

National NAGPRA Program

FY 2011 Final Report

For the period October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011

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NAGPRA: Administration of the Law

This report covers activities of the National NAGPRA Program Fiscal Year 2011 (October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011). The information reported is current as of close of business, September 30, 2011. Regular reports are available at:

<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/DOCUMENTS/INDEX.htm>.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was enacted on November 16, 1990, to address the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations to Native American cultural items, including human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, held in museum or Federal agency collections and when there are new discoveries on Federal or Indian land. The Act assigned implementation responsibilities to the Secretary of the Interior. Staff support is provided by the National NAGPRA Program, including:

- o Publishing notices for museums and Federal agencies in the Federal Register,
- o Creating and maintaining databases, including the Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Human Remains Inventories (CUI) Database,
- o Administering a grants program so that the Secretary may award grants to assist museums, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations in fulfilling NAGPRA,
- o Investigating civil allegations to assist the Secretary in assessing civil penalties on museums that fail to comply with provisions of the Act,
- o Providing staff support to the NAGPRA Review Committee and for the NAGPRA Review Committee Annual Report to Congress,
- o Providing technical assistance where there are excavations and discoveries of cultural items on Federal and Indian lands,
- o Receiving inventories, summaries and updates thereto from museums and Federal agencies and request extensions of compliance from the Secretary of the Interior when appropriate,
- o Promulgating implementing regulations for review in the Department of the Interior, and
- o Providing technical assistance through training, website information, reports prepared for the Review Committee, supporting law enforcement investigations and direct personal service.

The National Park Service has compliance obligations for parks, separate from the National NAGPRA Program. National NAGPRA is the omnibus program, the constituent groups of which are all Federal agencies, museums that receive Federal funds, tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and the public.

Overview of Nation-Wide NAGPRA Implementation

In its roles receiving NAGPRA compliance documents from museums and Federal agencies; providing staff support to the Secretary of the Interior to implement the grants, notice, relations development, Review Committee and civil penalty functions in the law; and in providing training, technical information and outreach products to museums, tribes, Federal agencies and the public; the National NAGPRA Program receives input from the several NAGPRA constituencies, which provides insight to the NAGPRA process. The information is often anecdotal, received in conferences and compiled from questions asked of Program staff. It may help to add understanding to the status of nation-wide compliance with NAGPRA and trends. This information is also offered as it may assist the NAGPRA Review Committee in its collection of barriers and successes in NAGPRA implementation. There are several observations which may be made in the fiscal year 2011. In brief they are:

Museums and Federal agencies, in consultation with tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs), continue to be very active in NAGPRA compliance. An indication of this activity is seen in the number of NAGPRA notices published in the Federal Register. Publication for FY2011 remains strong, on par with recent years. The milestone of over 2,000 notices cumulatively published was reached in this reporting year. These notices account for over 40,000 Native American individuals for whom repatriation may occur.

In this report, and all future reports, the number of Native American individuals for whom transfer of control has passed from museums or Federal agencies to tribes or NHOs is reported. Reported numbers from museums is voluntary, and thus is likely understated. Reported numbers from Federal agencies became required as of September 30, 2011, and annually thereafter in response to a recommendation made in the GAO report of July 28, 2010.

Only about one-fourth of the Native American individuals represented in published notices are reported as transferred to tribes and NHOs. The barriers to repatriation vary and are known only anecdotally at this time. By year end, with more numbers reported, further study can be gauged.

Tribes and museums report lack of funds as a barrier to NAGPRA consultation and compliance.

Grant funds for project awards remain a fraction of total requested funds. Notably, requests for repatriation grants to fund transfer of possession and for reburial have increased by 300% over those of just a few years ago. These are non-competitive awards made prior to apportionment of funds for competitive project grants, thus reducing the available funds for consultation project grants. While all repatriation grants continue to be satisfied, in FY 2011, some consultation/documentation project grants recommended for funding by the grants panel could not be funded.

Tribes report frustration with the NAGPRA process in those areas where no compliance time frames are indicated in the regulations. Museums report frustration with the restrictive nature of the 90-day rule and any rule which creates tight time restrictions. All parties to the NAGPRA process report confusion on the 90-day rule, as to when it begins and its impact. All parties to the NAGPRA process report confusion with certain definitions and the overlapping responsibilities of “possession or control” of collections. Input was sought throughout FY 2011, by the National NAGPRA Program, from tribes, museums, scientific organizations and the public on amendments to the regulations, not to add process, but to clarify and give greater guidance on the existing process.

Additionally, in response to the GAO report of July 2010, Federal agencies have taken a close look at the resources needed to fully comply and the time frame in which notices will be published. The Interior Solicitors have issued a memorandum clarifying the application of NAGPRA to ANCSA corporations, giving rise to an amendment to the definition of “tribe” in the regulations to conform to the statute.

Several tribes report issues with the reference in published notices to “cultural items,” rather than to specific category of NAGPRA protected item, such as: sacred object or cultural patrimony. The Program has agreed to include this item in the review of the regulations for possible amendment. However, attribution of fault for the past actions which led to museum acquisitions is not an aspect of the NAGPRA law or its administration.

Tribes report a barrier to repatriation due to the “is or was” ambiguity raised in the Ninth Circuit case of *Bonnichsen v. United States* and to the application of a standard for determination of cultural affiliation by an evidence standard higher than the standard found in the statute.

Tribes report concern over the voluntary disposition of funerary objects associated with culturally unidentifiable human remains (AFOs of CUI), as indicated in the regulation 43 CFR 10.11. The notices for disposition of CUI still reference the AFOs, for context, even if these items are not part of the disposition, which preserves the identity of this population for future discussion.

Museums have a concern whether the good faith defense to repatriation afforded in statute applies to disposition of CUI.

Federal agencies continue to struggle with Federal agency collections in non-Federal repositories. They note the gap in law and regulation that leaves Federal agencies without recourse to request museums to notify agencies of Native American human remains and cultural items that may have been recovered from Federal lands. At present, Federal agencies face the labor intensive task of searching archives for permits and repeated review of National NAGPRA Program databases for reported inventories or summaries that reflect Federal land provenance.

Generally, as parties to the NAGPRA process deal with ever more fine grained issues, or approach a facet of NAGPRA for the first time, their need for technical assistance intensifies.

National NAGPRA Program FY 2011 Statistics

The following are FY 2011 Program statistics in brief.

