objects are three ceramic bowls, one ceramic jar, one ceramic ladle, one stone scraper, one stone pendant and one bone tool.

Based on the ceramic collection and ceramic seriation, site NA 862 is identified as a Northern Sinagua residential site that was occupied during the 11th and 12th centuries A.D. Records at the Museum of Northern Arizona indicate that the items were removed from a burial context. The human remains were either left in the ground or are not locatable at the present time.

Between 1931 and 1951, two objects were removed from site NA 1814 (Juniper Terrace Site) in Coconino County, AZ, during archeological excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. The objects have been curated at the Museum of Northern Arizona since their removal. The two unassociated funerary objects are pupae casings and pottery sherds.

Based on the ceramic collection and ceramic seriation, the Juniper Terrace Site (site NA 1814) is identified as a group of Northern Sinagua roomblocks that were occupied during the second half of the 12th and the first half of the 13th centuries A.D. Records at the Museum of Northern Arizona indicate that the items were removed from a burial context. The human remains were either left in the ground or are not locatable at the present time.

During the 1950s, five objects were removed from site NA 4266 (Piper Site) in Coconino County, AZ, during archeological excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. The objects have been curated at the Museum of Northern Arizona since their removal. The five unassociated funerary objects are three ceramic bowls, one ball of unworked clay and one shell bracelet.

Based on the ceramic collection and ceramic seriation, site NA 4266 has been identified as a Northern Sinagua residential site that was occupied during the 11th and 12th centuries A.D. Records at the Museum of Northern Arizona indicate that the items were removed from a burial context. The human remains were either left in the ground or are not locatable at the present time.

During the early 1970s, two objects were removed from site NA 10806 in Coconino County, AZ, during archeological excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. The objects have been curated at the Museum of Northern Arizona since their removal. The two unassociated funerary

objects are one clay figurine and one shell bracelet.

Based on the ceramic collection and ceramic seriation, site NA 10806 has been identified as a Northern Sinagua residential site that was occupied during the 10th and 12th centuries A.D. Records at the Museum of Northern Arizona indicate that the items were removed from a burial context. The human remains were either left in the ground or are not locatable at the present time.

Based on the archeological evidence, the sites listed above have been identified as Northern Sinagua sites. Continuities in ethnographic materials indicate a cultural affiliation of Northern Sinagua sites in the Flagstaff area of north central Arizona with the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. Furthermore, oral traditions presented by representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona, support their claims of cultural affiliation with Northern Sinagua sites in this portion of north central Arizona.

Determinations Made by the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region

Officials of the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region, and the Coconino National Forest have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 19 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd. SE., Albuquerque, NM 87102, (505) 842-3238 before March 28, 2012. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe, Arizona may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Coconino National Forest is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 22, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012-4519 Filed 2-24-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest, Silver City, NM; Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ; and Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, WI; 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest, Silver City, NM, and in the physical custody of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001. The cultural items were removed from the Gila National Forest in Catron County, NM.

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

This notice corrects the number of unassociated funerary objects removed from the Jewett Gap site. Additional unassociated funerary objects from the site were recently identified by staff at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, AZ.

In the **Federal Register** (70 FR 31510, June 1, 2005), paragraph number six is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Between 1947 and 1949, cultural items were removed from the Jewett Gap site in the Gila National Forest, Catron County, NM, during excavations conducted by J. S. Deric O'Bryan of the Gila Pueblo Foundation. In 1950, the Gila Pueblo Foundation transferred the cultural items to the Arizona State Museum. The 920 cultural items are 190 pottery vessels, 608 shell beads, 8 shell

bracelets, 5 shell pendants, 3 pebbles, 1 piece of shell, 4 pieces of bone, 8 projectile points, 2 projectile point fragments, 2 stone awls, 1 stone axe, 75 pieces of chipped stone, 7 pieces of malachite and 6 crystals. Based on material culture, architecture and site organization, the Jewett Gap site has been identified as an Upland Mogollon pueblo occupied between A.D. 600 and 1050.

In the **Federal Register** (70 FR 31510, June 1, 2005), paragraph number nine is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest, have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 966 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects from the four Upland Mogollon sites and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd. SE., Albuquerque, NM, telephone (505) 842-3238, before March 28, 2012. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 22, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012-4545 Filed 2-24-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Fowler Museum at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Fowler Museum at UCLA, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, has determined that the cultural items meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and repatriation to the Indian tribe stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items may contact the Fowler Museum at UCLA.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural items should contact the Fowler Museum at UCLA at the address below by March 28, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Wendy G. Teeter, Ph.D., Curator of Archaeology, Fowler Museum at UCLA, Box 951549, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1549, telephone (310) 825-1864.

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 in the possession of the Fowler Museum at UCLA that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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 Items

In 1922, two unassociated funerary objects were removed from a burial at Gila River, AZ, by Frank Larsen. Subsequently, the two unassociated funerary objects, a jar and a figurine head, came into the possession of Raleigh W. Applegate in 1949. The Fowler Museum at UCLA acquired these unassociated funerary objects from Mr. Applegate in 1968 as part of a larger