

indicates these human remains were transferred to the San Nicolas Island Curation Facility. These human remains have been missing since 2013.

NAGPRA items in collections at the SNI Curation Facility include two funerary objects associated with human remains located at the Fowler Museum at UCLA and reported in subparagraph (i) of this notice. These associated funerary objects, listed as grouped catalogued items, are one lot of spire-lopped shell beads and one lot of bird bone beads that was collected by Sam-Joe Townsend and Fred Reinman in 1959 at sites SNI-14 and SNI-15 as part of the UCLA Archeological Survey.

(xi) Navy-Controlled SNI Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects at the San Diego Museum of Man

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual who had been cremated, were collected from SNI and donated to the San Diego Museum of Man. They were identified during a comprehensive inventory of storage areas. No specific provenience information beyond their SNI origin exists for these human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

(xii) Navy-Controlled SNI Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

In 1917, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were collected by an unknown individual and accessioned by the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History in 2014. No specific provenience information beyond their SNI origin exists for these human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1950s, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were collected by an unnamed geologist and later given to a local Chumash individual, who donated them to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History in 2000. No specific provenience information beyond their SNI origin exists for these human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1976, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were collected by R. Russell and initially given to Channel Islands National Park, who then conveyed them to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. No primary documentation or specific provenience information beyond their SNI origin exists for these human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1976, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were surface collected by an unknown individual and donated to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. No specific provenience information beyond their SNI origin exists for these human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Navy-controlled NAGPRA items at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

also include human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals, that have information on the date of donation (1976, 1992 and 1998, respectively), but lack the name of the collectors or site provenience beyond their SNI origin. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

(xiii) Navy-Controlled SNI Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects at the Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake Curation Facility

In 1993, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were collected by California State University, Fullerton from CA-SNI-38; but were only identified when previously uncatalogued material was cataloged by the Navy Region Southwest Curation Specialist in 2018. The collection was curated at the Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) San Nicolas Island Curation Facility from the time of excavation until it was transferred to the NAWS China Lake Curation Facility in 2016. No known individuals were identified. The 32 associated funerary objects, listed as individual or grouped catalogued items, are one piece of porphyritic metavolcanic debitage, one piece of metavolcanic debitage, three lots *Balanus* sp., three lots charcoal, two lots *Cirripedia*, one lot *Decapoda* sp., one lot *Haliotis cracherodii*, one lot *Haliotis* sp., one lot *Helix* sp., one lot *Lottia gigantea*, two lots *Mytilus californianus*, one lot red ochre, one lot *Olivella biplicata*, three lots *pisces* (undiff.), one lot *pisces vertebrae*, one lot *Septifer bifurcatus*, six lots *Strongylocentrotus* sp., one lot *Tegula* sp., and one lot *vermitidae*.

In the **Federal Register** (80 FR 10511, February 26, 2015), column 2, paragraph 3 sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 547 individuals of Native American ancestry.

In the **Federal Register** (80 FR 10511, February 26, 2015), column 2, paragraph 3, sentence 2 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 1,017 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.

In the **Federal Register** (80 FR 10511, February 26, 2015), column 2, paragraph 3, sentence 3 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

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 Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the

Rincon Reservation, California; and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California, hereafter referred to as "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 Mr. Joseph Montoya, Environmental Planning and Conservation Branch Manager, Naval Base Ventura County, 311 Main Road, Building 1, Code N45V, Point Mugu, CA 93042, telephone (805) 989-3804, email joseph.l.montoya@navy.mil, by December 19, 2018. 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 Department of the Navy is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 9, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0026885; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Marshall University, Huntington, WV

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Marshall University 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 no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Marshall University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Marshall University at the address in this notice by December 19, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Jendonnae Houdyschell, Associate General Counsel, Marshall University, One John Marshall Drive, Huntington, WV 25755-1060, telephone (304) 696-6704, email houdyschell2@marshall.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of Marshall University, Huntington, WV. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Clover Site (46-CB-40), Cabell County, WV; Snidow Site (46-MC-1 and 46-MC-1/3), Mercer County, WV; Parkersburg, Wood County, WV; and 44-TZ-6, Tazewell County, VA.

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 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 Marshall University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, South Dakota; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Onondaga Nation; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as the Seneca Nation of New York); Seneca-Cayuga Nation (previously listed as the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma); The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe); and Tonawanda Band of Seneca (previously listed as the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York). The Haudenosaunee

Standing Committee on Burial Rules and Regulations, Acting Chair (and Tonawanda Band of Seneca NAGPRA representative) also participated in the consultation on behalf of the other member Tribes, which are the Cayuga Nation; Onondaga Nation; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (previously listed as the St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as the Seneca Nation of New York); and the Tuscarora Nation.