- **Summaries received:** 1576 total, 465 reporting no collection requiring a summary
- **Inventories received:** 1337 total, from 1,187 institutions, 255 reporting no collection
- **Notices of Inventory Completion:**
 - 84 published in FY 2011, 1,488 published in total
 - account for 40,864 human remains and 1,023,169 associated funerary objects
- **Notices of Intent to Repatriate**
 - 25 published in FY 2011, 545 published in total
 - account for 148,972 unassociated funerary objects, 4,332 sacred objects, 964 objects of cultural patrimony, 1,254 objects both sacred and patrimony, and 292 undesignated
- **Notices of Intended Disposition**
 - 111 Notices reported for 978 minimum number of individuals; 8,708 associated funerary objects, 64 unassociated funerary objects, and 3 objects of cultural patrimony
- **Notice processing:**
 - 130 received, 109 published
 - aging drafts (pre-2007) 17 remaining
- **Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Human Remains (CUI):**
 - Found in 734 inventories, from 672 institutions
 - 126,496 minimum number individuals (MNI), 936,642 associated funerary objects (AFO)
 - 5574 MNI total subsequently culturally affiliated to date
 - 4016 MNI total transferred as CUI dispositions
 - 172 MNI and 537 AFO using 10.11 CUI Rule
- **Culturally Affiliated Native American Human Remains:**
 - Found in 536 inventories, from 452 institutions
 - 54,352 MNI, 1,126,741 AFO
 - 38,343 MNI in Notices of Inventory Completion
- **Grants:**
 - Requested -\$3M; Awarded-\$1.76M
 - 21 consultation/document grants and 16 repatriation grants awarded
- **Civil Penalties:**
 - In FY 2011, 3 alleged counts, against 1 museum, investigated; to date, a total of 169 alleged counts in 32 allegations, against 28 museums, investigated
 - In FY 2011, 0 alleged counts substantiated (0 %); total 21 counts substantiated (12.4 %)
 - In FY 2011, 3 alleged counts unsubstantiated (100 %); total 148 counts unsubstantiated (87.5%)
 - In FY 2011, 13 allegations of failure to comply, against 13 museums, received
 - In FY 2011, \$6,689.44 in penalties collected; total of \$42,679.44 in penalties collected
 - Through FY 2011, 14 of the museums investigated had failed to comply (50 %)
- **Review Committee:**
 - Meeting November 17-19, 2010, in Washington, DC
 - Meeting June 21-22, 2011, in Syracuse, NY
 - 2 disputes, 25 U.S.C. 3006 (c)(4)
- **Excavation and Discoveries:**
 - 105 Notices accounting for 966 MNI, 1416 AFO, 64 unassociated funerary objects, and 3 objects of cultural patrimony
- **NAGPRA Regulations 43 CFR 10:**
 - 10.2 (b)(2) Definition of “Indian tribe” – final rule July 5, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 39,007)
 - 10.7 Unclaimed – review for publication pending 43 C.F.R. Part 10 Minor amendments – Proposed rule review pending
- **Technical Assistance and Reports:** Training to 1,096 participants in 25 events

Highlights of the Year FY 2011

The highlights of the year 2011 in the National NAGPRA Program and in the implementation of NAGPRA nation-wide can be seen in the statistics on the prior page, but is also seen in certain events that go beyond the numbers. This section of the annual report is devoted to giving additional understanding to the National NAGPRA Program accomplishments, and specific program activities. Included also are goals and projects slated for action in FY 2012.

1. National NAGPRA Program Accomplishments in Brief

- Notices: Notice publication is a barometer of NAGPRA activity by museums and Federal agencies working with tribes to make decisions on transfer of control of Native American human remains and cultural items. Each notice tells the story of historic collection practices and Federal agency and museum actions to consult with tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to resolve interests in cultural items and the disposition of human remains. There were 109 notices published in FY 2011, for a total of 2,033 NAGPRA notices published.
- Grants: Consultation/Documentation grants continue to improve in quality and the number of Repatriation grants rose indicating a greater interest in Repatriation Grant funds. Of the 16 draft proposals received for a preliminary review, 10 (62%) received grants. Additionally, 5 (23%) applicants receiving Consultation/Documentation grants in FY 2011, were declined the previous year. This is a clear indication that the Program's emphasis on feedback and ongoing support has a significant impact on a grantee's ability to receive a NAGPRA grant. Each year the grants closed out at the end of their five year span result in no funds lost by an awardee for failure to claim needed funds, in large part due to active communication between the NAGPRA Grants Coordinator and award recipients.
- Grants Panel: The NAGPRA grants panel began an electronic reporting and scoring system in this year, which allows all comments of the panel members to be preserved and given to applicants. The comments are intended to assist applicants to build stronger proposals and for awardees to execute successful grants projects.
- Databases: The National NAGPRA Program now provides web access databases for all compliance documents including CUI inventories, Culturally Affiliated (CA) inventories, summaries, Federal Register notices, Notices of Intended Disposition for Federal Agency action, and the Native American Consultation contact lists, as well as tribal and aboriginal land maps and other aides to consultation. Records are continually being added and checked against originator records to refine, update and audit information. Open access to information on these databases has led to increased communication between museums and Federal agencies on collections responsibility, has led to updates of records for better data quality and has supported consultation in which thousands of Native American human remains previously held as culturally unidentifiable have either been amended to culturally affiliated and been included in notices or have been

listed in notices for disposition under the new CUI rule, 43 CFR 10.11, which became final one year ago.

- A new project is underway in the National NAGPRA Program to digitize the summaries and inventories submitted by museums and Federal agencies to allow better internal records management. At some point some of this information may be posted on the web.
- Greater transparency on NAGPRA through web access data has led to new issues as museums, tribes and Federal agencies further refine actions in the NAGPRA process and approach complex issues.
- Emphasis was placed on digitizing compliance documents, entering repatriation numbers, and continuing to reconcile inventory and summary records to notices. This is part of an overall records management plan to archive aging records.
- Technology development: A contract was awarded to NuAxis to begin part one of the web-based NAGPRA Inventories and Summaries System Database Project to be completed in FY2011 and to further secure the system.
- Training: The number of participants receiving training was 1,096. Concurrent with on-site training, the National NAGPRA team continued to develop webinars in order to increase training opportunities at less cost to participants and to increase access to training for all NAGPRA communities. A partnership project hosted by the George Washington University, the two-day *NAGPRA at 20* symposium, on November 15-16, 2010, was held in Washington, DC, prior to the Review Committee meeting. In FY 2011, training was given in partnership with the American Association of Museums; The George Washington University; the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona; National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers; National Park Service; National Preservation Institute; Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Department of the Interior; U.S. Department of Justice; and U.S. Forest Service.
 - NAGPRA Video Series: Production on the NAGPRA Video series is complete. Some of the videos have been shown to the Review Committee. The segment “History of NAGPRA” premiered during the *NAGPRA at 20* celebration at the Department of the Interior on November 16, 2010. Sometime during the first half of FY 2012, the entire eight-segment series likely will be available to the public on demand.
 - Webinars: The National NAGPRA Program conducted eight (8) webinars in FY 2011, including one invitational training via webinar (for the Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma). The webinars were: “International Repatriation,” “NAGPRA Notices: Types, Process and Content,” “NAGPRA Databases: An Overview,” “NAGPRA Open Forum,” “NAGPRA Databases: Culturally Unidentifiable and Culturally Affiliated Inventories,” Integrating 43 C.F.R. 10.11 into the NAGPRA Process,” “and “Coordinating Compliance with Section 3 of NAGPRA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.” Of the 1096 total attendees at FY 2011 trainings conducted either in whole or

in part by the National NAGPRA Program, 336 of them attended via webinar (30.6 %).

