

human remains and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Phyllis Steeves, Heritage Program Manager, Siuslaw National Forest, 1130 Forestry Lane/PO Box 400, Waldport, OR 97394, telephone (541) 563-8425, before September 2, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Siuslaw National Forest is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon; and the Coquille Tribe of Oregon, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 26, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

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

**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 in the control of the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains were removed from Washington County, CO.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of Colorado Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Cheyenne River

Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Crow Tribe of Montana; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.

In 1953, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the Claypool site, Washington County, CO, by the University of Colorado Museum. Local residents had been collecting artifacts in that area for years. In January 2004, the human remains were discovered in the museum during an inventory. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are Native American based on the biological assessment and the site context. The Claypool site appears to have been a Cody Complex campsite. Diagnostic artifacts found there include Eden points, a Scottsbluff point, and a Cody knife. Other material culture consists of scrapers, numerous stone flakes, charred and uncharred bone, and pieces of grooved sandstone. The stratigraphy indicates the artifacts are postglacial and date from 10,000 to 7,000 years ago.

Officials of the University of Colorado Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Lastly, officials of the University of Colorado Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot reasonably be traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In October 2009, the University of

Colorado Museum requested that the Review Committee recommend disposition of the culturally unidentifiable human remains to the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah, based on aboriginal land claims supported by oral tradition, as well as the support of the other Indian tribes consulted. The Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, and Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma signed the disposition agreement in support of the disposition to the Ute Mountain Tribe. Furthermore, none of the Indian tribes consulted objected to the determination of "culturally unidentifiable" status by the University of Colorado Museum and the disposition to the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.

The Review Committee considered the proposal at its October 30-31, 2009, meeting and recommended disposition of the human remains to the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah. The Secretary of the Interior agreed with the Review Committee's recommendation. An April 19, 2010, letter from the Designated Federal Officer, writing on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted the authorization for the University of Colorado Museum to effect disposition of the physical remains of the culturally unidentifiable individuals to the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah, contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Steve Lekson, Curator of Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum, in care of Jan Bernstein, NAGPRA Consultant, Bernstein & Associates, 1041 Lafayette Street, Denver, CO 80218, telephone (303) 894-0648, before September 2, 2010. Disposition of the human remains to the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Colorado Museum is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Crow Tribe of Montana; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa

Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 26, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Cultural and Natural History, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI; 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 in the possession of the Museum of Cultural and Natural History, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Arenac, Isabella, and Saginaw Counties, MI.

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 replaces a Notice of Inventory Completion previously published in the **Federal Register** (75 FR 16175-16176, March 31, 2010) in order to correctly list the name of an Indian tribe, and the listing of the

Indian tribes that were parties to the disposition request.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Museum of Cultural and Natural History professional staff and physical anthropologists from Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, and the University of Western Ontario, Canada, and in consultation with representatives of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan, and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

In 1970, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Point Lookout, 20AC18, in Arenac County, MI. Students from Central Michigan University and amateur archeologists excavated the site and the material was immediately turned over to the Museum of Cultural and Natural History. No known individuals were identified. The 11 associated funerary objects are 2 (reconstructed) ceramic vessels, 1 piece of worked bone, 1 small sheet of copper, 1 bag of ochre sand, 1 stone object, 1 bag of ceramic sherds, 1 group of copper beads and bead fragments, 1 stone tool, 1 bone needle, and 1 tooth from an unknown animal.

Archeological evidence dates the material from the Early Late Woodland Era, and the determination is supported by publications of the State Archaeologist's Office of Michigan. The human remains were identified as being of Native American ancestry based on archeological dating and osteological examination.

In 1970-1971, human remains representing a minimum of 18 individuals were removed from Indian Mound Park, 20IB1, in Isabella County, MI. Faculty and students from Central Michigan University excavated the site and the material was immediately turned over to the Museum of Cultural and Natural History. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects are one celt, one projectile point, and three ceramic sherds.

Archeological evidence dates the material from the Early Late Woodland Era, and the determination is supported by publications of the State Archaeologist's Office of Michigan. The human remains were identified as being of Native American ancestry based on archeological dating and osteological examination.

From 1968 to 1970, and in 1972, human remains representing a minimum 124 individuals were removed from the Frazier-Tyra site, 20SA9, in Saginaw County, MI. Amateur archeologists excavated the

site from 1968 to 1970, and turned over the material to the Anthropology Department of Central Michigan University, which transferred it to the Museum of Cultural and Natural History in the early 1990s. Students from Central Michigan University excavated the site again in 1972, and immediately turned over the materials they found to the Museum of Cultural and Natural History. No known individuals were identified. The 372 associated funerary objects are 285 ceramic sherds, 76 pieces of lithic debitage, 4 scrapers, 1 piece of copper, 1 abrading stone, 1 projectile point, 1 piece of conch, 1 bag of ochre, 1 pipe and 1 pipe fragment.

Archeological evidence dates the material from the Early Late Woodland Era, and the determination is supported by publications of the State Archaeologist's Office of Michigan. The human remains were identified as being of Native American ancestry based on archeological dating and osteological examination.

The area of Arenac, Isabella, and Saginaw Counties in mid-Michigan has a long established history of Native American occupation before European encroachment in the early 17th century. The Anishnaabek, which is composed of the Odawa/Ottawa, Ojibwe/Chippewa and Potawatomi, have long called this area home. Officials of the Museum of Cultural and Natural History have reasonably determined that the individuals described above from Arenac, Isabella, and Saginaw Counties are Native American; however, officials of the Museum of Cultural and Natural History have determined that the evidence is insufficient to determine cultural affiliation with any present-day Indian tribe.

Officials of the Museum of Cultural and Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 144 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Museum of Cultural and Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 388 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 Museum of Cultural and Natural History have determined that, 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 associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe.