

(608) 262-0317, email sschroeder2@wisc.edu, by June 21, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying The Tribes and The Consulted and Invited Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 6, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2021-10660 Filed 5-19-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031924; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum, Blanding, UT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 to the Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 the Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum at the address in this notice by June 21, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Chris Hanson, Manager, Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum, 660 W 400 N, Blanding, UT 84511-

4000, telephone (435) 678-2238, email chanson@utah.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum, Blanding, UT. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Edge of the Cedars Site 42SA700, San Juan County, UT.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (previously listed as Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Southern Paiute Tribe, Santa Clara Pueblo, Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (previously listed as Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, & Utah); and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

Between 1967 and 1987, human remains representing, at minimum, 12 individuals were removed from Edge of the Cedars Site 42SA700, San Juan County, UT. Museum archives indicate that the individuals were removed from an enormous depression under a large rubble mound during several in-house excavations. Additional intensive excavations were conducted on the site by Weber State College and Brigham Young University between 1969 and 1972, focusing on the rubble mound and depression, which were later recognized

as a great house and great kiva, respectively. The human remains consist of eight adults, three juveniles, and one infant; all are of unknown sex. No known individuals were identified. The 28 associated funerary objects are sixteen fossil shells, seven pottery sherds, one bag of faunal bone, one stone bead, one bag of pigment, one bag of eggshell fragments, and one copper bell.

Determinations Made by the Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum

Officials of the Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on their discovery location within a prehistoric Native American architectural feature.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 12 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 28 objects described in this notice 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Chris Hanson, Manager, Edge

of the Cedars State Park Museum, 660 W 400 N, Blanding, UT 84511-4000, telephone (435) 678-2238, email chanson@utah.gov, by June 21, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah may proceed.

The Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 6, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2021-10651 Filed 5-19-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031921;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology, Madison, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology at the address in this notice by June 21, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Sissel Schroeder, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology, 1180 Observatory Drive, 5240 Social Sciences Building, Madison, WI 53706, telephone (608) 262-0317, email sschroeder2@wisc.edu.

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 University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology, Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from Dane, Green Lake, Monroe, and Sauk Counties, WI.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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 University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. The Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska was invited to consult but did not participate. Hereafter, the above listed Indian Tribes are referred to as "The Consulted and Invited Tribes."

History and Description of the Remains

In 1937, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Willow Drive Mound Group (47DA119) in Dane County, WI. The site is located on the south shore of Lake Mendota, and it is one of several mound groups on the campus of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In 1937, Charles E. Brown, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, excavated the two linear mounds in this group. Based on a 1966 publication by David Baerreis, these human remains—a nearly complete cranium—are believed to have been removed from "Mound 3." How they came to be curated at the

University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology is unclear (University faculty were not directly involved with the excavations). The human remains belong to a young adult, possibly female. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sometime prior to 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Big Bend site (47GL262) in Green Lake County, WI. The site is located on the east bank of the Fox River. In 1922, Towne Miller reported the site, and at some undetermined point, excavations were carried out there. At least one bird effigy mound and one panther effigy mound were originally identified at the Big Bend site. A number written on the human remains matches the number assigned to a clavicle reported in a 1967 Department of Anthropology inventory. How the human remains came to be curated at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology is unknown. (They might have been a loan from the Milwaukee Public Museum, but as that institution has no record of such a loan, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology has asserted control of them.) The partial skeletal remains belong to an elderly adult male. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sometime prior to 1968, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Mound Prairie East site (47MO6) in Monroe County, WI. The site is in the Town of Adrian, near Smith Creek, which is part of the upper La Crosse River drainage in western Wisconsin. The Mound Prairie East site, of Woodland cultural affiliation, was visited by H.E. Cole and A.S. Flint ca. 1912, as part of a statewide archeological survey conducted under the aegis of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. Cole and Flint observed human bone fragments on the disturbed tops of several mounds, and they excavated human remains in the mound nearest to the Roberts house. The human remains have been housed at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology since at least 1968, as documented in an inventory from that same year. (They might have been a loan from the Wisconsin Historical Society, but as that institution has no record of such a loan, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology has asserted control of them.) The fragmentary remains belong to an adult male. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.