

Officials of the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 168 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management Anasazi Heritage Center also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 444 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 Bureau of Land Management Anasazi Heritage Center 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; 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 Susan Thomas, Anasazi Heritage Center Curator and NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, CO 81323, telephone (970) 882–5600 November 12, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, 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 Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Southern Ute Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 9, 2004

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 04–22825 Filed 10–8–04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate: Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, LA; 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 possession of the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, LA, 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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the title of the notice published in the **Federal Register** on March 25, 2002 (FR Doc 02–7009, page 13651–13652).

The title of the March 25, 2002, notice is corrected by substituting “Notice of

Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, LA” for “Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, LA.”

Dated: August 26, 2004.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 04–22830 Filed 10–8–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest, Santa Fe, NM, and Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM

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 and associated funerary objects in the control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest, Santa Fe, NM, and in the physical custody of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site LA 38962, Sandoval 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest and Maxwell Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico and Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico.

Between 1939 and 1949, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site LA 38962

during legally authorized excavations undertaken by the University of New Mexico Archeological Field School. Site LA 38962 is located in the Jemez Ranger District, Santa Fe National Forest, Sandoval County, NM. No known individuals were identified. The 12 associated funerary objects are 10 pottery sherds, 1 piece of wood, and 1 piece of animal bone.

Site LA 38962 has been identified as an Anasazi habitation site (A.D. 1300–1600) based on ceramics, architecture, and site organization. Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of this site with the present-day Pueblo of Jemez. Oral traditions of the Pueblo of Jemez support affiliation with the Anasazi sites in this area of north-central New Mexico.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 12 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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest 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 Pueblo of Jemez, 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 Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 333 Broadway Boulevard, SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842–3238, FAX (505) 842–3165, before November 12, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest is responsible for notifying the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico and the Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 24, 2004.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 04–22823 Filed 10–8–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–U

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR (museum that has control of the cultural items), determined that the physical remains of 28 individuals of Native American ancestry in the museum's collections, described below in **Information about cultural items**, are culturally affiliated with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

The National Park Service publishes this notice on behalf of the museum as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The museum is solely responsible for information and determinations stated in this notice. The National Park Service is not responsible for the museum's determinations.

Information about NAGPRA is available online at www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items to the Indian tribe listed above in Summary may proceed after November 12, 2004, if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items should contact the museum before November 12, 2004.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority. 25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.* and 43 CFR Part 10.

Contact Contact Orcilia Zuniga-Forbes, Vice President for University Advancement, Oregon State University, 634 Kerr Administration Building, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737–4875, regarding determinations stated in this notice or to claim the cultural items described in this notice.

Consultation. The museum identified the cultural items and the cultural affiliation of the cultural items in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

Information about cultural items.

Between 1860 and 1919, Dr. J.L. Hill or another individual removed human remains representing a minimum of 13 individuals from the Calapooia Mounds site, Linn County, OR. A published source states that Dr. Hill worked at the Calapooia Mounds site in 1883, but it is not clear whether Dr. Hill removed the 13 individuals from the Calapooia Mounds site at that time. No other provenance documentation is available. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1860 and 1919, Dr. Hill, J.G. Crawford, or another individual removed human remains representing a minimum of 15 individuals from the Tangent and/or Calapooia Mounds sites, Linn County, OR. A 1930 document lists J.G. Crawford as an original donor along with Dr. Hill. The museum does not have information about how Dr. Hill or Mr. Crawford acquired the human remains. The only provenance documentation available is a label on a rib, which says "From Tangent Mound," and a partial label on a femur, which says "mound." The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are part of the Dr. J.L. Hill collection. The Museum of Oregon Country, Oregon Agricultural College acquired the collection from Dr. Hill's son and daughter in 1925. The Museum of Oregon Country was renamed the John B. Horner Museum of the Oregon Country in 1936, and became commonly known as the Horner Museum. The Oregon Agricultural College was renamed the Oregon State College in 1937, and became Oregon State University in 1962. The Horner Museum closed in 1995. Currently, cultural items from the Horner Museum are referred to as the Horner Collection, which is owned by, and in the possession of, Oregon State University.

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon is made up of tribes from throughout western Oregon, which were later located on the Grand Ronde Reservation. The ceded lands for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon encompass the Tangent and the Calapooia Mounds sites.

Determinations. Under 25 U.S.C. 3003, museum officials determined that the human remains represent the physical remains of 28 individuals of Native American ancestry. Museum officials determined that the human