

remains and associated funerary objects and the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Nancy Coulam, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region, 125 South State Street, Room 8100, Salt Lake City, UT 84138 telephone, (801) 524-3684, email ncoulam@usbr.gov, by March 11, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico may proceed.

The U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 4, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Program Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027194; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural item listed in this notice meets the definition of an unassociated funerary object. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request to the Burke Museum. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural item 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 this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Burke Museum at the address in this notice by March 11, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849 Ext 2, email plape@uw.edu.

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 a cultural item under the control of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, that meets the definition of an 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(s)

In 1946, one cultural item was removed from site 45-SJ-21, Guss Island, in San Juan County, WA, during a survey by B. Lane and F. Barnett. Lane and Barnett were accompanied by Arden King, who directed a University of Washington field school on San Juan Island from 1946-1947. The cultural item was accessioned by the Burke Museum in 1951 (Burke Accn. #3649) along with other archeological material from the field school. The one unassociated funerary object is a broken hammerstone.

Guss Island, located in Garrison Bay on San Juan Island, is within the aboriginal territory of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation. Information provided during consultation indicates that it was used as a burial island, which corresponds with archeological evidence of Native American canoe burials on Guss Island. Lummi oral tradition and anthropological data clearly associate the Lummi with San Juan Island, including Guss Island (Suttles 1951, 1990). The archeological record shows continuous habitation from approximately 2000 years ago through the mid-19th century by Northern Straits peoples who were

ancestral to the Lummi Tribe. Oral tradition, archeological evidence and ethnographic accounts all support a cultural affiliation between the unassociated funerary object from Guss Island and the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation.

Determinations Made by the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum

Officials of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the one 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 are 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 Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation.

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 this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849 Ext 2, email plape@uw.edu, by March 11, 2019. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary object to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation may proceed.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 17, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019-01627 Filed 2-7-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027164; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Pueblo Grande Museum has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the Pueblo Grande Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Pueblo Grande Museum at the address in this notice by March 11, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Lindsey Vogel-Teeter, Pueblo Grande Museum, 4619 E Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85331, telephone (602) 495-0901, email lindsey.vogel-teeter@phoenix.gov.

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 under the control of the Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix, AZ. The human remains were removed from Tuzigoot pueblo, Yavapai County, AZ.

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 Pueblo Grande Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, 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; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona); and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

National Park Service staff in the Southern Arizona Office and the Intermountain Region Museum Services Program were consulted regarding the control of these human remains. In an email on 5/14/2018, they stated that Pueblo Grande Museum has control of these human remains.

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date prior to 1950, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from Tuzigoot pueblo in Yavapai County, AZ, by an unknown collector. Around 1950, the human remains were donated by Mrs. Adele DeLong (or Mrs. Adele Long) to the Arizona Museum, which later became the Phoenix Museum of History. On September 10, 2009, the human remains were transferred from the Phoenix Museum of History (which closed in 2009) to the Pueblo Grande Museum. The fragmentary human remains belong to one, possibly male, adult; one, possibly female, young-adult; and one child of indeterminate sex between the ages of 7–8 years old. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Tuzigoot pueblo is a large, prehistoric Sinagua habitation site occupied between A.D. 1125 and A.D. 1425.

The Ak-Chin Indian Community (previously listed as the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona comprise one cultural group known as the O'odham. The material culture found at Tuzigoot pueblo demonstrates continuity between the earlier people at the prehistoric site and the present-day O'odham.

The Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona) comprise one cultural group known as the Yavapai. They trace their ancestry to bands once living in the Verde Valley.

Archeological sites identified as Yavapai and located within Yavapai traditional lands have also been found in and near Tuzigoot pueblo.

The Hopi Tribe of Arizona considers all of Arizona to be within traditional Hopi lands or within areas where Hopi clans migrated in the past. Oral traditions and material culture, including pottery traditions, demonstrate continuity between the prehistoric village of Tuzigoot pueblo and the Hopi people.

The Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, considers the Verde Valley to be within the migration path of ancestral Zuni people. Archeological evidence, including similarities in ceramic designs demonstrates continuity between the prehistoric people of the Verde Valley and the people of Zuni.

Determinations Made by the Pueblo Grande Museum

Officials of the Pueblo Grande Museum have determined that:

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

- 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 the Ak-Chin Indian Community (previously listed as the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, 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; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona); and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, hereafter referred to as "The Tribes."

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Lindsey Vogel-Teeter, Pueblo Grande Museum, 4619 E Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85331, telephone (602) 495-0901, email lindsey.vogel-teeter@phoenix.gov, by

March 11, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The Pueblo Grande Museum is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 11, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027144;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region (Alaska Region USFWS) has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the Alaska Region USFWS. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written

request with information in support of the request to the Alaska Region USFWS at the address in this notice by March 11, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Edward DeCleva, Regional Historic Preservation Officer, Alaska Region U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road MS-235, Anchorage, AK 99503, telephone (907) 786-3399, email edward_decleva@fws.gov.

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 under the control of the Alaska Region, USFWS, Anchorage, AK. The human remains were removed from Simeonof Island, Aleutians East Borough, AK.

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 Alaska Region USFWS professional staff in consultation with representatives of Native Village of Unga and Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village. Also consulted were four non-federally recognized groups—the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.; Shumagin Corporation; The Aleut Corporation; and Unga Corporation. Hereafter, all the entities listed in this section are referred to as “The Consulting Tribes.”

History and Description of the Remains

In 1977, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Simeonof Island in the Aleutians East Borough, AK. Little information regarding the circumstances of removal was available to the Alaska Region USFWS. The human remains—

a cranium were recovered on Simeonof Island by J. Beck on September 22, 1977. The cranium was turned over to the Alaska Region USFWS in Anchorage and later sent to the Alaska State Office of History and Archeology for inventory in 2008. The cranium consists of several fragmentary pieces. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The cranium is that of an adult female, approximately 40 years old. Metric and non-metric cranial features were utilized to determine cultural affiliation. The human remains indicate the person to be of Native Alaskan descent, most likely Aleut.

Determinations Made by the Alaska Region USFWS

Officials of the Alaska Region USFWS have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- 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 the Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Edward DeCleva, Regional Historic Preservation Officer, Alaska Region U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, MS-235, Anchorage, AK 99503, telephone (907) 786-3399, email edward_decleva@fws.gov, by March 11, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point may proceed.

The Alaska Region USFWS is responsible for notifying The Consulting Tribes that this notice has been published.