

Human Remains Repository, determined that the human remains are Native American based on the notes that accompanied the transfer. Based on the notes and the burial location, officials of the Human Remains Repository reasonably believe that the remains represent an individual related to the Crow Tribe of Montana. The Crow Tribe presented evidence that showed the burial location is within their tribal homeland as defined by the Treaty of Fort Laramie (1851), Indian Claims Commission (3 Ind. Cls. Comm. 147), and U.S. Court of Claims (284 F.2c 361 (1960)).

Officials of the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, have also determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Crow Tribe of Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Rick L. Weathermon, NAGPRA Contact at the University of Wyoming, Department 3431, Anthropology, 1000 E. University Ave., Laramie, WY 82071, telephone (307) 766-5136, before April 14, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to the Crow Tribe of Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Wyoming Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, is responsible for notifying the Crow Tribe of Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 9, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office, Casper, WY, and University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office, has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the remains and any present-day Tribe. Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office. Disposition of the human remains to the Indian Tribe stated below may occur if no additional requestors come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office, at the address below by April 14, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Ranel Stephenson Capron, Bureau of Land Management, Wyoming State Office (930), 5353 Yellowstone Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82009, telephone at (307) 775-6108 or e-mail Ranel_Capron@blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of Native American human remains in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office, WY, and in the possession of the University of Wyoming, Human Remains Repository, Laramie, WY. The human remains were removed from two adjoining sites (48GA07 and 48GA48), in Goshen County, WY.

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 human remains was made by Bureau of Land Management professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Crow Tribe of Montana; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of

the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes"). In addition, The Tribes have nominated and do not object to the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, as the lead contact for disposition of the human remains.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1963, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from the Huntley-Table Mountain Site (48GO07), in Goshen County, WY. Numerous human skeletons were discovered during construction of a waterfowl pond by the Wyoming State Game and Fish Department, four miles west of Huntley, WY. The individuals were apparently buried close to each other in shallow graves or laid on the ground and covered with dirt in what may have been a mound-like configuration. Over 40 carloads of interested townspeople and souvenir collectors from as far away as Cheyenne, WY, and Scottsbluff, NE, converged upon the site almost immediately after the bones were discovered, taking human skeletal remains and grave goods. On September 23, 1963, Dr. William Mulloy, University of Wyoming Anthropologist, and Dr. Paul McGrew, University of Wyoming Paleontologist, collected fragments of seven individuals that had been left by vandals. The general assemblage is highly fragmented, and includes the remains of three adult females, two adult males, one indeterminate adult, and one child. Subsequently in 1963, a skull from an adult male was given to Dr. Mulloy by Ted Miller of Gering, NE, which had been removed from the site. In 1994, additional fragmentary bone representing a minimum of one individual that had been collected from the site in 1963, was brought by Grant Willson of Cheyenne, WY, to the university. The human remains are curated at the University of Wyoming Human Remains Repository. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1963, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Table Mountain Fence Site (48GO48), in Goshen County, WY. The remains, which consist of a skull, were found and collected by Grant Willson of Cheyenne, WY, while hiking in the vicinity of the Huntley-Table Mountain burial site. Willson gave the skull to Dr. George Gill,

University of Wyoming Anthropologist, who brought it to the university in 1986. The human remains are curated at the University of Wyoming Human Remains Repository. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office

Officials of the Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office, have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains represent 10 individuals of Native American ancestry, based on archeological and radiocarbon evidence. However, based on this information and other available lines of evidence, a relationship of shared group identity can not be reasonably traced to any specific Federally-recognized Indian Tribe.

- The Native American human remains were removed from the land determined to be the aboriginal land of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; and Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana, according to the Indian Claims Commission Docket 329A–D, and illustrated on the “Indian Land Areas Judicially Established,” prepared by the United States Geological Survey in 1989, which is based on information provided by the Indian Claims Commission.

- 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.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition is to the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains or any other Indian Tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1) should contact Ranel Stephenson Capron, Bureau of Land Management, Wyoming State Office (930), 5353 Yellowstone Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82009, telephone at (307) 775–6108 or e-mail Ranel_Capron@blm.gov, before April 14, 2011. Disposition of the human remains to the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, may proceed after that date and if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 9, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the physical custody of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde, CO. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from sites on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation, 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 National NAGPRA Program is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Mesa Verde National Park and Bureau of Indian Affairs professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, 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 Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; 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 Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereinafter referred to as “The Tribes”).

In 1927, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by the National Park Service from Hoot Owl House (5MV1012), a site located on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation, CO, and outside the boundaries of the Mesa Verde National Park. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on architectural features (6 rooms, 10 grinding bins, a tower, and toeholds), archeological context, dendrochronology, and a physical anthropology examination, the site (5MV1012) and human remains are dated to the Pueblo I (A.D. 700–900) and Pueblo III (A.D. 1100–1300) periods.

In 1927, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Bone Awl House, a site located on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation, CO, and outside the boundaries of the Mesa Verde National Park, during a National Park Service field collection project. No known individual was identified. The 24 associated funerary objects are unfired sherds.

Based on architectural features (cliff dwelling), archeological context, dendrochronology, and a physical anthropology examination, the Bone Awl House site, human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to the Pueblo III period (A.D. 1100–1300).

In 1959, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by the National Park Service from Pulpit House (5MV1237), a site located on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation, CO, and outside the boundaries of the Mesa Verde National Park. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on architectural features (8 rooms, a rubble mound, a possible kiva, and terraces), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, the site (5MV1237) and human remains are dated to the Pueblo III period (A.D. 1100–1300).

As outlined in a published Notice of Inventory Completion (64 FR 46936–46949, August 27, 1999), geographical,