- Review Committee: In FY 2011, the Review Committee held two in-person meetings. The Review Committee convened parties and heard two disputes, and made findings (25 U.S.C. 3006(c)(4)); completed their report to the Congress for FY 2010; and continued to play a vital role in providing a forum for public comments on NAGPRA issues.
- Civil penalties: In FY 2011, 1 museum was investigated on 3 alleged counts of failure to comply with the requirements of NAGPRA; all of the alleged counts were determined to be unsubstantiated. Also, \$6,689.44 in penalties was collected. The handling of civil penalty investigations continues to be focused upon resolution of cases through museum compliance, and not upon the maximization of penalty assessments. The loss of a civil penalty investigator at the end of FY 2010 caused a hiatus in civil penalty investigations. At the end of FY 2011 a contract was resolved to renew civil penalty case management. Long term resolution of a civil penalty investigator is unresolved.
- Regulations:
 - An interim final rule with request for comment was published on July 5, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 39,007). The rule removed the definition of “Indian tribe” at 43 C.F.R. 10.2 (b)(2) and reserved the regulatory definition of that term. In the interim, the meaning of “Indian tribe” is governed solely by the definition in the NAGPRA statute (25 U.S.C. 3001 (7)).
 - A proposed rule, to be codified at 43 C.F.R. 10.7, was drafted. This section would implement section 3 (b) of the NAGPRA statute by providing procedures for the disposition of unclaimed human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony discovered on Federal lands after November 16, 1990. This draft proposed rule is under review in the Department prior to publication of a proposed rule for public comment.
 - Proposed minor amendments to 43 C.F.R. Part 10 were drafted. These sections would revise the already-published rules for purposes of factual accuracy and consistency throughout 43 C.F.R. Part 10. These proposed minor amendments are under review in the Department.
 - A public listening session, a government-to-government consultation meeting with Indian tribes, and consultations with Federal agencies and the Review Committee were conducted in anticipation of a discretionary review of the NAGPRA regulations already published at 43 C.F.R. Part 10. This review, to be conducted during FY 2012, is the first such comprehensive review of the regulations since their initial promulgation, in 1995.
- GAO Study: The GAO report gave close scrutiny to NAGPRA Review Committee selection. Procedures put in place since 2008 have been closely followed by the National NAGPRA Program and the Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior receives all nominations for review and takes great interest in the selections.

The White House and members of Congress have expressed interest in nominees. All nominations, whether put forth to the Secretary by tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, national museum and science organizations, or by the Review Committee, receive careful review. That there is great interest in serving on the NAGPRA Review Committee is a credit to the institution and the important role it plays in the process.

- The Government Accountability Office (GAO) completed a study in July 2010 of Federal agency compliance with NAGPRA, the operations of the National NAGPRA Program and the NAGPRA Review Committee. The GAO made five recommendations:
 - That Federal Agencies develop a needs assessment for compliance
 - That Federal Agencies have a timetable for notice publication for culturally affiliated Native American human remains
 - That the Department of the Interior clarify the status of ANCSA
 - That National NAGPRA take care in Review Committee selection
 - That Federal agencies report repatriation data to National NAGPRA for inclusion in its annual report (Table in separate Excel spreadsheet)

The Department of the Interior has responded to the GAO on all recommendations. The GAO may close all or part of the review and chose to receive updates on additional progress.

- NAGPRA Interns: The National NAGPRA Program has been successful in recruiting diverse interns to work with the program on a variety of projects and reports, including Native American students. Hopefully, these recruitment efforts will result in diversity of full-time staff over time. In FY 2011 interns began digitizing NAGPRA records and began a study of the correlation of NAGPRA grants to publication of notices.
- *NAGPRA at 20*: National NAGPRA staff participated in the planning and execution of a two-day symposium held on The George Washington University campus, on November 15-16, 2010. The symposium brought together NAGPRA practitioners from museums, tribes, Federal agencies, consulting companies, academia and the public to explore NAGPRA issues and discuss best practices.
- On June 16, 2011, the Senate Indian Affairs Committee held an Oversight Hearing on NAGPRA. Several tribes testified as to barriers to repatriation. The GAO testified that the Federal agencies were 85% in compliance. The Director of the National Museum of the American Indian testified on progress on the Smithsonian repatriation legislation, and an official of the Bureau of Indian Affairs testified on BIA NAGPRA efforts. The Department of the Interior was represented by the Deputy Director of the National Park Service who testified on NAGPRA progress in Interior and of the National NAGPRA Program.

2. Issues Affecting NAGPRA Constituents

- **Inventories:** The question continually asked by the NAGPRA Review Committee, and continuing from last year, are all Native American human remains in collections also listed in NAGPRA inventories? The question was not answered in the GAO report as the Review Committee had hoped. Museums and Federal agencies report their collections information, and there is no mechanism for auditing. However, the databases launched in the National NAGPRA Program are aiding transparency for consultation. Resolving the known and reported Native American human remains in collections appears to be a priority for those with collections.
- **Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Human Remains (CUI):** There are just over 54,000 Native American human remains culturally affiliated in NAGPRA inventories and almost 39,000 in notices, but almost 127,000 individuals listed as culturally unidentifiable in NAGPRA inventories, of which about 10,000 are in notices. Study of the available data indicates that the proportions of affiliated to unidentifiable should be the reverse. Two questions should be asked: 1. Has consultation with tribes occurred that will allow information exchange and further identification; and 2. Is the standard for cultural affiliation in the law being applied, or some higher standard?
- **Training:** The need for more and diverse training products remains and will be met in part by efforts of the National NAGPRA Program, but the efforts of Federal agencies, museums and private companies is increasing and is of benefit to all.

3. Goals in FY 2012 for the National NAGPRA Program

- **Website:** Launch NAGPRA training DVDs online.
- **Regulations:** The section on unclaimed Native American human remains and cultural items from Federal lands, 43 CFR 10.7, should advance to a proposed rule. Several minor amendments will be published for comments. Additional amendments to clarify sections of the regulations that have been problematic for constituents will be reviewed.
- **Training:** There is a commitment to reviewing training materials on the website for updates, release the video segments and continue webinars.
- **Databases:** Continuing population of databases and audits of data for consistency within and with Federal agency and museum data will lead to better reports.
- **Review Committee:** Two in-person meetings of the Review Committee are planned in FY 2012. The first meeting will occur on November 8 and 9, in Reno, Nevada and the second meeting is planned for May 9 and 10, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Both meetings will be preceded by a NAGPRA basics training, open to all at no charge.
- **Reports by the Program:** The Review Committee has requested several research studies to be completed by the National NAGPRA Program. As Program capacity for special reports is limited, the National Park Service has made funds available for a partnership with the Museum of Northern Arizona to supervise two studies and to review the annual reports of the Program to improve information provided.

- **Notices:** The open position for Notice Coordinator was advertised with a robust response from all segments of the NAGPRA constituencies. The position should be filled in the first weeks of FY 2012. In the interim notices are being handled by an interim Notice Coordinator so that there has been no break in notice publication.
- **Civil Penalties:** Resolution of allegations of failure to comply will resume.
- **Grants:** Training for those who wish to apply for a grant and those who receive a grant will continue in FY 2012, to maintain strong grant proposals and project completion.

Collections

The sections of NAGPRA relating to collections describe the inventories, summaries, grants, notices, civil penalties and the Review Committee, which further affects of the administration of the law.

Inventories: NAGPRA requires Federal agencies and museums that receive Federal funds to inventory collections of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with potentially affiliated tribes. Inventories are itemized lists, submitted to the National NAGPRA Program containing cultural affiliation decisions of agencies and museums, one inventory for those individuals for whom cultural affiliation can be determined (CA) and one inventory for those individuals for whom cultural affiliation cannot be determined (CUI). Inventories are then divided into Notices of Inventory Completion (NIC), usually by tribes or by site, for publication in the Federal Register. It is the publication of the notice that establishes the rights of the tribe to request repatriation of culturally affiliated human remains, or disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. An NIC is not claims based. An NIC does not presuppose which of the listed tribes will ultimately request the human remains.

