

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item under the control of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, that meets the definition of unassociated funerary object 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 Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Item

In 1930, a cultural item was removed from Queen Creek Ruin, also known as Sonoqui Pueblo, Pozos de Sonoqui, or Sun Temple Ruin (site AZ U:14:48(ASM)/SACATON:2:6(GP)) in Maricopa County, AZ, during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Gila Pueblo Foundation. The item was reportedly found in association with a human burial, but the human remains are not present in the collections. In December 1950, the Gila Pueblo Foundation closed and the item was donated to the Arizona State Museum. In 1953, the cultural item was transferred to the Field Museum of Natural History as a permanent loan. In 2013, the Field Museum transferred control of the item back to the Arizona State Museum. The unassociated funerary object is a stone bowl.

Queen Creek Ruin was a large habitation site that included trash mounds, burials, pithouses, canals, adobe compounds, and a ballcourt. Architectural features, the mortuary program, ceramic types, and other items of material culture are consistent with the Hohokam archaeological tradition and indicate occupation between approximately A.D. 950 and 1450.

Continuities of mortuary practices, ethnographic materials, and technology indicate affiliation of Hohokam settlements with present-day O'odham (Piman) and Puebloan cultures. On April 13, 2011, representatives of the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, submitted documentation that 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(3)(B), the cultural item described above is 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 is believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- 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 object 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

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, PO Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626-2950 by May 10, 2013. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary object 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.

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: March 15, 2013.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-12546;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Field Museum of Natural History, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to The Field Museum of Natural History. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to The Field Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by May 10, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, The Field Museum, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 under the control of The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, that meet the definition of sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony 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 Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

The 90 cultural items consist of Western Apache ceremonial items collected at the San Carlos Apache Reservation and White Mountain Apache Reservation in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The items to be repatriated come from four separate Field Museum accessions.

Of the 90 requested cultural items, 21 items come from Field Museum accession 769. Charles Owen, acting on behalf of The Field Museum of Natural History, purchased these 21 items from various individuals on the White Mountain Apache Reservation, Arizona, in the spring of 1901, during a Field Columbian Museum expedition to the Southwest. The requested items include 8 medicine hats, 5 buckskin medicine shirts, 3 cradle charms/ornaments, 1 necklace, 1 wristlet of medicine beads, 2 medicine shields, and 1 medicine cord with a wooden figure.

Of the 90 requested cultural items, 67 items come from Field Museum accession 847. Charles Owen purchased these 67 items from various individuals on the White Mountain Apache and San Carlos Reservations during a 1903 Field Columbian Museum expedition to the Southwest. The requested items include 11 medicine strings, 18 painted medicine shirts and buckskins, 12 medicine hats, 7 necklaces, 4 wooden figures, 3 amulets, 2 medicine rings, 2 buckskin bags with wooden figures, 2 wristlets, 1 necklace and bag, 1 group of 12 eagle breath feathers, 1 hunting charm, 1 medicine shield, 1 medicine stick, and 1 wooden medicine cross.

Of the 90 requested cultural items, one item comes from Field Museum accession 895. This item was purchased by the Field Columbian Museum in 1904, in Chicago, from an individual identified as Apache. This item is a wooden figure, and is identified in collection records as an "Apache's Medicine-man's effigy." Charles Owen had previously seen the figure on the Apache Reservation during one of his expeditions in 1901 or 1903, but had been unable to purchase it for lack of funds.

Of the 90 requested cultural items, one item comes from Field Museum accession 1926. The Field Museum of Natural History accessioned this item in

1931, receiving it as a gift from Mrs. A. Shreve Badger of Chicago. This item is identified in collection records as a "medicine man's hat." According to donor information, the hat was originally collected on the Fort Apache Reservation in 1884 or 1885.

The 90 cultural items have been identified as Native American sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony through museum records, scholarly publications, primary documents, consultation information, and testimony provided by representatives of the Western Apache NAGPRA Working group, a consortium of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Determinations Made by The Field Museum of Natural History

Officials of The Field Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the 90 cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the 90 cultural items described above have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the 90 cultural items and the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, The Field Museum, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, by May 10, 2013. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony through

the Western Apache NAGPRA Working Group, to the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona, may proceed.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona, that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 11, 2013.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

[A10-1971-1000-000-00-0-0, 2050400]

Central Valley Project Improvement Act, Water Management Plans

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The following Water Management Plans are available for review:

- Carpinteria Valley Water District
- Gravelly Ford Water District
- Hills Valley Irrigation District
- San Juan Water District
- San Luis Water District
- Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District
- Tea Pot Dome Irrigation District

To meet the requirements of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 1992 and the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, the Bureau of Reclamation developed and published the Criteria for Evaluating Water Management Plans (Criteria). For the purpose of this announcement, Water Management Plans (Plans) are considered the same as Water Conservation Plans. The above entities have each developed a Plan, which Reclamation has evaluated and preliminarily determined to meet the requirements of these Criteria.