Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.

In 1921, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected by Charles L. Bernheimer and Earl Morris from the vicinity of Long Hollow, La Plata River, La Plata County, CO, during an expedition sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

This individual has been identified as Native American based on the American Museum of Natural History's documentation, which refers to these remains as ''Ute.'' These human remains originate from an area utilized by Ute bands during the postcontact period.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Elaine Guthrie, Acting Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192, telephone (212) 769-5835, before April 24 2002. Repatriation of the human remains to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 5, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02–7008 Filed 3–22–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

CORRECTION—Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Control of the Arizona State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the Arizona State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, AZ.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

This notice corrects the list of culturally affiliated groups cited in the Notice of Inventory Completion published July 21, 2000. The list of culturally affiliated groups for four of the sites listed in the original notice is corrected by adding the following group: Hopi Tribe of Arizona. These four sites are AZ T:13:9(ASM), AZ EE:1:154(ASM), AZ EE:1:155(ASM), and AZ EE:1:9:107(ASM).

Paragraphs 21 and 22 of the July 21, 2000, notice are corrected by substituting the following paragraphs:

Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of sites AZ T:13:9(ASM), AZ EE:1:154(ASM) and AZ EE:1:155(ASM) with present-day Piman and O'odham cultures, and the **Hopi Tribe of Arizona**. Oral traditions presented by representatives of the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; **Hopi Tribe of Arizona**; the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona support affiliation with Hohokam sites in southern Arizona.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 32 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 Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; **Hopi Tribe of Arizona**; the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

Paragraphs 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 of the July 21, 2000, notice are corrected by substituting the following eight paragraphs for this section of the published notice. For clarity, paragraphs 29, 30 and 31, 32 are republished unchanged, although their positions in the notice are altered. The cultural affiliation for site AZ EE:4:9 (BLM) has not changed.

In 1987, human remains representing three individuals were recovered during legally authorized salvage excavations of site AZ EE:9:107(ASM) in Nogales, AZ. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary object are present.

Based on ceramics and architecture, site AZ EE:9:107(ASM) was identified as a Hohokam village dating to A.D. 700-1200.

Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of site AZ EE:9:107(ASM) with present-day Piman and O'odham cultures **and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona**. Oral traditions presented by representatives of the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian

Reservation, Arizona; **the Hopi Tribe of Arizona**; the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona support affiliation with Hohokam sites in southern Arizona.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of **three** individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; **the Hopi Tribe of Arizona**; the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

In 1988, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during legally authorized salvage excavations of site AZ EE:4:9(BLM) along the San Pedro River near Fairbank, AZ. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on artifacts and site organization, site AZ EE:4:9(BLM) was identified as Sobaipuri.

Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of site AZ EE:4:9(BLM) with present-day Piman and O'odham cultures. Oral traditions presented by representatives of the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona support affiliation with Sobaipuri sites in southern Arizona.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management 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 Bureau of Land Management also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico; the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah; the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona; the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; the Fort Mohave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California and Nevada; and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Gary Stumpf, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office, 222 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004, telephone (602) 417-9509, before April 24, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the respective culturally affiliated Indian tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 8, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02–7011 Filed 3–22–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, LA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Louisiana State Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, LA, that meet the definition of ''unassociated funerary object'' under Section 2 of the Act.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The 49 cultural items are complete pottery vessels.

At an unknown date prior to 1985, Roy Pohler purchased these vessels from unknown sources. Museum records indicate that 36 pots were removed from locations in Clark County, AR; 5 pots were removed from the Bowman site, on the Little River, Clark County, AR; 2 pots were removed from Murfreesboro, Pike County, AR; 2 pots were removed from Pike County, AR; 1 pot was removed from Broken Bow, McCurtain County, OK; and 3 pots have no provenience. In 1985, Mr. Pohler donated the pottery vessels to the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Division of Archaeology.

Consultations with representatives of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma and professional staff at the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and Louisiana State University indicate that, based on stylistic attributes, the ceramic vessels are culturally affiliated with the archaeological Caddo culture. The vessels date to the 16th century. The present day descendants of the Caddo people in Arkansas are the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Because the Caddo are known to have buried their dead along with whole vessels, these pots are considered to be unassociated funerary objects. Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of Louisiana Division of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these unassociated funerary objects and the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.