Summaries: Summaries of the remainder of the Native American collections in the possession or control of Federal agencies and museums generally describe the Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The purpose of the summary is to inform consultation of museums and Federal agencies with tribes on possible claims. The Federal agency or museum is not expected to know, or make a decision in the summary, on whether the items in the summary will be NAGPRA items. Consultation occurs with interested tribes and culminates in a claim. Decisions to effectuate repatriation of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony are reflected in the published Notices of Intent to Repatriate (NIR). A NIR is claims-based.

Updates: Museums and Federal agencies receiving a new collection, or having collections of new Indian tribes, must prepare or update inventories within 2 years and summaries within 6 months. If the museum receives Federal funds for the first time, summaries are due in 3 years and inventories in 5 years.

Grants: Grants are available to museums and tribes to fund projects for consultation and accomplish cultural identification of items and to cover costs of repatriation.

Civil Allegations: Civil penalties may be imposed upon museums found in non-compliance with the law by failing to submit inventories and summaries, consult with tribes, or to repatriate cultural items in a timely manner.

Review Committee: The entire NAGPRA process pertaining to collections is within the jurisdiction of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Review Committee, which has broad authority under the law to: make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior on implementation of the Act; offer fact finding and aid resolution of disputes; and make suggestions to further decision-making and implementation of the Act.

Inventories/Summaries/Notices

The following overview of summaries, inventories of culturally affiliated human remains, and culturally unidentifiable human remains and notices reflect an update from numbers reported in prior reports and based upon a review of the National NAGPRA Program records as of September 30, 2011.

The first two tables highlight new features in National NAGPRA Program reporting. First is the number of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects in Federal agency collections, which have been transferred to tribes and NHOs. This feature is in response to requests of the NAGPRA Review Committee and the 2010 GAO study. The second table is a total of all transfers for museums and Federal agencies.

Table 1.

Minimum number of individuals and associated funerary objects published in Notices of Inventory Completion by Federal Agencies* and Repatriated as of Sept. 30, 2011

Agency	MNI Notices A	MNI Repatriated B	AFO Notices C	AFO Repatriated D
US Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service	5355	1032	34322	16951
US Dept. of Defense, Air Force	38	29	85	61
US Dept. of Defense, Armed Forces Inst. of Pathology, National Museum of Health & Medicine	16	10	0	0
US Dept. of Defense, Army COE, MCX	867	793	44752	41822
US Dept. of Defense, Army	105	105	1557	1557
US Dept. of Defense, Navy	218	218	6744	6744
US Dept. of Defense, Navy, Marine Corps	1596	1596	739	739
US Dept. of Energy	6	6	1340	1340
US Dept. of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard	2	2	0	0
US Dept. of Interior, Indian Affairs	830	553	12081	10204
US Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management	1575	1064	19035	14261
US Dept. of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service	164	66	628	372
US Dept. of Interior, Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1	0	0	0
US Dept. of Interior, National Park Service	4142	3816	83531	38937
US Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation	564	558	3342	3330
US Dept. of Justice (Federal Bureau of Investigation and Marshals Service)	9	2	2	1
Total	15488	9850	208158	136319

*Not included (no NICs):

Environmental Protection Agency and
National Guard Bureau, Air National
Guard

The following table indicates the number of Native American individuals repatriated to tribes and NHOs as culturally affiliated and in dispositions as culturally unidentifiable. For purposes of NAGPRA administration under the statute, the transfer of control of Native American human remains and cultural items from collections to tribes and NHOs is repatriation, regardless of whether the human remains in notices are culturally affiliated or culturally unidentifiable. The table gives the total MNI transferred from Federal agencies as well as from museums, which includes universities, although reporting transfer data from museums is voluntary.

Table 2. Repatriation and Disposition of CUI Statistics to date

Repatriation to Tribes and NHOs on Notices of Inventory Completion as reported to the National NAGPRA Program:

Agency	MNI	
	Repatriated	AFO Repatriated
Museums and Universities	1,631	12,995
Federal Agencies	9,850	136,319
Total	11,481	149,314

Note: As the National NAGPRA Program updates databases in consultation with the submitting Federal agency or museum, it will be possible to include in this report data on the size of the collections and the disposition of the collection relative to the whole. A template to accomplish additional detail in reporting is a work in progress with input from the NAGPRA Review Committee.

Summaries and Notices of Intent to Repatriate:

To date, there have been 1574 summaries received with 465 statements of “no summary required”.

There have been 545 Notices of Intent to Repatriate published, an increase of 25 notices in FY 2011. These 545 notices account for 148,972 unassociated funerary objects, 4,332 sacred objects, 964 objects of cultural patrimony, 1,254 sacred objects that are also cultural patrimony, and 292 undesignated cultural items. The 25 new notices represent 2,757 unassociated funerary objects, 18 sacred objects, 6 objects of cultural patrimony, and 44 sacred objects that are also objects of cultural patrimony.

Inventories and Notices of Inventory Completion:

There have been 1337 inventories received from 1230 institutions. Of these, 255 “Statements of No Inventory” have been received. Note: There may be duplication of reporting for collections as the law directs those museums with possession or control of collections to submit an inventory and several museums may have collections belonging to Federal agencies, where both the museum and Federal agency submitted an inventory.

The decisions reflected in the inventories are those of the museum or Federal agency and not the National NAGPRA Program. The program facilitates the publication of notices, which contain the decisions of the originator and which serve to establish rights of lineal descendants and tribes or NHOS to request human remains and their funerary objects. The National NAGPRA Program does not audit the collections of the reporting museum or Federal agency unit. Inventories are self-reports of the collection. However, the review process to publication does entail matching the inventory records to the submitted notice. All individuals and associated funerary objects described in the notice must be contained in the inventory. In other words, notices are a reflection of what the museum or Federal agency has in its collections that are reported in their inventory.

The National NAGPRA Program does receive amended inventories when museums and Federal agencies change prior determinations after further consultation with tribes, or under the continuing duty to report collections as specified in regulation. The future applicability rule, 43 C.F.R. 10.13, applies when new items are found in collections, there is a receipt of new collections, collections are affiliated with newly recognized tribes, or the museum receives initial Federal funding.

There have been 1,488 Notices of Inventory Completion published accounting for 40,864 human remains and 1,023,169 associated funerary objects. There were 84 notices published in FY 2011, accounting for 1,697 human remains and 13,416 associated funerary objects.

There has been an increase in efficiency for processing notices from receipt to publication. At the beginning of FY 2005, there were 195 drafts in processing, of which 127 had been in process for over 5 years. At this time, there are 59 drafts pending publication, of which only 18 drafts are pending 5 years or more.

The table below reflects the status of submissions during this period:
(Note: Originators may remove a notice from publication due to error in submission or to revise at a later time after consultation with tribes. The decision is that of the originator).