An invitation to consult was extended to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina); Cayuga Nation; Cherokee Nation; Chickahominy Indian Tribe; Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division; Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana (previously listed as the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana); Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Monacan Indian Nation; Nansmond Indian Tribe; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Oneida Nation (previously listed as the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin); Oneida Indian Nation (previously listed as the Oneida Nation of New York); Pamunkey Indian Tribe; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (previously listed as the St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Shawnee Tribe; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota; Tuscarora Nation; United Keetoowah

Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma; Upper Mattaponi Tribe; and the Wyandotte Nation. These Tribes either did not consult or engaged in limited communication.

Hereafter, all tribes listed in this section are referred to as "The Consulted and Notified Tribes."

History and Description of the Remains

From 1984 through 1986, and again from 1988 through 1989, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from the Clover Site (46-CB-40) in Cabell County, WV. The human remains and associated funerary objects were excavated by the Marshall University Archaeological Field School and brought to Marshall University for curation and research. At the time of the excavation, the land was privately owned, it is now owned by the United States. The human remains represent one female aged 12-15 years from Feature 2; one individual (sex indeterminate) aged 14-18 months from Feature 3; one female aged 19-20 years from Feature 4; one male aged 25-26 years from Feature 9; one individual (likely female) more than 25 years old from Feature 21; and one male aged 17-18 years from Feature 27. No known individuals were identified. The 53 associated funerary objects are: One antler flaker, two bone beads, one cannel coal claw pendant, nine lots ceramic sherds, one shell-tempered ceramic vessel, nine chert bifaces, one lump fired clay, one lot C-14 samples, one copper hair ornament, one lot ground stone, eight lots mixed materials, five lots soil samples, three lots faunal material, two lots shell, one mussel shell necklace, one piece worked hematite, two pieces worked shell, one sandstone whetstone, two shell beads, and one stone axe.

In the mid-1970s, and again in 1988 and 1989, human remains representing, at minimum, 26 individuals were removed from the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) and an adjacent site (46-MC-1/3) in Mercer County, WV. In the 1970s, the Sidnow Site was excavated by a member of the West Virginia Archaeological Society. The finds were brought to Marshall University for study and were later donated to Marshall University. In 1988 and 1989, the Snidow Site was excavated by the Marshall University Archaeological Field School. The human remains were brought to Marshall University for curation and research. On an unknown date, Marshall University sent the human remains belonging to one individual that were removed from Feature 213 at the Snidow Site and the human remains

belonging to three individuals that were removed from Feature 596 for analysis. They were never returned, and have not been located. A single bone belonging to one of the individuals removed from Feature 596 has been located at Marshall University. The human remains from 46-MC-1 represent one male, aged 40–45 years from Burial 2A (Feature 596); one juvenile of indeterminate sex from Burial 2 (Feature 35); one individual of indeterminate sex, aged 6–9 months, from Burial 3A (Feature 36); one individual of indeterminate sex, aged 3–6 years, from Burial 3B (Feature 36); one individual of indeterminate sex, aged 13–16 years, from Burial 3C (Feature 36); one newborn of indeterminate sex from Burial 4 (Feature 41); one infant of indeterminate sex from Burial 5 (Feature 38); one infant of indeterminate sex from Burial 6 (Feature 37); one juvenile of indeterminate sex from Burial 7 (Feature 40); one individual of indeterminate sex, aged 4–6 months from Burial 8A (Feature 42); one individual of indeterminate sex, aged 3–4 years from Burial 8B (Feature 42); one individual of indeterminate sex, aged 4–6 years from Burial 8C (Feature 42); one individual of indeterminate sex, aged 3–4 years from Burial 8D (Feature 42); one juvenile of indeterminate sex from Burial 9 (Feature 43); one individual of indeterminate sex, aged 5–6 years from Burial 10A (Feature 40); one individual of indeterminate sex, aged 18–24 months from Burial 10B (Feature 40); one juvenile of indeterminate sex from Burial 11A (Feature 45); one adult of indeterminate sex from Burial 11B (Feature 45); one infant of indeterminate sex from Burial 12 (Feature 48); one infant of indeterminate sex from Burial 13 (Feature 49); and one infant of indeterminate sex from Burial 14 (Feature 53). The human remains from 46-MC-1/3 represent one infant of indeterminate sex from Burial 1 (Feature 19); one adult of indeterminate sex from Burial 2 (Feature 8); one infant of indeterminate sex from Burial 3 (Feature 30); one adult (possibly female) from Burial 4 (Feature 28); and one individual of indeterminate sex and age from Burial 6 (C2). No known individuals were identified. The 54 funerary objects are two lots bone beads, one lot C-14 samples, five lots ceramics, two lots charcoal, one lot clay, 12 lots faunal material, three lots flotation samples, four lots lithics, eight lots mixed materials, seven lots shell, six lots shell beads, and three lots soil samples.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one

