

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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

Between 1935 and 1955, human remains and associated funerary objects were recovered from the SU site, Oak Springs Pueblo, Tularosa Cave, Apache Creek Pueblo, the Turkey Foot Ridge site, Wet Leggett Pueblo, Three Pines Pueblo, South Leggett Pueblo and Valley View Pueblo, in Gila National Forest, Catron County, NM, by Dr. Paul Martin of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. There have been several Notices of Inventory Completion (NICs) published in the **Federal Register** for these sites (63 FR 39293–39294, July 22, 1998; 70 FR 44686–44687, August 3, 2005; 70 FR 56483–56484, September 27, 2005; and 71 FR 38413, July 6, 2006). The human remains and associated funerary objects described in those NICs have been repatriated. In 2009 and 2010, the Field Museum of Natural History staff undertook a reassessment of archeological materials removed from the Gila National Forest. Further, in 2010, a large portion of the North American archeological collections were moved to a new location in the museum. During the course of the re-examination and transfer, additional human remains and associated funerary objects from Tularosa Cave, Apache Creek Pueblo, the Turkey Foot Ridge site, Wet Leggett Pueblo, Three Pines Pueblo, and Valley View Pueblo were discovered that had not been described in the previously published NICs. The additional human remains and associated funerary objects are currently in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History. The human remains represent a minimum of 21 individuals. No known individuals were identified. There are five additional associated funerary objects which include sherds, a stone tool, faunal remains, and adobe.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, the

sites have been identified as Upland Mogollon sites. Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of Upland Mogollon sites with historic and present-day Puebloan cultures. Oral traditions presented by representatives of The Tribes support cultural affiliation with these Upland Mogollon sites in this portion of southwestern New Mexico.

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

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 21 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the five 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.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects and The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, Southwestern Region and National NAGPRA Coordinator, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd., SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842–3238, before August 22, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes 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 Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 14, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Colorado Museum has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the University of Colorado Museum. Disposition of the human remains to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional requestors come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the University of Colorado Museum at the address below by August 22, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Stephen Lekson, Curator of Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum, in care of Jan Bernstein, NAGPRA Consultant, Bernstein & Associates, 1041 Lafayette St., Denver, CO 80218, telephone (303) 894–0648.

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 in the possession of the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains were removed from near Laguna, 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) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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 by the University of Colorado Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero

Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. Information was provided to the Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; and Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas.

The Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; and White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona (hereinafter the "Aboriginal Land Tribes"), do not object to the disposition of the human remains described in this notice to the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico, and Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico.

History and description of the remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Maxson site number 121, a rock fall near Laguna, Cibola County, NM, by Asa Maxson, an avocational archeologist. In 1982, Mr. Maxson donated his large archeological collection to the museum. On February 6, 2008, during an inventory, the human remains were found in the museum. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the University of Colorado Museum

Officials of the University of Colorado Museum have determined that:

- Based on the archeological context and the collecting history of Mr. Maxson, the human remains are Native American.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the

Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico.

- Multiple lines of evidence, including treaties, Acts of Congress, and Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; and White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona.

- Other credible lines of evidence indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Chiricahua Apache. The Chiricahua Apache are Federally-recognized as the Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma and Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico.

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

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains is to the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico, and Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains or any other Indian tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1) should contact Steve Lekson, Curator of Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum, in care of Jan Bernstein, NAGPRA Consultant, Bernstein & Associates, 1041 Lafayette St., Denver, CO 80218, telephone (303) 894-0648, before August 22, 2011. Disposition of the human remains to the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico, and Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico, may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The University of Colorado Museum is responsible for notifying the Aboriginal Land Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 14, 2011.

Sangita Chari,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Homer Society of Natural History, Pratt Museum, Homer, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Homer Society of Natural History, Pratt Museum has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Homer Society of Natural History, Pratt Museum. Repatriation of the human remains to the Indian tribe stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the Homer Society of Natural History, Pratt Museum at the address below by August 22, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Cusack-McVeigh, Pratt Museum, 3779 Bartlett St., Homer, AK 99603, telephone (907) 435-3338.

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 in the possession of the Homer Society of Natural History, Pratt Museum, Homer, AK. The human remains were removed from Kachemak Bay, AK.

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 by the Pratt Museum professional Curator and the Office of History and Archaeology for the State of Alaska, in consultation with representatives of the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Native Village of Nanwalek (IRA Council), Ninilchik Village, Native Village of Port Graham, and Seldovia Village Tribe. Through the consultation