Table 3. Document Processing FY 2011

Year 2011	Beginning	Received	Removed by Originator	Published	In Processing end of FY 2011
NIC	54	101	1	84	70
NIR	5	29	1	25	8
Total:	59	130	2	109	78

Table 4. Table of Notices Published FY 1992 through FY 2011

Year	Published	MNI	AFO	UFO	SO	OC P	SO & OCP	U C I	*Rec'd
1992	2	15	12,225	0	0	0	0		3
1993	14	40	60,071	0	1	0	7		14
1994	13	1,851	275	31,681	1	1	1		19
1995	36	806	18,710	6	243	3	4		37
1996	59	2,290	116,002	32	91	17	10		198
1997	122	1,194	49,392	5,061	116	67	92		187
1998	82	5,280	31,082	2,484	14	62	165		202
1999	108	6,441	30,907	680	106	70	78		156
2000	110	2,026	21,983	3,245	552	11	28		186
2001	199	2,959	167,252	25,583	6	25	5		130
2002	143	3,157	25,301	5,903	110	3	121		109
2003	85	666	31,392	1,195	101	4	135		83
2004	103	1,528	13,924	14,294	37	9	13		63
2005	108	2,337	54,915	1,986	2,183	3	5		77
2006	100	1,373	36,017	10,303	9	6	45		96
2007	108	747	15,619	27,036	28	22	64	2 1 5	135
2008	180	3,757	85,819	7,962	173	78	33		146
2009	200	1,531	214,902	6,712	532	567	16	7 7	159
2010	152	1,628	9,062	2,052	11	10	388		140
2011	109	1,697	13,416	2,757	18	6	44		130
Total Notices:	2,033	40,864	1,023,169	148,972	4,332	964	1,254	292	2,270*

*Over the past 21 years, there were 159 draft notices submitted that were removed from the publication process and closed as duplicates or submitted for non-notice publication events, such as repatriation prior to the law, notices submitted that should have been a newspaper notice of a new discovery on the land, or submissions by museums that did not have control, or did not receive Federal funds, which were replaced with notice

publication by the Federal agency. The key to understanding progress in the NAGPRA process is to compare the total individuals in the inventories to the numbers represented in a notice.

Grants:

Requests--

The sum of \$1.76 million was available for grants in FY 2011. The grant application deadline for consultation/documentation grants was March 2, 2011. Repatriation grants are received on a rolling basis. A total of 59 grants applications were received: 37 consultation/documentation proposals and 22 repatriation funding requests. Of these, 36 were from Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and 23 were from museums. The total amount of grant requests in FY 2011 was \$3,016,623.

Grant applications for consultation/documentation projects are reviewed by an outside panel, which met on May 16-17 2011. This year's review process was automated and reviews were made electronically. In addition to eliminating the need to transport large numbers of documents, the database allowed reviewers to enter and edit their comments. This eliminated the need for the grants coordinator to relay the reviewer's comments. Instead, the program was able to print their comments and provide them directly to the applicant, allowing for richer feedback.

Each application was reviewed and ranked by the independent panel. Applicants received an individualized letter from the grants coordinator along with feedback obtained from the panel, to assist them in preparing better grant proposals in the future and in administering successful projects.

** Due to requests made after commitments were made to project grants late in June, in FY 2011, three Repatriation Grants were not considered in FY11, and will be funded FY12. Additionally, one Repatriation grant was not funded from new funds as unused funds from the prior award to the applicant covered the requested costs. These four grants are not considered in the totals as grants for this year.

Grants Management---

Sangita Chari, Grants Coordinator, and Vedet Coleman, NAGPRA Grants Administrator, continued to work together to strengthen grantee compliance. The stricter disbursement rules and stronger communication between the grant administrator, NAGPRA staff and grantees continues to produce a higher rate of compliance, particularly with newer grantees. All 2006 grantees have closed out their grants.

The National NAGPRA Program has institutionalized the annual grants management training which covers administrative and programmatic reporting, specifically issues such as reporting requirements and procedures for requesting a modification to the grant.

For more information on grants, contact: Sangita Chari, Grants Coordinator, at Sangita_Chari@nps.gov.

Table 5. Grants Awarded in FY 2011

Consultation/Documentation Grants: Name of Award Recipient	Amount of Award
Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians	\$90,000
Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	\$68,717
California State, Sacramento	\$89,905
Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes	\$90,000
Del Norte County Historical Society	\$51,085
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota	\$90,000
Greenville Rancheria	\$61,449
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	\$74,823
Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico	\$89,877
Oakland Museum of California	\$77,842
Organized Village of Kasaan	\$89,732
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology	\$90,000
Rochester Museum & Science Center	\$59,127
Sitka Tribe of Alaska	\$11,375
SUNY, College at Oswego	\$90,000
Susanville Indian Rancheria	\$90,000
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	\$23,228
University of Colorado Museum, Boulder	\$59,120
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$87,053
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation	\$89,997
Wisconsin Historical Society	\$88,476
Total Consultation/Documentation Grants	\$1,578,126

Repatriation Grants: Name of Award Recipient	Amount Awarded
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma	\$12,109
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma	\$13,811
Choctaw Nation	\$14,994
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	\$ 9,996
Denver Museum of Nature & Science	\$10,538
Denver Museum of Nature & Science	\$14,868
Gila River Indian Community	\$ 6,849
Gila River Indian Community	\$14,407
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	\$ 5,089
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	\$ 8,378
Saginaw Chippewa Tribe	\$15,000
Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Paiute Reservation	\$ 1,500
University of Colorado Museum, Boulder	\$13,468
University of Colorado Museum, Boulder	\$14,983
University of Denver, Department of Anthropology	\$ 1,793
Utah Museum of Natural History	\$10,091
Total Repatriation Grants	\$167,874

Table 6. Grants Requested and Awarded FY 1994 – FY 2011

TRIBES				MUSEUMS			
Year	Number of Applications Received	Amount Requested \$	Amount Awarded \$	Year	Number of Applications Received	Amount Requested \$	Amount Awarded \$
1994	106	6,091,594	1,023,200	1994	113	6,643,200	1,116,800
1995	63	3,842,289	1,387,925	1995	56	2,408,165	854,075
1996	54	3,490,414	1,150,985	1996	33	1,530,039	946,905
1997	54	3,148,112	1,425,600	1997	20	1,055,915	550,650
1998	61	3,547,254	1,557,165	1998	23	1,025,061	775,720
1999	57	3,296,264	1,648,220	1999	22	2,251,415	687,780
2000	84	4,814,432	1,629,170	2000	27	1,276,774	622,830
2001	53	3,048,377	1,802,180	2001	20	1,042,261	635,820
2002	57	3,460,873	1,708,268	2002	16	961,775	537,552
2003	60	3,708,782	1,703,194	2003	12	668,730	497,806
2004	41	2,369,685	1,535,659	2004	17	1,037,649	646,341
2005	41	2,344,891	918,560	2005	17	1,060,299	471,669
2006	52	2,999,228	1,500,965	2006	17	825,172	393,893
2007	36	2,100,960	1,247,243	2007	16	815,239	548,825
2008	29	1,691,220	1,089,554	2008	12	559,317	490,258
2009	51	2,674,813	753,809	2009	31	1,809,161	1,092,787
2010	37	1,959,886	938,721	2010	20	1,227,296	811,328
2011	36	1,710,093	897,774	2011	23	1,306,530	848,226

Civil Penalties:

The civil penalties rule (43 C.F.R. 10.12) was published as an interim rule in 1997 and as a final rule in 2003. In May 2005, through a Secretarial Order, the Secretary of the Interior gave the National NAGPRA Program the responsibility of providing staff support to the Secretary's designee on civil penalties, the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. Since the beginning of FY 2006, the NAGPRA civil penalty coordinator, who serves in the National NAGPRA Program, and a National Park Service law enforcement officer have been working as a team to support the Assistant Secretary. During FY 2011, there was no civil penalty investigator.

For more information on civil penalties, contact David Tarler, Enforcement Coordinator, National NAGPRA Program (David_Tarler@nps.gov).

