

was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1990s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed during house construction at site 12PR260 near Kouts, Porter County, IN. Notes indicate that approximately one-third of the individual was recovered after being identified and reported to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. The site was visited by IPFW staff where a feature was identified in the construction wall trench. A radiometric date of A.D. 1490 was determined, but it is not clear what material was used for testing. It was also noted that Huber phase pottery was located on the ground surface near the house construction, but the pottery is not present in the collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on available information, this burial may be archeologically associated with the Oneota groups of the northwest Indiana area.

In the 1950s, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals (12PR9999-01-01, 02-01, 03-01, and 04-01) were removed from the Fifield site (12PR9999) in Porter County, IN. The human remains were reportedly collected by an avocational archeologist who identified the site as an Upper Mississippian site, circa A.D. 1350. The human remains were donated to the IPFW-AS in 1990. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1990, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 12SJ336 located in St. Joseph County, IN. Notes indicate the human remains were recovered from the soil under a fallen tree. The human remains include cranial and vertebral elements and were donated to the IPFW-AS. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from sites 12WI34 and 12WI1562 in Whitley County, IN. The human remains from site 12WI34 were reported to have been found eroding from a lake by an unidentified individual. The human remains from site 12WI1562 were dredged from the Eel River east of Columbia City, IN, and include a left femur. There is no additional information about either site or how the elements came into possession by the IPFW-AS. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum four individuals were removed from unknown sites. These human remains in the IPFW-AS collections have no provenance or additional information, although it is likely they were removed from sites in Indiana. These are listed as items NP-01-01, NP-02-01, NP-03-01, and NP-04-01 and are likely Native American based on skeletal traits. Item NP-01-01 consists of a partial mandible and one tooth. Item NP-02-01 is a fragmented maxilla and partial left zygomatic. Item NP-03-01 is a nearly complete subadult cranial element with nine unattached teeth. Item NP-04-01 is a complete cranial element from a subadult. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne-Archaeological Survey

Officials of the IPFW-AS have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the provenience, collection histories, and skeletal traits.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 26 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 2,295 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.
- 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 Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas;

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

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 Craig Arnold, Indiana University Purdue University at Fort Wayne-Archaeological Survey, 2101 E Coliseum Blvd., Kettler G11A, Fort Wayne, IN 46805, telephone (260) 481-6194, email arnoldc@ipfw.edu, by August 20, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed.

The IPFW-AS is responsible for notifying the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 12, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16066;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Bureau of Land Management, Green River District, Vernal Field Office, Vernal, UT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Green River District, Vernal Field Office, Vernal, UT,

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, Vernal Field Office. 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, Vernal Field Office, at the address in this notice by August 20, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Michael Stiewig, BLM, Green River District, Vernal Field Office, 170 South 500 East, Vernal, UT 84078, telephone (435) 781-3400, email mstiewig@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, Green River District, Vernal Field Office, Vernal, UT. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site 42UN1225, in Uintah 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). 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 was made by the BLM, Vernal Field Office, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the

Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah.

History and Description of the Remains

On March 10 and 11, 1982, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 42UN1255, near Roosevelt, in Uintah County, UT, by Richard Fike and F.R. Hauck, of Archaeological Environmental Research Corporation (AERC), under contract with the BLM, and were assisted by Blaine Phillips and Craig Harmon, BLM archeologists. The site contained a burial, located within a fractured monolith crevice. No known individuals were identified. The majority of the human remains were reinterred on April 27, 1983, by the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah, at Cactus Flat Cemetery, near Ouray, UT.

Between December 2012 and March 2013, an investigation by Vernal Field Office archeologists revealed that additional associated funerary objects and human remains from site 42UN1225 remained under the control of the BLM. A single lot of beads was discovered in a Vernal Field Office storage facility during a routine inventory. Additional associated funerary objects were located at the Utah Field House of Natural History State Park Museum in Vernal, UT, and human bones were discovered with the objects. The human remains include two phalanges, one carpal bone, and one calcified hyoid. The remains have been determined to belong to a Native American male, approximately 27–30 years of age. Based on a non-invasive analysis of the human remains and associated funerary objects, the burial from site 42UN1225 dates from 1850 to 1870.

The 271 associated funerary objects are one small piece of worked juniper wood; two clay tobacco pipe fragments; 40 various individual glass “wound” beads; seven leather cordage fragments; seven minute snail shells; one tan clay rounded ball; one zinc metal crescent; two saddle wooden element fragments; one iron axe bit; one wooden axe handle; eight leather saddle fragments with an iron buckle attached; one iron ring-spade bit; one iron “S”-hook; seven beaded leather fragments; two cloth backed leather fragments; two red stained cotton textile fragments; five leather thong fragments; 42 leather fragments; nine leather strap fragments; 10 unidentified textile fragments; 25 wool textile fragments; 10 buffalo hide fragments; three cotton print textile fragments; two cotton striped shirt fragments; 25 cotton canvas textile fragments; eight cotton textile fragments; five human hair braid

fragments; two tooled leather fragments; three cotton denim textile fragments; six lots of glass seed beads; one lot of glass “wound” beads; three strands of glass seed beads; three bunches of human hair; two lots of loose human hair; 14 brass buttons; three brass tacks; two iron nails; two iron rings; and two lots of assorted faunal bone.

Determinations Made by the BLM, Green River District, Vernal Field Office, Vernal, UT

Officials of the BLM, Green River District, Vernal Field Office, Vernal, UT, 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(3)(A), the 271 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 Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah.

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 Michael Stiewig, BLM, Green River District, Vernal Field Office, 170 South 500 East, Vernal, UT 84078, telephone (435) 781-3400, email mstiewig@blm.gov, by August 20, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah, may proceed.

The BLM, Vernal Field Office, is responsible for notifying the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah, that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 18, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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