

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-13823;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Michigan State University Museum (MSUM) 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 MSUM. 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 MSUM at the address in this notice by October 30, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Jaclyn Lillis-Warwick, MSUM, 409 West Circle Drive, East Lansing, MI 48824, telephone (517) 432-4339, email lillisja@msu.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 MSUM. The human remains were removed from Jackson County, MI.

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 MSUM

professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana.

History and Description of the Remains

In September and October of 1978, human remains representing, at minimum, 10 individuals were removed from the Sanuskar Site (20JA150) in Pulaski Township, Jackson County, MI. Prior to the excavation, the private property owner had performed extensive earthmoving on his property, primarily cutting and grading to obtain fill materials. During subsequent cutwork, the property owner encountered bone, and removed a human cranium from the site. The Jackson Post of the Michigan State Police was contacted on September 20, 1978, and an investigative team visited the property. When human materials were identified as prehistoric, Dr. Saur at Michigan State University (MSU) was contacted. A team of MSU archeologists excavated the site and, upon completion of the project, the MSUM curated the human remains.

Four individual burials were identified. Individual 1 was a virtually complete, flexed burial and was identified as a mid-adult female. Individual 2 was a virtually complete, except for arms and legs, extended burial and was identified as a late-adult female. Individual 3 was a fragmented burial identified as an adult male. Individual 4 was a fragmented burial identified as a young-adult male. The remaining human remains, representing at minimum six additional individuals, included a cranial piece, four ribs, five long bone fragments, four tarsal fragments, and numerous other unidentifiable bone fragments. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains date to the Late Prehistoric era based on the structure of the mortuary domain being consistent with burial practices.

Determinations Made by the Michigan State University Museum

Officials of the MSUM have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American, based on age and burial practices.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 10 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- 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 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 were removed is the aboriginal land of the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana and the Grand River Band of Odawa Indians (GRBOI), a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana and the Grand River Band of Odawa Indians (GRBOI), a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana.

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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Jaclyn Lillis-Warwick, MSUM, 409 West Circle Drive, East Lansing, MI 48824, telephone (517) 432-4339, email lillisja@msu.edu, by October 30, 2013. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana, may proceed.

The MSUM is responsible for notifying the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 21, 2013.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2013-23820 Filed 9-27-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-14079;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office, Reno, NV

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Nevada State Office 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 a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the BLM. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the BLM Nevada State Office at the address in this notice by October 30, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Mark Hall, Native American Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca District Office, 5100 East Winnemucca Blvd., Winnemucca, NV 89445, telephone (775) 623-1529, email mehall@blm.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 BLM Nevada State Office, Reno, NV. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Elephant Mountain Cave, in Humboldt County, NV.

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 BLM Nevada State Office professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bridgeport Indian Colony (previously listed as the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California); Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Pit River Tribe, California (includes XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek and Roaring Creek Rancherias); Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; and Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada. The following tribes were invited to consult, but did not respond: Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley (previously listed as the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California); Bishop Paiute Tribe (previously listed as the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California); Burns Paiute Tribe (previously listed as the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of Fort Independence Reservation, California; Klamath Tribes; Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe (previously listed as the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California); Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and the Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada.

History and Description of the Remains

In the 1980s, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were illegally excavated from Elephant Mountain Cave in Humboldt County, NV. The human remains were recovered by State of Oregon law enforcement during the course of an investigation in 1995. Oregon law enforcement turned over the human remains, associated funerary objects, and other artifacts removed from the cave to the BLM Nevada State Office in 1999 and 2007. These materials were deposited in the Nevada State Museum by the BLM in 1999 and

2007. No historically known individuals were identified. The 22 associated funerary objects include 2 baskets, 4 nets/net fragments, 2 rattles or bracelets made of perforated antiodactyl hooves and sinew string, 7 moccasins, 5 bifaces, 1 jasper flake, and 1 shell pendant.

One set of human remains (NSM AHUR 6009) consists of a nearly complete skeleton of a child aged 6–8 years old. The sex of the individual could not be determined. The basket in which this individual was buried in dates to 2060 ± 60 years before present (bp). The other set of human remains (NSM AHUR 6010) consists of a nearly complete skeleton of a female, 9–12 years old. The basket in which this individual was buried dates to 2080 ± 60 years bp.

The human remains were determined to be Native American based on the geographical location, age, biological information, and the nature of the associated funerary objects, which relate to other similar archeological and anthropological evidence of Native Americans in the northern Great Basin and nearby areas.

Multiple lines of evidence—guided by tribal consultations—including geographic, oral tradition, archeological, genetic, and aboriginal land claims, demonstrate a shared group identity between these human remains and some of the modern-day tribes of the Northern Paiutes. In addition, final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission show that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of some of the Northern Paiutes. Today, the culturally affiliated tribes of the Northern Paiutes are: the Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley (previously listed as the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California); Bishop Paiute Tribe (previously listed as the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California); Bridgeport Indian Colony (previously listed as the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California); Burns Paiute Tribe (previously listed as the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of Fort Independence Reservation, California; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Klamath Tribes; Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe (previously

listed as the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California); Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and the Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

Determinations Made by the BLM Nevada State Office

Officials of the BLM Nevada State Office have determined that:

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 22 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), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Mark Hall, Native American Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca District Office, 5100 East Winnemucca Blvd., Winnemucca, NV 89445, telephone (775) 623-1529, email mehall@blm.gov, by October 30, 2013. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The BLM Nevada State Office is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 12, 2013.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2013-23818 Filed 9-27-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-13512;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Colorado State University 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 Colorado State University, 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 Colorado State University, Department of Anthropology at the address in this notice by October 30, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Christopher Green, Colorado State University, B-218 Clark Building, c/o Christopher Green, 1787 Campus Delivery, Fort Collins, CO 80525, telephone (970) 213-3060, email cg99@rams.colostate.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 Colorado State University, Department of Anthropology, Fort Collins, CO. The human remains were removed from unknown locations, most likely from the state of Colorado.

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 Colorado State University, Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapaho Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; and the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah. The following tribes were also invited to participate but were not involved in the consultations: Crow Tribe of Montana; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of San Juan); Oglala Sioux Tribe (previously listed as the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota); Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes) (formerly Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes)); Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter all tribes listed in this section are referred to as "The Consulted and Notified Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

For the cases listed in this notice, the human remains were catalogued and curated by Colorado State University after the date of removal. The age of the human remains and the skeletal wear are consistent with Native American ancestry. Colorado State University, as regular practice, retained only Native