During FY 2006-2010, the civil penalties investigative function was housed within the National Park Service's Law Enforcement, Security and Emergency Services (LESES) branch. Civil penalty investigations were carried out by NPS law enforcement officer Bob Palmer. In FY 2011, LESES could not accommodate the National NAGPRA Program's civil penalty investigative needs. With additional funding, the National NAGPRA Program published a request for proposals on a procurement contract addressing civil penalty work. Following receipt of a satisfactory proposal, the National NAGPRA Program was able to obligate these funds for a civil penalties analyst, who will perform the contract during the course of FY 2012.

The NAGPRA regulations set forth 9 ways that a museum might fail to comply with the Act or its regulations (43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)):

- i. Sale or transfer of NAGPRA items contrary to NAGPRA.
- ii. Failure to complete a summary.
- iii. Failure to complete an inventory.
- iv. Failure to notify tribes within 6 months after completion of the inventory.
- v. Refusal to repatriate.
- vi. Repatriation prior to publishing a notice in the Federal Register.
- vii. Failure to consult with tribes and/or lineal descendants.
- viii. Failure to inform recipients that items have been treated with pesticides.
- ix. Failure to offer to transfer control of culturally unidentifiable human remains upon receipt of a claim by an appropriate "tribal land" tribe or "aboriginal land" tribe.

Allegations of Failure to Comply: A Snapshot

Through FY 2011, sixty-one (61) museums have been named in 82 separate letters alleging failure to comply with the requirements of NAGPRA. Most of these allegation letters allege multiple counts of violation. The number of written allegations, by year, is as follows:

Table 7: Total Number of Written Allegations Received (by Year)

Year	Total # of Allegations
1996	1
1997	5
1998	3
1999	1
2000	2
2001	2
2002	5
2003	4
2004	4
2005	8
2006	3
2007	7
2008	6
2009	5
2010	13
2011	13

FY 2011: Investigations and Findings

During FY 2011, three (3) counts of alleged failure to comply, made against one (1) museum, were investigated. The investigation yielded the determination that the allegation was unsubstantiated on all three counts.

New Allegations Received in FY 2011

During FY 2011, thirteen (13) individual written allegations, made against thirteen (13) museums, were received. By the end of the fiscal year, three (3) alleged counts, against one (1) museum, had been investigated.

Table 8: Disposition of Allegations of Failure to Comply, Based on the Number of Museums in Allegations (FY 2011 and Total)

	# Museums Represented in Allegations	# Museums in Allegations Investigated	# Museums in Allegations Investigated With One or More Substantiated Counts	# Museums in Allegations Investigated Without a Single Count Substantiated	# Museums in Allegations Remaining to Be Investigated
FY 2011	13	1	0	1	12
Total 1996-2011	61	28	14	14	37

FY 2006-2011: Investigations and Findings

Through FY 2011, the investigation of thirty-two (32) allegations of failure to comply, made against twenty-eight (28) museums, has yielded a determination of failure to comply on twenty-one (21) counts, involving fourteen (14) museums, and a determination that the allegation was unsubstantiated on one hundred and forty-eight (148) counts. Thus, through FY 2011, the percentage of investigated museums that have been determined to have failed to comply with the requirements of NAGPRA is 50%, whereas the percentage of alleged counts that have been determined to be substantiated is 12.4%.

The twenty-one (21) substantiated counts of failure to comply were comprised of one count of sale or transfer of NAGPRA cultural items contrary to NAGPRA (43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(i)); two counts of failure to complete a summary (43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(ii)); nine counts of failure to complete an inventory (43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(iii)); six counts of refusal to repatriate (43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(v)); and three counts of failure to consult with tribes (43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(vii)). The trends in allegations made and violations substantiated are reflected in the following chart.

Table 9: Substantiated Counts of Failure to Comply by Category (FY 2011 and Total)

Violation Type	FY 2011	Total
i. Transfer	0	1
ii. No Summary	0	2
iii. No Inventory	0	9
iv. Not Notify	0	0
v. Not Repatriate	0	6
vi. No Notice	0	0
vii. Not Consult	0	3
viii. Pesticides	0	0
ix. Not Offer to Transfer CUI	0	0

Penalty Assessments

A museum receiving a notice of failure to comply has 45 days to take specific action, as set forth in the NAGPRA regulations, after which a penalty assessment may issue. To date, ten notices of penalty assessment, involving nine museums, have been issued by the Assistant Secretary. In four additional cases, the Assistant Secretary determined, following informal discussion with the museum, that the institution of a civil penalty was not an appropriate remedy (43 C.F.R. 10.12 (d)). As of the end of FY 2011, \$42,679.44 in penalties has been paid by nine (9) museums.

Administrative Hearings

A museum receiving a notice of failure to comply or a notice of penalty assessment has 45 days from the date of receipt of the notice to request an administrative hearing. To date, one museum has requested a hearing. As a settlement was reached prior to the hearing, a motion to dismiss the case was granted by the administrative law judge assigned to hear the matter.

Review Committee:

During FY 2011, the following people served on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee: Sonya Atalay, Donna Augustine (term expired on October 27, 2010), Alan Goodman (term expired on March 2, 2011), Eric Hemenway, Dan Monroe (term expired on January 12, 2011), Rosita Worl, Mervin Wright, Jr., Adrian John (term began on October 27, 2010), Alexander Barker (term began on April 28, 2011), and Linda Lee Farm (term began on April 28, 2011). The Review Committee's Designated Federal Official complies with all filings required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

For more information on the Review Committee, contact David Tarler, Designated Federal Official (David_Tarler@nps.gov).

On November 17-19, 2010, the Review Committee met in Washington, DC. At the meeting, the Review Committee convened the parties and made findings of fact related to the right of possession to certain cultural items that were the subject of two disputes (pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3006(c)(4)). In a dispute between Wrangell Cooperative Association & Sealaska Corporation, and Alaska State Museums, a majority of the voting Review Committee found that Alaska State Museums proved that the conveyor of an object of cultural patrimony had consented to the transfer of the cultural item to Alaska State Museums; did not prove that the consent of the conveyor to the transfer was voluntary; did not prove that the Indian tribe culturally affiliated with the object of cultural patrimony either explicitly authorized or intended to authorize the conveyor to separate the item from the tribe; and did not prove that Alaska State Museums has the right of possession to the object of cultural patrimony. In a dispute between Hoonah Indian Association & Huna Totem Corporation, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, a majority of the voting Review Committee found that the Museum did not prove that it had a right of possession to the items that were the subject of the dispute.

On June 21-22, 2011, the Review Committee met in Syracuse, NY. The Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rules and Regulations, the Onondaga Nation of New York, and the Syracuse University College of Law served as hosts for this meeting. During the meeting, the Review Committee heard presentations on progress made, and barriers encountered, in implementing Sections 5, 6, and 7 of NAGPRA as part of the Review Committee's reporting to the Congress; approved the annual Report to the Congress for 2010; consulted with the Department of the Interior on certain parts of the already-published NAGPRA regulations that might be addressed during the Department's upcoming discretionary review of 43 C.F.R. Part 10; discussed the Review Committee's dispute procedures; and received a mid-year report on the work of the National NAGPRA Program.

Two forms have been created and posted on the National NAGPRA Program's website to assist in submitting requests to the Review Committee. One of the forms is for a request that, pursuant to its section 8 (c)(3) responsibility, the Review Committee make findings

of fact regarding the identity or cultural affiliation of cultural items, or the return of such items, where a dispute between parties is not clearly evident. The other form is for a request that, pursuant to its section 8 (c)(4) responsibility, the Review Committee convene parties and facilitate the resolution of a dispute related to the return of cultural items, where a dispute is clearly evident.

