

**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 Michael C. Moore, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, 1216 Foster Avenue, Cole Building 3, Nashville, TN 37243, telephone (615) 687-4776, email [mike.c.moore@tn.gov](mailto:mike.c.moore@tn.gov), by July 5, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Chickasaw Nation may proceed.

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 2, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027959; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest, Albuquerque, NM**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest 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 associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Cibola National Forest. 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 Cibola National Forest at the address in this notice by July 5, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Forest Supervisor, Steve Hattenbach, Cibola National Forest and Grasslands, 2113 Osuna Road NE, Albuquerque, NM 87113, telephone (505) 346-3804, email [steven.hattenbach@usda.gov](mailto:steven.hattenbach@usda.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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest, Albuquerque, NM. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site AR-03-03-02-536 (LA79663), Mt. Taylor Ranger District, Cibola National Forest and National Grasslands, Cibola 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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

**Consultation**

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Cibola National Forest professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

**History and Description of the Remains**

Between 1980 and 1991, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from site AR-03-03-02-536 (LA79663) in Cibola County, NM. Based on reports, site forms, and other notes found in the Forest's heritage resource files, the site experienced several episodes of rodent

damage and vandalism (pot hunting) over a period of 11 years (1980-1991). The initial damage to the site was noted in July 1980. At that time, 18 human bones or fragments of bones were observed in two midden features, and were collected by Forest Service archeological staff. The site form from that time indicates that the bones were likely brought to the surface as a result of rodent activity. The skeletal remains consist of four long bones, six ribs or rib fragments, seven vertebrae, and one sacrum, and represent the partial skeletons of two Native American individuals of unknown sex and age. No known individuals were identified.

Damage to site AR-03-03-02-536 (LA79663) from pot hunting was noted in 1991, and the site was subsequently monitored more frequently, until an individual was discovered digging within a room block at the site, resulting in an investigation in September 1991. During the course of the investigation, 12 artifacts collected by the individual were seized by a Forest Service Law Enforcement officer. In June 2008, evidence of new disturbance (pot hunting) was observed at the site. As part of the damage assessment, the Forest Service archeologist screened soil from two holes, and recovered additional items (ceramic sherds, flaked stone, small pieces of charcoal and adobe, and seven small pieces of faunal bone). The 63 associated funerary objects are 19 ceramic sherds, 13 pieces of flaked stone, 10 pieces of charcoal, 14 pieces of adobe, and seven small fragments of faunal remains.

Site AR-03-03-02-536 (LA79663) is a small masonry pueblo that is estimated to date between A.D. 900 and 1100. It is located in Limekiln Canyon, in the eastern portion of the Zuni Mountains, on lands managed by the Mt. Taylor Ranger District of the Cibola National Forest and National Grasslands. The 1996 report *Cultural Affiliations—Prehistoric Cultural Affiliations of Southwestern Indian Tribes* prepared by the USDA Forest Service (Southwestern Region), the Bureau of Land Management (Arizona and New Mexico State Offices), and the Arizona State Museum found that the Eastern Anasazi in the Cibola Area (A.D. 700-1300) are culturally affiliated with the Hopi Tribe of Arizona, Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico, and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. During consultation, the Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico Historic Preservation Office confirmed it, too, considers the eastern half of the Zuni Mountains part of its aboriginal land base. The Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah also claims cultural affiliation with the *Nihii*

*naa zázi* people of the Southwest (Anasazi people from Archaic-Pueblo IV periods).

**Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest**

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 63 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 Tribes.

**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 Forest Supervisor, Steve Hattenbach, Cibola National Forest and Grasslands, 2113 Osuna Road NE, Albuquerque, NM 87113, telephone (505) 346-3804, email [steven.hattenbach@usda.gov](mailto:steven.hattenbach@usda.gov), by July 5, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The Cibola National Forest is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 14, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2019-11540 Filed 6-3-19; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027962; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion: Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, previously listed as the Office of the State Archaeologist Burials Program, 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 associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. 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 Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program at the address in this notice by July 5, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0740, email [lara-noldner@uiowa.edu](mailto:lara-noldner@uiowa.edu).

**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 Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, Iowa City, IA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site 13WD216 in Sioux City, Woodbury County, IA.

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.

**Consultation**

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe (previously listed as the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota); Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

**History and Description of the Remains**

In September 1958, human remains representing, at minimum, 12 individuals were removed from the Sioux City South Ravine (13WD216) in Woodbury County, IA. The human remains were disturbed by heavy machinery at a sand borrow during the construction of Interstate 29. Staff from Morningside College began work at the site on the day of the discovery, and Reynold Ruppe of the University of Iowa completed the excavation. The site was looted twice during the excavation, resulting in the loss of human remains and artifacts. The remaining artifacts and human remains were dispersed, with some displayed at the Sioux City Public Museum and some reposed at the University of Iowa. In 1965, most of the human remains and artifacts were reunited in Sioux City, Iowa. The human remains were then transferred to William Bass at the University of Kansas for study, while the artifacts were sent to the Smithsonian Institution laboratory in Lincoln, Nebraska. Most of the human remains and some of the artifacts from site 13WD216 were discovered in the repository of the University of Tennessee-Knoxville in early 2018, and were transferred to the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program in July 2018. Individuals represented include one