

History and Description of the Remains

In about 1953, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed by children from site 42SP5 near the town of Indianola, in San Pete County, UT. The remains were found under a series of shallow overhangs under large flat rocks. Seven to ten juniper poles were placed over the burials, which were placed on juniper bark. The human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to the University of Utah in 1953. Transfer of the University of Utah's anthropology collections to the Natural History Museum of Utah occurred on November 10, 1972. No known individuals were identified. The 72 associated funerary objects are 1 lot of lead balls, 1 lot of caps and shells, 1 lot of wood fragments, 13 pieces of horse tack, 3 saddle fragments, 1 knife sheath, 1 rifle and barrel, 1 lot of bullet molds, 1 file, 1 pair of scissors, 2 knives, 1 hammer, 2 pairs of pliers, 1 beaded bracelet, 1 elbow pipe, 1 shaped glass, 1 shaft straightener, 7 textile fragments, 6 buckskin fragments, 13 pieces of metal, 7 unworked faunal bones, 2 buttons, and 4 awls.

In about 1966, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were found at the base of a rockslide at the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon, in Utah County, UT. The human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to the University of Utah in 1966. Transfer of the University of Utah's anthropology collections to the Natural History Museum of Utah occurred on November 10, 1972. No known individuals were identified. The 5 associated funerary objects include 1 tinkler cone, 2 pieces of unworked wood, 1 lot of equestrian tack, and 1 wood tool.

The result of an osteological analysis indicates that the human remains listed in this notice are Native American. Based on the geographic location of the burial and the presence of historic material cultural in the mound, it has been determined that the human remains are affiliated with the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah, who inhabited this area during the protohistoric and contact period.

Determinations Made by the Natural History Museum of Utah

Officials of the Natural History Museum of Utah have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 77 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 Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah.

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 Duncan Metcalfe, Natural History Museum of Utah, 301 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108, telephone (801) 581-3876, before February 11, 2013. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Natural History Museum of Utah is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 11, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-11916; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office, Oak Ridge, TN; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary object published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on November 16, 2012. This notice corrects the list of tribes culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object identified in the earlier notice.

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object may contact the U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Indian

tribes stated below may proceed may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a culturally affiliation with the human remains and associated funerary object should contact the U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office at the address in this notice by February 11, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Katatra Vasquez, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office, P.O. Box 2001, SE-32, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, telephone (865) 576-0835.

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 correction of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary object in the possession of the U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from Roane 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 object. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the list of tribes culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object identified in the Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 68818-68819, November 16, 2012). In addition to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Cherokee Nation and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma have been determined to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** (77 FR 68818-68819, November 16, 2012), paragraph eight, sentence two is corrected by replacing "the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians" with "the Cherokee Nation; the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma."

In the **Federal Register** (77 FR 68818-68819, November 16, 2012), paragraph nine, bullet point three is corrected by replacing "the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians" with "the Cherokee Nation; the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma."

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object should contact Katatra Vasquez, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office, P.O. Box 2001, SE-32, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, telephone (865) 576-0835 before February 11, 2013. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Cherokee Nation; the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation; Chickasaw Nation; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Quapaw Tribe of Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 12, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-11893; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University, Pullman, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Museum of Anthropology has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribe, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University. Repatriation of the human remains associated funerary items to the

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation 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 and associated funerary objects should contact the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University at the address below by February 11, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Mary Collins, Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910, telephone (509) 335-4314.

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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University, Pullman, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Stevens County, 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 associated funerary objects. 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 Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1980, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed by a county road crew from the Addy Sand Pit in Stevens County, WA. The remains include the nearly complete skeletal remains of an adult male, the nearly complete skeleton of an adult of unknown sex, the partial post cranial remains of an adult of unknown sex, the complete cranial and partial post cranial remains of a juvenile of unknown sex, and the partial cranial and post cranial remains of two juveniles of unknown sex. The remains were transferred to archaeologists from the University of Idaho, who recorded the location as archaeological site 45ST296. In 2000, the remains were transferred to the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State

University. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include one lot of shell and animal bone fragments, one stone flake, and one dentalia shell bead.

In 1981, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from a disturbed talus slope area near Addy, WA, by unknown persons. The location has been described as archaeological site 45ST297. The remains were transferred to the Stevens County Coroner in June of 1981. The coroner transferred the remains to the University of Idaho the following month. In 2000, the remains were transferred to the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1983, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed by a private homeowner who was building a basement in the community of Kettle Falls in Stevens County, WA. The remains were transferred to archaeologists from the University of Idaho who recorded the location as archaeological site 45ST312. In 2000, the remains were transferred to the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University. No known individuals were identified. The 32 associated funerary objects are 3 battered cobbles, 13 tabular stone knives, 1 glass bottleneck fragment, 1 glass button, 1 bone fishing leister point, 10 stone flakes, and 3 lots of charcoal fragments.

These sites are within the traditional territory of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Historical, ethnographic, linguistic, and archaeological information links these sites to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

Determinations Made by the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University

Officials of the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 14 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 35 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