The Review Committee's procedures may be found at <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/REVIEW/Procedures.htm>. Nominations for the seven-member Review Committee vacancies are solicited through a notice published in the Federal Register. The information on all of the nominees then proceeds through a review process in the Department of the Interior, culminating in a decision by the Secretary of the Interior.

Review Committee Databases of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains:

As part of providing administrative support for the Review Committee, the National NAGPRA Program has compiled the Review Committee's inventory of culturally unidentifiable (CUI) human remains, as required by 25 U.S.C. 3006 (c)(5). The program has entered inventories containing determinations of culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains accounting for 126,496 individuals for whom cultural affiliation has not yet been determined and 936,642 funerary objects associated with those individuals. The number of CUI subsequently culturally affiliated to date is 5,574, and the number of CUI transferred by a disposition to a tribe is a total of 4,016.

Requests for recommendations for disposition could be presented to the Review Committee, which makes recommendations to the Secretary, pending the process for disposition of CUI in 43 CFR 10.11, and thereafter in limited circumstances, where 10.11 does not apply. Notices of disposition are published upon receipt of Secretarial authorization, to allow 30 days for competing claims to be lodged prior to transfer of control. There have been 66 disposition authorizations granted by the Secretary out of 83 requests, accounting for 1,568 individuals. In this reporting period there were no requests for disposition recommendations. The Review Committee has established guidelines and a matrix for bringing a request for disposition recommendation, which can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/REVIEW/Procedures.htm>. The guidelines are updated for the operation of the new rule and new notice templates are available at <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/NOTICES/INDEX.HTM>.

Dispositions of Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Human Remains referred to and acted upon by the Review Committee historically are available on the website at <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/REVIEW/INDEX.HTM>.

Excavations and Discoveries

Notices of Intended Disposition

Notices of Intended Disposition published in newspapers by Federal agencies are submitted to the National NAGPRA Program. There are 111 Notices of Intended Disposition reported by Federal agencies to date, accounting for 978 individuals, 8708 associated funerary objects, 64 unassociated funerary objects, and 3 objects of cultural patrimony. A listing of these notices is available on the online [Notices of Disposition Database](#).

Regulations

In FY 2011, the National NAGPRA Program took action with respect to the following regulatory matters:

- Drafted an interim final rule, with request for comment, that removed the definition of “Indian tribe” from the rule at 43 C.F.R. 10.2 (b)(2), and reserved the regulation’s definition of that term. In the interim, the meaning of “Indian tribe” is governed solely by the definition of that term in the NAGPRA statute (25 U.S.C. 3001 (7)). This rule was published in the Federal Register on July 5, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 39,007), with a request for comments by September 6, 2011. It implements the recommendation by the Government Accountability Office (Report no. GAO-10-768 (July 2010)) that the National NAGPRA Program, together with the Department of the Interior’s Office of the Solicitor, reassess the definition of “Indian tribe” in the regulation, and the subsequent recommendation by the Solicitor’s Office that the regulatory definition of “Indian tribe” be changed as soon as feasible to conform to the statutory definition.
- Drafted a proposed rule, to be codified at 43 C.F.R. 10.7, that implements section 3(b) of NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3002 (b)). The draft proposed rule provides procedures for the disposition of unclaimed human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony discovered on Federal lands after November 16, 1990. Pursuant to section 8 (c)(7) of NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3006 (c)(7)), it was developed in consultation with the Review Committee. Currently, the draft proposed rule is under review by the Department of the Interior prior to its publication as a proposed rule.
- Drafted proposed minor amendments to 43 C.F.R. Part 10. Since the promulgation of the initial rules, in 1995, minor inaccuracies in 43 C.F.R. Part 10 have been identified. The proposed minor amendments revise the already-published rules for factual accuracy and consistency throughout 43 C.F.R. Part 10. Currently, the draft proposed amendments are under review by the Department of the Interior prior to their publication as proposed minor amendments.
- Conducted a public listening session, a government-to-government consultation meeting with Indian tribes, and consultations with Federal agencies and the Review Committee in anticipation of a discretionary review of the NAGPRA regulations already published at 43 C.F.R. Part 10. The review, to be conducted

during FY 2012, is the first such comprehensive review of the regulations since their initial promulgation, in 1995.

- As part of this pre-rule making, on March 25, 2011, the National NAGPRA Program and the Department of the Interior's Office of the solicitor conducted a telephonic, government-to-government meeting with Indian tribes to receive input on whether any of the regulations codified at 43 C.F.R. Part 10 should be amended. Notice to tribes of the meeting was provided via postal mail. There were 73 representatives from 52 tribes on the call, and 8 tribes addressed the participants.
- On May 19, a public, telephonic meeting was held to provide anyone who wished with an opportunity to provide input on the NAGPRA regulations. Notice of the call was made to about 2,000 addresses on the National NAGPRA Program's email address list, and also was posted on the National NAGPRA Program's website. There were 137 participants on the call, and 12 presentations.
- Similar input was solicited from Federal agency NAGPRA coordinators at a meeting held on March 24. Notice of the meeting was provided via individual email. The Federal agency NAGPRA coordinators were given a background on the anticipated review by Department of the Interior attorneys, and were invited to submit agency comments by May 1, for transmission to the NAGPRA Review Committee.
- At its June 21-22, 2011 meeting, the Review Committee, which had earlier received a digested version of the comments that had been made during the three aforementioned meetings, consulted with the Department of the Interior on certain parts of the already-published NAGPRA regulations that might be addressed during the upcoming discretionary review of 43 C.F.R. Part 10.
- The National NAGPRA Program posted on its website a July 1 deadline for anyone wishing to submit comments for consideration during the review. After that date, should any proposed rules be published in the Federal Register, there will be an opportunity for comment on the proposed rules.

For more information on regulations, contact David Tarler (David_Tarler@nps.gov).

Technical Assistance

Training:

The National NAGPRA Program provides training offered by the program and hosted by tribes, museums and Federal agencies. During this reporting period, staff has given 25 training programs and other presentations to 1,096 participants, in addition to supplying materials for training given by others. For more information on training, contact David Tarler (David_Tarler@nps.gov).

In FY 2011, the National NAGPRA Program provided training and program presentations as summarized below, with the number of attendees:

Table 10. Training Offered in FY 2011, in person and webinar, with the number of participants

DATE	STATE	SPONSOR & TITLE	# ATTENDED
Oct. 4	AZ	National Preservation Institute (NPI): “Determining Cultural Affiliation”	35
Oct. 5	AZ	NPI: “NAGPRA Summaries, Inventories, and Federal Register Notices”	29
Oct .6-7	AZ	NPI: “Writing and Managing a NAGPRA Grant”	23
Oct. 21-22	CA	NPI: “Native American Cultural Property Law”	14
Oct. 28	webinar	National NAGPRA Program: “International Repatriation”	53
Nov. 15 -16	DC	National Park Service & The George Washington University (GWU): “NAGPRA at 20: Conversations about the Past, Present and Future of NAGPRA”	260
Nov. 30- Dec. 3	SC	Departments of the Interior, Justice, and Homeland Security: “Cultural Property: Criminal and Civil Enforcement Seminar”	26
Jan 19	DC	Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Native Americans, Grantee Meeting: NAGPRA Information Booth	12
Jan.22	webinar/OK	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma, Repatriation Committee: “NAGPRA Fundamentals” and “Using NAGPRA Databases”	5
Feb. 23	DC	GWU: “NAGPRA and Collections Management” (GWU class on NAGPRA)	20

