

group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, before September 23, 2010. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; and the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho, that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 18, 2010.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: University of Montana, Missoula, MT

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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the University of Montana, Missoula, MT, 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.

In 1972, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were

removed from a site along the upper Rattlesnake Creek in Missoula County, MT. The human remains were described in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 50187-50189, August 20, 2003), and subsequently repatriated to the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana. In July 2009, the funerary objects associated with the individual were discovered in the collection. The funerary objects were not curated or accessioned with the human remains, and therefore, were not previously identified. Since the individual is no longer in the possession of the university, the funerary objects are now considered unassociated funerary objects. The 17 unassociated funerary objects are 13 animal rib bones (some fragmentary), 1 bird bone whistle, 1 large chert flake, 1 small unifacial chert tool and 1 drill with a broken tip.

The site is in Rattlesnake Valley and was occupied prehistorically and historically by the Salish and Kootenai tribes. Additionally, a tribal representative has identified Missoula County, MT, as part of the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes traditional occupation area.

Officials of the University of Montana have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 17 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American. Officials of the University of Montana also 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact John Douglas, Chair and Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, 32 Campus Dr., Missoula, MT 39812, telephone (406) 243-4246, before September 23, 2010. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Montana is responsible for notifying the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes

of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 18, 2010.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cherokee National Forest, Cleveland, TN

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, Cherokee National Forest, Cleveland, TN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Washington County, TN.

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 Georgia State University professional staff. Analysis of associated funerary objects was made by University of Tennessee and University of Georgia professional staff.

In 1978, human remains representing a minimum of 36 individuals were removed from the Jackson Farm site (40Wg17), Washington County, TN, by the late Dr. Roy Dickens of the University of Georgia (later University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill). In approximately 1980, Dr. Dickens transferred the human remains to the late Dr. R.L. Blakely of Georgia State University. The associated funerary objects, including shell beads and shell gorgets, stone and bone tools, ornaments, trade beads and metal trade objects were also excavated from these burials and were documented in reports generated in the 1980s by University of Tennessee and University of Georgia professional staff. However, no official

count of the associated funerary objects was done for reporting purposes. No known individuals were identified. An unknown number of associated funerary objects were present.

Analysis in the 1980s of the human remains and the associated funerary objects, and other artifacts excavated from 40Wg17, indicate these human remains are affiliated with the prehistoric/protohistoric Pisgah (A.D. 1250–1500) and the protohistoric/early historic Qualla (A.D. 1500–1800) archeological phases. The Pisgah and Qualla archeological phases are associated with the Cherokee Tribes. The Cherokee are represented by the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Officials of the Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 36 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Forest Service also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 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 Forest Service 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 Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

In the early 1990s, these human remains and associated funerary objects were repatriated to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina. Questions or concerns related to the repatriation of the human remains and/or associated funerary objects described in this notice or representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact H. Thomas Speaks, Forest Supervisor, Cherokee National Forest Service, USDA Forest Service, 2800 N. Ocoee St., Cleveland, TN 37312, telephone (423) 476–9700, before September 23, 2010.

The Forest Service is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 18, 2010.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010–20938 Filed 8–23–10; 8:45 am]

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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 and associated funerary objects in the control of the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains were removed from Boulder 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 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 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 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.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Boulder County, CO, by an unknown individual. In the early 1990s, the University of Colorado, Boulder Department of Anthropology transferred them to the Museum for NAGPRA compliance. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are fragments of historic clothing.

The human remains are Native American based on the decision of the Department of Anthropology to transfer them to the museum for the purpose of NAGPRA compliance, the lack of biological evidence to support a determination the remains are not Native American, and the collecting history of the Department of Anthropology. The remains date to the post European contact period based on the associated funerary objects.

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 two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Colorado Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the two 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 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 associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects 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 tribe requesting disposition. None