

collections from this project were accessioned into Arizona State Museum collections in 1976. No known individuals were identified. The 13 associated funerary objects are 1 ceramic beaker, 2 ceramic bowls, 2 ceramic jars, 2 ceramic sherds, 4 shell beads, 1 lot of pebbles, and 1 lot of minerals.

Escalante Ruin was the central habitation site of the Escalante Group Complex. It contained a large platform mound, a compound, and a room block attached to the mound. Architectural features, the mortuary program, ceramic types, and other items of material culture are consistent with the Hohokam archeological tradition and indicate occupation between approximately A.D. 1150 and 1450.

In 1973, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from an unnamed site (AZ U:15:22(ASM)), in Pinal County, AZ. The legally authorized excavations were directed by David Doyel of the Arizona State Museum under contract with the Continental Oil Company. All collections from this project were accessioned into Arizona State Museum collections in 1976. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic jar.

Site AZ U:15:22(ASM) was one of the components of the Escalante Group Complex. It contained two adobe compounds. Architectural features, the mortuary program, ceramic types, and other items of material culture are consistent with the Hohokam archeological tradition and indicate occupation between approximately A.D. 1200 and 1350.

In 1973, human remains representing, at minimum, 19 individuals were removed from Las Casitas (AZ U:15:27(ASM)), in Pinal County, AZ. The legally authorized excavations were directed by David Doyel of the Arizona State Museum under contract with the Continental Oil Company. All collections from this project were accessioned into Arizona State Museum collections in 1976. No known individuals were identified. The 31 associated funerary objects are 13 ceramic bowls, 7 ceramic jars, 1 ceramic scoop, 5 ceramic sherds, 4 pieces of chipped stone, and 1 flotation sample.

Las Casitas was one of the components of the Escalante Group Complex. It contained two adobe compounds. Architectural features, the mortuary program, ceramic types, and other items of material culture are consistent with the Hohokam archeological tradition and indicate

occupation between approximately A.D. 1200 and 1350.

In 1973, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Sidewinder Ruin (AZ U:15:32(ASM)) in Pinal County, AZ. The legally authorized excavations were directed by David Doyel of the Arizona State Museum under contract with the Continental Oil Company. All collections from this project were accessioned into Arizona State Museum collections in 1976. No known individuals were identified. The nine associated funerary objects are 3 ceramic bowls, 1 ceramic jar, and 5 flotation samples.

Sidewinder Ruin was one of the components of the Escalante Group Complex. It contained an adobe compound and associated trash mound. Architectural features, the mortuary program, ceramic types, and other items of material culture are consistent with the Hohokam archeological tradition and indicate occupation between approximately A.D. 1200 and 1300.

Continuities of mortuary practices, ethnographic materials, and technology indicate affiliation of Hohokam settlements with present-day O'odham (Piman) and Puebloan cultures. Documentation submitted by representatives of the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, on April 13, 2011, addresses continuities between the Hohokam and the O'odham tribes. Furthermore, oral traditions that are documented for the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona support affiliation with Hohokam sites in central Arizona.

Determinations Made by the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona

Officials of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 80 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 60 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 Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any 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, P.O. Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626-2950 before May 31, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 26, 2012.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012-10499 Filed 4-30-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane, WA; 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 Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, formerly Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Lincoln, Ferry, and Stevens counties, WA.

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 number of associated funerary objects reported in the Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58429–58430, September 24, 2010). The museum staff recently discovered additional associated funerary objects related to the human remains published in the earlier notice.

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58429–58430, September 24, 2010), paragraph six is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from Site 2 (45–LI–27), opposite the mouth of the Sanpoil, in Lincoln County, WA. No known individuals were identified. The 13 associated funerary objects are 1 basalt piece, 1 bone awl, 2 unworked and worked cache forms, 1 scraper, 2 pestles, 1 blade fragment, 1 piece of wood, 3 projectile points, and 1 knife.

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58429–58430, September 24, 2010), paragraph 11 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Human remains representing a minimum of 27 individuals were removed from Site 24 (45–FE–24), in Ferry County, WA. No known individuals were identified. The 503 associated funerary objects are 2 arrow shaft smoothers, 1 bone harpoon, 1 bone awl, 4 knives, 6 projectile points, 1 string of copper bone beads, 100 dentalia (11 of which are dentalia beads), 1 clam shell disc bead, 7 rolled copper beads, 1 hand maul, 4 bear penis bones, 2 gravers, 13 perforated elk teeth, 2 abalone gorgets, 6 copper pendants, 5 worked bone fragments, 1 copper bracelet, 1 rectangular perforated copper plate, 52 olivellae, 2 antler digging sticks, 270 glass beads, 1 shell bead, 14 sets of wooden burial marker sacks, 3 sets “fill-over burial” sacks, 1

hammerstone, 1 scraper, and 1 end scraper.

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58429–58430, September 24, 2010), paragraph 15 is corrected by substituting the following paragraphs:

Determinations Made by the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture

Officials of The Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 61 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 576 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 Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.

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 Mr. Michael Holloman, The Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, 2316 West First Ave., Spokane, WA 99201, telephone (509) 363–5337, before May 31, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 26, 2012.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012–10503 Filed 4–30–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Fowler Museum at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Fowler Museum at UCLA 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. 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 Fowler Museum at UCLA at the address below by May 31, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Wendy G. Teeter, Ph.D., Curator of Archaeology, Fowler Museum at UCLA, Box 951549, Los Angeles, CA 90095–1549, telephone (310) 825–1864.

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 Fowler Museum at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA. The human remains were removed from the Sacramento River Basin, Butte County, CA.

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 Fowler Museum at UCLA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California and the Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria, California, and with the Cultural Preservation Committee of Koyomi'Kawi (Konkow) Maidu Tribe (a non-Federally recognized Indian group).

History and Description of the Remains

In the summer of 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the Finch Site (CA–BUT–12), in the Sacramento River Basin, Butte County, CA. The remains were excavated during a UCLA field school conducted under the direction of Joseph Chartkoff. The human remains consist of three molars