

U.S.C. 3003(d) (3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the National Guard Bureau, Air National Guard. 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 AMEC Environment and Infrastructure professional staff under a contract with the National Guard Bureau, Air National Guard, and in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation; Chickasaw Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Quapaw Tribe of Indians; Shawnee Tribe; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1972 or 1973, human remains representing, at minimum, 96 individuals were removed from site 15JF267, the KYANG site, in Jefferson County, KY, during an authorized runway expansion project. The human remains were recovered from disarticulate burials (at minimum 43 individuals) as well as from formal interments (at minimum 53 individuals). No known individuals were identified. The 32 associated funerary objects are: 1 single bear, deer, and wolf tooth necklace containing drilled canines; 4 drilled canines; 6 bone awls; 9 polished or worked bone tools; 2 polished small mammal mandibles; 1 worked canine; 2 fish spine needles; 1 antler flaker; and 6 chert tools. The human remains and associated funerary objects date to the Middle and Late Archaic periods (B.C. 7000 to 3000).

Cultural affiliation of the collection can reasonably be traced historically between members of present-day Indian tribes and an identifiable earlier group. Based on archeological evidence, geographic location, and oral traditions, site 15JF267 is located within the traditional area of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Quapaw, and Shawnee people. Today, these people are represented by the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation; Chickasaw Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Quapaw Tribe of Indians; Shawnee Tribe; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by the National Guard Bureau, Air National Guard

Officials of the National Guard Bureau, Air National Guard have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 96 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2)(A), the 32 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 human remains and associated funerary objects and the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation; Chickasaw Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Quapaw Tribe of Indians; Shawnee Tribe; 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 objects should contact Melissa Mertz, Natural Resources Program Manager, Air National Guard NGB/A7AN Environmental Branch, 3501 Fetchet Ave., Joint Base Andrews, MD 20762, telephone (240) 612-8427, before March 21, 2013. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Guard Bureau, Air National Guard is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation; Chickasaw Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Quapaw Tribe of Indians; Shawnee Tribe; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 29, 2013.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-12186; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests, Springerville, AZ, and the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests and the Field Museum of Natural History have completed an inventory of human remains in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and have 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 USDA Forest Service Southwestern Region. 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 USDA Forest Service Southwestern Region at the address below by March 21, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd. SE., Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842-3238.

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 remain under the control of the USDA, Forest Service, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests, Springerville, AZ and in the custody of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. The human remains were removed from the Cosper Cliff Dwelling site, Greenlee County, AZ, a part of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests.

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 USDA Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and description of the remains

In 1952, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed by Dr. Paul Martin of the Field Museum of Natural History from Cosper Cliff Dwelling on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests, in Greenlee County, AZ. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, Cosper Cliff Dwelling has been identified as an Upland Mogollon site. Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of Upland Mogollon sites with historic and present-day Puebloan cultures. Oral traditions presented by representatives of The Tribes support cultural affiliation with Upland Mogollon sites in this portion of east central Arizona.

Determinations made by the USDA, Forest Service, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests

Officials of the USDA, Forest Service, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests 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 Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd. SE., Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842-3238 before March 21, 2013. Repatriation of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The USDA, Forest Service, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 25, 2013.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2013-03627 Filed 2-15-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-12187;2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Grand Rapids Public Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and a present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the Grand Rapids Public Museum. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribe 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 and associated funerary objects should contact the Grand Rapids Public Museum at the address below by March 21, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Marilyn Merdzinski, Director of Education & Interpretation, Grand Rapids Public Museum, 272 Pearl St. NW., Grand Rapids, MI 49501, telephone (616) 929-1801.

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 Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from an unknown location in northern Tennessee.

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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by the Grand Rapids Public Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Chickasaw Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma. By letter to the Grand Rapids Public Museum in 2010, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma deferred to any other tribe who may claim cultural affiliation.

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in northern Tennessee. At an unknown date, the human remains and associated funerary objects were acquired by Dr. Ruth Herrick from an unknown individual. In 1974, the human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to the Grand Rapids Public Museum by bequest. No known individuals were identified. The 12 associated funerary objects are: 1 bark bundle, 1 lot of glass fragments, 1 polished stone, 1 sandstone artifact, 1 stone with red ocher adhering, 1 musket fragment, 1 lot of gun flints, 1 lot of musket balls, 1 metallic mineral, 1 lot of silver pins, 1 lot of textile fragments, and 1 lot of copper pendants, beads, glass, and buttons.

The determination to affiliate these human remains and associated funerary objects with the Chickasaw group is based on the following categories of evidence: geographical, ethnohistorical, archaeological, anthropological, oral traditions, historical, and collections documentation at the Grand Rapids Public Museum. Museum documentation indicates that the burial is Chickasaw and the associated funerary objects date the burial to sometime between the 17th and 19th centuries of the historic period. The Chickasaw tribe, today represented by the Chickasaw Nation, is known to have had an historic period presence in the area where the human remains and associated funerary objects were removed.