

procedure, and makes recommendations to the FGDC Coordination Group as to the readiness of a standard for advancement to the next stage toward endorsement. Guidelines on the development of FGDC standards are documented in the FGDC Standards Reference Model. This document and the Standards Working Group Charter, as well as other information about the status of FGDC standards activities, Standards Working Group meeting notices, and meeting minutes are available on the World Wide Web home page of the Standards Working Group at the FGDC Internet address listed above under contact information.

Dated: September 13, 1996.

Richard E. Witmer,

*Acting Chief, National Mapping Division.*

[FR Doc. 96-24678 Filed 9-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-31-M

## National Park Service

### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, National Park Service, Sulphur, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the National Park Service, Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Sulphur, OK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

In 1942, human remains representing one adult male was donated to the Chickasaw National Recreation Area by H.R. Antle, an amateur archeologist in Oklahoma. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains, a cranium, were recovered from a site approximately 35 miles northeast of park boundaries and located near the banks of the Big Sandy River.

In 1958, human remains representing one adult male was donated to the Chickasaw National Recreation Area by O.K. Lowrance, a local rancher. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains, a cranium, were recovered from a site near State Site 34MR10,

located near Lowrance Springs and approximately 10 miles south of park boundaries.

Documentation of the context of these remains is incomplete. However, archeological examination of the remains dates the occupation of the sites to ca. 800-1500 AD. Anthropological evidence indicates that Caddoan language-family groups were present in the area of these sites during the pre-contact period, making the Caddo and the Wichita likely affiliates. Additionally, the Caddo and Pawnee were documented as being in the area by the 1500s and the Wichita confederacy by the beginning of the 1700s. Presently, the Wichita claim the entire area surrounding the sites as their ancestral homeland.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably trace between these Native American human remains and the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact John Welch, Superintendent, Chickasaw National Recreation Area, P.O. Box 201, Sulphur, OK 73086; telephone: (405) 622-3161, before October 28, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains to the Caddo Indian Tribe, Pawnee Indian Tribe, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 20, 1996.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.*

[FR Doc. 96-24686 Filed 9-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, National Park Service, Silver City, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service

## ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the National Park Service, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, Silver City, NM.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe, Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community, Fort Sill Apache Business Committee, Hopi Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of Taos, Pueblo of Tesuque, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai-Apache Indian Nation, and Zuni Tribe. The Piro-Manso-Tiwa, a non-federally recognized Native American group, was also consulted. The Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Isleta, Pueblo of Picuris, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of Sandia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, and Pueblo of Zia were invited to consultation meetings but did not attend. The Tortugas, a non-federally recognized Native American group, was also invited to consultation meetings but did not attend.

In 1963 and 1968, human remains representing 45 individuals were recovered from the Main Group site during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects include one blanket wrapped with fur strips and feathers, three cordage remnants, three unworked feathers, one fur artifact, three matting fragments, one yucca leaf paho, and three textile fragments. The Main Group site consists of several masonry cliff structures located off the Gila River. Based on the associated funerary objects, this site dates to the Pueblo III period (ca. 1250-1300 AD).

In the 1980s, human remains representing one individual were recovered through surface collecting at the TJ Ruin site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on other non-funerary material culture evidence, this site is dated to the Pueblo I period (ca. 900-1100 AD).

Both the Main Group and TJ Ruin sites are classified as Mogollon. However, the Main Group is associated

with the Cibola Mogollon culture group and TJ Ruin is associated with the Mimbres Mogollon culture. As noted by scholars, Mimbres sites are most likely related to the pueblo cultures to the north and east of the Gila River area. These cultures are particularly the Zuni and, to a lesser degree, the Pueblo of Acoma. Based on archeological evidence, the Pueblo of Laguna, like Acoma, are regarded as peripheral to the Mogollon culture area. Zuni affiliation to the Mogollon cultural area is supported by origin and migration stories. Oral tradition of the Hopi and the Piro-Manso-Tiwa indicate a cultural affiliation with the Gila Cliff Dwelling Mogollon sites.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 46 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 15 objects listed 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. Lastly, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Laguna, Zuni Tribe. Further, officials of the National Park Service recognize that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Piro-Manso-Tiwa, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe, Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community, Fort Sill Apache Business Committee, Hopi Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Isleta, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Picuris, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of Sandia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, Pueblo of Taos, Pueblo of Tesuque, Pueblo of Zia, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai-Apache Indian Nation, and Zuni Tribe. It has also been sent to the Piro-Manso-Tiwa and the Tortugas, two non-federally recognized

Indian groups. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these remains should contact Susan Kozacek, Superintendent, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, Route 11, Box 100, Silver City, NM 88061; telephone: (505) 536-9461, before October 28, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Laguna, and Zuni Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claims come forward.

Dated: September 20, 1996.

Francis P. McManamon,  
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

[FR Doc. 96-24685 Filed 9-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

**Notice of Inventory Completion for  
Native American Human Remains and  
Associated Funerary Objects in the  
Control of Tonto National Forest,  
United States Forest Service, Phoenix,  
AZ**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of Tonto National Forest, United States Forest Service, Phoenix, AZ.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Forest Service professional staff, American Museum of Natural History professional staff, Arizona State Museum professional staff, Arizona State University professional staff, Museum of Northern Arizona professional staff, and the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of Zuni, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Tohono O'odham Nation, and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe.

In the early 1960s, human remains representing six individuals were recovered from the Azatlan Ruin site during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The Azatlan Ruin site has been identified as a Hohokam site (350-1100 AD) based on ceramics, architecture, and site organization.

In 1971, human remains representing fifteen individuals were recovered from the Brazeletas Pueblo site during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. The fifty four associated funerary objects include ceramics, projectile points, stone and shell necklaces, stone tools, and a painted staff. The Brazeletas Pueblo site has been identified as a Hohokam site occupied during 1100-1300 AD based on ceramics, architecture, and site organization.

In the early 1980s, human remains representing five hundred and seventy two individuals were recovered from sites AZ U:03:0049, AZ U:03:0050, and AZ U:03:0086 within the Tonto National Forest during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. The four hundred and forty two associated funerary objects include ceramics, stone tools, manos, turquoise and shell jewelry, and animal bones. Sites AZ U:03:0049, AZ U:03:0050, and AZ U:03:0086 have been identified as Hohokam sites occupied during 1250-1400 AD based on ceramics, architecture, and site organization.

In the early 1980s, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a site AZ U:02:0029 near Horseshoe Reservoir during legally authorized excavations. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Site AZ U:02:0029 has been identified as a Hohokam pueblo occupied during 1150-1300 AD based on ceramics, architecture, and site organization.

In the 1980s, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site AR-03-12-02-179 during legally authorized excavations. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Site AR-03-12-02-179 has been identified as a Salado pueblo occupied during 1300-1350 based on ceramics, architecture, and site organization.

In 1974, human remains representing twelve individuals were recovered from the Columbus site during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. The one hundred and forty nine associated funerary objects include ceramics, bone tools, shell jewelry, crystals, and whistles. The Columbus site has been identified as a pueblo occupied during the Salado and Hohokam periods (500-1400 AD) based on ceramics, architecture, and site organization.

During the 1980s, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Devil's Chasm site during a legally authorized surface survey. No known individuals were