

Archaic and Protohistoric. These remains are presumed to be Protohistoric. Archeologists have associated the Hurley site with the other Weiss area historic sites. Occupation of these sites date to the early 17th century and are considered to be directly related to the Childersburg series, which is historically associated with the 18th century Coosa-Abhika division of Creek towns.

In 1958, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals (HRID 4549–4550) were removed from the Gilmore Spring site, (1Ce173), in Cherokee County, AL. The site was excavated by the University of Alabama under contract with the Alabama Power Company, Birmingham, AL. The excavations were conducted in conjunction with the creation of Weiss Lake, which would inundate the site. The remains and associated objects have been curated at the University of Alabama since excavation. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object documented is 1 lot of undecorated shell tempered pottery sherds, described in the field notes as a “broken pot” which has been located and is available for repatriation.

The mortuary practices exhibited at the Gilmore Spring site are consistent with known aboriginal practices. Pottery sherds from the site are attributable to the Weiss-area McKee Island series. The Gilmore Spring site ceramic assemblage dates to the early 17th century. This site is considered to be directly related to the Childersburg series, which is historically associated with the 18th century Coosa-Abhika division of Creek towns.

#### **Determinations Made by the University of Alabama Museums**

Officials of the University of Alabama Museums have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 59 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 161 objects described above that are accounted for in the collections 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 to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band

of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations); and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as “The Tribes”).

#### **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 Dr. Robert Clouse, Executive Director, University of Alabama Museums, Box 870340, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487, telephone (205) 348–7552, before July 5, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Alabama Museums is responsible for notifying The Tribes and the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 30, 2012.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–10172; 2200–1100–665]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, San Juan National Forest, Durango, CO, and University of Denver Department of Anthropology, Denver, CO; 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 in the control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, San Juan National Forest, Durango, CO, and in the possession of the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, CO. The human remains were removed from Dolores County, CO.

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 Notice of Inventory Completion published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, San Juan National Forest in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 49485–49486, August 21, 2008). The same human remains in this notice were the subject of two other notices published by the University of Denver Department of Anthropology in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 51472–51474, October 9, 2001, stating that the human remains were under the control of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology; and 73 FR 62533–62535, October 21, 2008, correcting the first notice and stating that the human remains were under the control of the San Juan National Forest). The U.S. Department of Agriculture, San Juan National Forest, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes. A detailed reassessment of the human remains was conducted by Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center staff, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, San Juan National Forest, in consultation with the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 49486, August 21, 2008), paragraph numbers 4–6 are corrected by substituting the following paragraphs:

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (catalog numbers DU6015 and DU6066) were collected from the Dove Creek area in Dolores County, CO, by an unknown person. In 1943, the remains were found in the office of Mr. Lee A. Brown, an employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, by Mr. Fred R. Johnson, also a Forest Service employee. The remains were donated by Mr. Johnson to Dr. E.B. Renaud of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Dr. Renaud, and laboratory assistant David DeHarport, analyzed the remains in 1943, and determined that they were Ancestral Puebloan based on the occipital deformation, tooth-wear, and reported origin from southwestern Colorado.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, San Juan National Forest, has reviewed all available documentation relating to the human remains, including the research report prepared by the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology for the original Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 51472–51474, October 9, 2001), and has concluded that the human remains were removed from a location in southwest Colorado extensively occupied by the Ancestral Pueblos for approximately 800 years. In conjunction with the original analysis and based on the preponderance of the evidence, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, San Juan National Forest has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes who are the descendants of the Ancestral Pueblos in southwestern Colorado.

#### **Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, San Juan National Forest**

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, San Juan National Forest have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the 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 Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

#### **Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Julie Coleman, Heritage Program Manager, San Juan National Forest, 15 Burnett Ct., Durango, CO 81301, telephone (970) 385–1250 before July 5, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the 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 Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Juan National Forest is responsible for notifying the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni

Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 30, 2012.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–10220; 2200–1100–665]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Maine, Hudson Museum, Orono, ME**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The University of Maine, Hudson Museum, 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. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the University of Maine, Hudson Museum. Repatriation of the human remains to the Indian tribes 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 University of Maine, Hudson Museum, at the address below by July 5, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Gretchen Faulkner, Director, Hudson Museum, University of Maine, 5746 Collins Center for the Arts, Orono, ME 04469–5746, telephone (207) 581–1904.

**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 University of Maine, Hudson Museum. The human remains were removed from unknown sites in the state of Maine.

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.