individual are believed to have been removed from Parkersburg, on the Ohio River, in Wood County, WV. In the 1980s, a display case containing these human remains and unrelated cultural items was donated to the Marshall University by the Huntington Museum of Art. The human remains represent one male aged 24–27. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sometime prior to 1996, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Hogue Site (44-TZ-6) in Tazewell County, VA. The human remains were found in an archeology collection that was donated to Marshall University by a vocational archeologist accessioned by the University in 1996. The human remains are from Burial 32 (Feature 212), and are of indeterminate sex and age. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Marshall University

Officials of Marshall University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on archeological context (Clover and Snidow Sites); the surface wear and coloration of the bone, provenience, and the similarity of the human remains to those from the Clover site, a Late Prehistoric site (Parkersburg site); and the preservation of the bones (Site 44-TZ-6).

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of a minimum of 34 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 107 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), 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 Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cayuga Nation; Cherokee Nation; Chickahominy Indian Tribe; Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Eastern Band

of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Monacan Indian Nation; Nansemond Indian Tribe; Oneida Nation (previously listed as the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin); Oneida Indian Nation (previously listed as the Oneida Nation of New York); Onondaga Nation; Pamunkey Indian Tribe; Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (previously listed as the St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as the Seneca Nation of New York); Seneca-Cayuga Nation (previously listed as the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma); Shawnee Tribe; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Tonawanda Band of Seneca (previously listed as the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York); Tuscarora Nation; United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma; Upper Mattaponi Tribe; and the Wyandotte Nation.

- Other authoritative government sources indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, South Dakota; Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana (previously listed as the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana); Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (previously listed as the St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Sokaogon

Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Nation); The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe; and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to The Consulted and Notified Tribes.

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 Jendonnae Houdyschell, Associate General Counsel, Marshall University, One John Marshall Drive, Huntington, WV 25755-1060, telephone (304) 696-6704, email houdyschell2@marshall.edu, by December 19, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Consulted and Notified Tribes may proceed.

Marshall University is responsible for notifying The Consulted and Notified Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 25, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018-25124 Filed 11-16-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0026786; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City, UT, and Southern Utah University, Cedar City, UT; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on October 12, 2004. This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals. 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 Bureau of Land Management, Utah State 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 Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office at the address in this notice by December 19, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Diana Barg, Museum Collections Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 440 W 200 S Suite 500, Salt Lake City, UT 84101, telephone (801) 539-4214, email dbarg@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 correction of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, Salt Lake City, UT. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from multiple locations in Washington and Kane Counties, 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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 60664-60666, October 12, 2004). Osteological analysis conducted after the original publication of the **Federal Register** Notice in 2004 found that two individuals originally reported on the notice were representative of four individuals. Additionally, one individual that was reported on the original publication of the **Federal Register** Notice was later determined to have been left in situ at the time of excavation and, therefore,

should not have been included in the original NAGPRA inventory nor reported on the initial notice. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** (69 FR 60665, October 12, 2004), column 1, paragraph 2 is corrected by deleting the following paragraph:

In 1983, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 42Ws392 during legally authorized data recovery efforts as part of the Quail Creek Mitigation Project, Washington County, UT. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the **Federal Register** (69 FR 60665, October 12, 2004), column 1, paragraph 3 is corrected by deleting the following paragraph:

Based on ceramic and architectural styles, site organization, and other archeological information, site 42Ws392 has been identified as a multicomponent Pueblo I and late Pueblo II period occupation site. The site has been assigned to the archeologically defined culture known as Virgin Anasazi, a specific regional manifestation of Puebloan culture.

In the **Federal Register** (69 FR 60665, October 12, 2004), column 2, paragraph 4, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from site 42Ws969 Washington County, UT, during legally authorized excavations undertaken by the Southern Utah University Field School.

In the **Federal Register** (69 FR 60665, October 12, 2004), column 3, paragraph 6, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Officials of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 12 individuals of Native American ancestry.

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 Diana Barg, Museum Collections Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 440 W 200 S Suite 500, Salt Lake City, UT 84101, telephone (801) 539-4214, email dbarg@blm.gov, by December 19, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come