

## Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, and UO-MNCH professional staff in consultation with representatives of 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 the Warm Springs Indian Reservation of Oregon; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian Group.

## History and Description of the Remains

In 1948 and 1949, human remains representing, at minimum, seven individuals were removed from 45BN3, a pre-contact protohistoric village site located on the south side of Berrian's Island, in Benton County, WA. Site 45BN3 is located within the McNary Lock and Dam Project on the Columbia River. The McNary Lock and Dam Project is managed by the U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, who initiated land acquisition processes for the Project in 1947.

In 1947, the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Survey Project (SRBS) surveyed and surface collected material cultural remains from site 45BN3. In 1948, the SRBS excavated the site and removed 50 burials and 1,650 artifacts. Many of the burials were recovered in situ and were bounded by wood. Originally identified as cists, this wood was later determined to be the burnt remains of conical wood stacks that had been erected over the burials. The associated funerary objects included copper, iron, glass trade beads, shell ornaments and stone implements. Following completion of field investigations, the collections were transported to the SRBS laboratory at the University of Oregon. In 1949, the SRBS returned to site 45BN3 and salvaged four additional burials that had been looted by amateur collectors.

The collections recovered through the SRBS investigations were transferred to three separate repositories: the Smithsonian Institution; the University of Washington (UW) Burke Museum, Seattle, WA; and UO-MNCH, Eugene, OR. The portions of the collections held at UO-MNCH were accessioned between 1950–1952, and include materials from Burials 4–5, 7–9, 11–15, 19, 22, 24–26, 32, 34, 36–37, 39, 41, 43, 45–46, 48–49, and 51–54. Materials from the 1948 and 1949 SRBS collections at UO-MNCH were

inventoried in 1985 and again in 1996. The remains of seven individuals (accession #100KT/MP) were documented through the inventory. Due to an absence of associated documentation, these seven individuals cannot be connected to specific burials. The remains are those of an adult male, an adult female, two adults of indeterminate gender, two children and another individual of indeterminate age and gender. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The estimated date range of the other burials from site 45BN3 is 1750–1811, based upon the presence of Colonial uniform buttons whose earliest manufacture date is c.1750 and the absence of firearms, whose use by local tribes began c.1811. Further evidence supporting the date of these burials is the volume of trade goods observed in both the burials and in the living area. Site 45BN3 was also reported to have contained evidence of contemporaneous mat lodge pits. Distinctive morphological traits, burial methods and associated funerary objects indicate Native American ancestry and funerary traditions reflective of Native groups of the Columbia Plateau.

## 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:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9)–(10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry.
- 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 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 the Warm Springs Indian Reservation of Oregon; and the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho (hereafter referred to as “The Tribes”). Additionally, a cultural relationship is determined to exist between the sites and collections and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian Group.

## Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains

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 human remains to The Tribes and (if joined) the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized 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 Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian Group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 22, 2012.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253–665]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and the 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 under 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 Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Gila and Navajo 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 and the number

of associated funerary objects in a Notice of Inventory Completion previously published in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 14064–14067, March 15, 2011). During final preparations for reburial, additional fragmentary human remains were discovered from three of the ten sites listed in the notice. As a result, the total number of individuals is corrected from 241 to 261. Also, additional associated funerary objects from one of the ten sites listed in the previous notice were discovered, and the number of associated funerary objects from another site was revised. Therefore, the total number of associated funerary objects is corrected from 74 to 103.

In the **Federal Register** notice (76 FR 14064–14067, March 15, 2011), paragraph four is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1979, fragmentary human remains representing, at minimum, 20 individuals were removed from the Hilltop Ruin Site, AZ P:14:12(ASM), Navajo County, AZ, during a legally authorized survey conducted by the University of Arizona Archaeological Field School, under the direction of Madeleine Hinkes. A report prepared by Hinkes describes the presence of at least 45 unauthorized excavation pits at this site. The human remains were collected from these pits or adjacent backdirt piles. There is no record in Arizona State Museum files regarding the accession of these human remains; however, the collection likely entered the museum in the same year as other collections from the summer field school. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Paragraph number 7 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

There is no record in Arizona State Museum files regarding the accession of these human remains; however, the collection likely entered the museum in the same year as other collections from the summer field school. No known individuals were identified. The 36 associated funerary objects include: 1 stone axe, 1 bone bead, 2 carved stone objects, 1 shell pendant, 1 pierced shell, 3 projectile points, 2 ceramic vessels, 1 rim sherd, 1 shell bead, 8 shell fragments, 7 ceramic sherds, 1 shell tinkler, 3 turquoise fragments, 2 worked lithic artifacts, 1 worked shell artifact, and 1 worked shell fragment.

Paragraph number 11 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Between 1976 and 1989, legally authorized excavations were conducted at the site of Chiwodistás, AZ P:14:24(ASM), Navajo County, AZ, by the University of Arizona

Archaeological Field School, under the direction of J. Jefferson Reid. No human burials were intentionally excavated during this project. Archeological collections from the site were brought to the museum at the end of each field season, but no accession number was assigned to them. Between 2009 and 2011, Arizona State Museum staff found fragmentary human remains representing, at minimum, 31 individuals intermingled with animal bone collections from this site. The animal bones are not considered to be associated funerary objects. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Paragraph number 19 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1929, human remains representing six individuals were removed from Canyon Creek Ruin, AZ C:2:8(GP)/AZ V:2:1(ASM), Gila County, AZ during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Gila Pueblo Foundation, under the direction of Emil Haury. In 1950, the Gila Pueblo Foundation closed and the collections were transferred to the Arizona State Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 64 associated funerary objects include: 1 yucca fiber apron, 1 basketry bowl, 2 cradleboards, 1 basketry tump strap, 3 ceramic bowls, 1 gourd bottle, 1 gourd dipper, 1 gourd rind, 2 gourd scoops, 1 hair bundle, 1 cotton manta, 1 basketry mat, 5 basketry mat fragments, 1 piece of plant fiber, 1 plant fiber blanket, 1 yucca fiber quid, 1 lot of cotton roving, 2 sandals, 1 wood spindle, 28 textile fragments, 3 textile wrappings, 4 wood lattice fragments, and 1 lot of yucca fiber yarn.

Paragraph number 24 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from site AZ V:2:12(ASM), Gila County, AZ, during legally authorized salvage activities conducted by the University of Arizona Archaeological Field School, under the direction of David Tuggle. The site had been extensively vandalized and the objective of the University of Arizona archeologists was to recover human remains that had been disturbed. Archeological collections from the site were brought to the museum at the end of the field season, but no accession numbers were assigned. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Paragraph number 29 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), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 261 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 103 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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe 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 28, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona; 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.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253–665]

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in