Feb. 24	webinar	National NAGPRA Program: “NAGPRA Notices”	54
March 23	webinar	National NAGPRA Program: “NAGPRA Databases: An Overview”	34
March 29	DC	Inter Tribal Council of Arizona: “NAGPRA Update”	25
April 6	OK	U.S. Forest Service, Tenth Annual “To Bridge a Gap Conference: “CUI Final Rule & Resolving NAGPRA Issues”	56
April 13	webinar	National NAGPRA Program: “NAGPRA Open Forum”	46
May 4-5	MN	NPI: “Writing and Managing a NAGPRA Grant”	17
May 11	WA	NPI: “Determining Cultural Affiliation”	17
May 12	WA	NPI: “NAGPRA Notices: Types, Process, and Content”	16
May 18	webinar	National NAGPRA Program: “NAGPRA Databases: Culturally Unidentifiable and Culturally Affiliated Inventories”	16
May 22	TX	American Association of Museums, 2011 Annual Meeting: “NAGPRA: The CUI Rule – Application and Implementation”	40
June 6	DC	GWU: “NAGPRA and Collections Management: Legal and Ethical Issues (GWU class on NAGPRA)”	6
July 20	webinar	National NAGPRA Program: “Integrating 43 C.F. R. 10.11 into the NAGPRA Process ”	107
July 25-29	CO	National Park Service, Cultural & Natural Resources Law Training for NPS Park Superintendents: “Overview of ARPA and NAGPRA”	32
Sept. 15	webinar	National NAGPRA Program: “Coordinating Compliance with Section 3 of NAGPRA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act”	51
Sept. 19-21	AZ	National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, Annual Meeting: “Evolving Topics in NAGPRA and the CUI Database”	102
Total			1096

Webinars:

The National NAGPRA Program conducted eight (8) webinars in FY 2011. They were:

“International Repatriation”

“NAGPRA Notices: Types, Process and Content”

“NAGPRA Databases: An Overview”

“NAGPRA Open Forum”

“NAGPRA Databases: Culturally Unidentifiable and Culturally Affiliated Inventories”

“Integrating 43 C.F.R. 10.11 into the NAGPRA Process”

“Coordinating Compliance with Section 3 of NAGPRA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act”

“NAGPRA Fundamentals” and “Using NAGPRA Databases” (invitational training via webinar for the Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma)

Of the 1,096 total attendees at FY 2011 trainings conducted either in whole or in part by the National NAGPRA Program, 336 received their training via webinar (30.6%).

Video Project:

The NAGPRA Video Project began in October 2008, with the mission to create a training series that would include grant-writing tips, first-person narratives, program statistics, anecdotal evidence, and in-depth, engaging coverage of the entirety of the law and its consequences. The National NAGPRA Program conducted fifty interviews in ten cities across the country. These interviews, with tribal members, museum officials and Federal agency representatives, have created a historic archive of resources on consultation, grants, notices, law making, dispositions, documentation and repatriation. Along with the interviews, the National NAGPRA Program was also able to complete taping and initial video segments on:

- NAGPRA Notices
- NAGPRA Grants
- Consultation under NAGPRA
- Decision-making under NAGPRA
- NAGPRA Civil Penalties
- NAGPRA Review Committee
- The Development of NAGPRA
- NAGPRA

All the segments have undergone final editing. The National NAGPRA Program has been searching for a means to make the video series available to the public on demand. Based on the results of the Program’s research, all eight segments likely will be available on demand, through the National NAGPRA Program’s website, sometime during the first half of FY 2012.

The video project was made possible by partners National Preservation Institute; Department of the Interior National Business Center; National Portrait Gallery,

Smithsonian Institution; Sealaska Heritage Institute; BCreative Group, Inc; Loras College, Iowa; and the production team of S. Margaret Spivey, Harvard College, Megan Keller, the George Washington University, Lauren A. Trice, University of Mary Washington, Jim Boyd, National Park Service, Vishal Narang and Taylor Stanton. The ability to provide transmission of the videos is the product in part of a partnership within the National Park Service Cultural Resources and Natural Resources divisions as they make available to the National NAGPRA Program enhanced server capabilities.

Outreach:

On a yearly basis, the National NAGPRA Program receives and responds to approximately 2,000 telephonic and electronic inquiries about NAGPRA. In addition, the Program receives letters of interest from prospective student interns and externs. In FY 2011, students at the following institutions worked in the National NAGPRA Program:

University of Oregon
Michigan State University

National NAGPRA Website:

The National NAGPRA Website provides easy access to the statute, regulations, guidance, and a variety of information resources designed to support NAGPRA Implementation.

Overview-

The National NAGPRA Website (<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra>) continues to be the program's primary medium for electronic communication. Major sections are summarized below.

The menu includes links to:
Law and Regulations
Documents and Publications,
Online Databases,
Notices,
Grants,
Training, and
Review Committee.

During the reporting period, National NAGPRA posted new material, including: National NAGPRA Mid-Year Report to the Review Committee, National NAGPRA FY 2010 Annual Report, FY 2010 RC Report to Congress (<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/DOCUMENTS>), and an overview of the 43 CFR 10.11 CUI Rule (<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/DOCUMENTS/At-a-glance-43CFR10.11.pdf>).

There are links to Links to the Past (NPS cultural resources programs), ParkNet (the NPS homepage), FOIA statement, Privacy statement, Disclaimer, FirstGov (the U.S. Government's official Web portal) and a link to the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI Home).

Navigational Improvements-

Further changes to the side menu and bottom navigation bar are expected as NPS Website design requirements continue to evolve.

- The “Grants” page was modified to include FY 2011 Grant Application and Forms, Grant Awards to Date, and updated the Grantees section.
- The “Notices” page was modified to include updated Notices templates for both culturally affiliated and culturally unidentifiable inventories.
(<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/NOTICES>).
- The “Documents and Publications” page was modified to include links the FY10 Review Committee Report to Congress, the FY11 National NAGPRA Mid-year Report,
- The “Law and Regulations” page was modified to update the Reserved Sections of the NAGPRA Regulations and the Regulatory History (including preambles).

Frequently Asked Questions-

(<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/FAQ/>) is designed to provide answers to the most common NAGPRA questions. Topics addressed in the FAQ include NAGPRA information, as well as specialized subjects, such as inadvertent discoveries, the status of non-federally recognized tribes under NAGPRA, and international repatriation. The FAQ also includes links to the NAGPRA Glossary (see below for more information). This item is under development.

Online Databases-

National NAGPRA provides online access to seven searchable databases—

1. Native American Consultation Database (NACD),
2. Notices of Inventory Completion,
3. Notices of Intent to Repatriate,
4. Notices of Intended Disposition,
5. Summaries,
6. CUI Inventories ,and
7. CAI Inventories

—through an NPS Server administered by the National NAGPRA's in-house database capacity. The Online Databases page (<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/ONLINEDB>) provides a single entry point for accessing all current and future National NAGPRA online databases.

Documents and Publications-

(<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/DOCUMENTS/index.htm>) provides a single point for locating the various print and electronic publications produced by the program. The Documents and Publications section has links to:

Maps (Indian Reservations in the Continental United States, Indian Land Areas Judicially Established 1978, and Military Bases in the Continental United States);

National NAGPRA reports; and

National NAGPRA Update, the newsletter of National NAGPRA .

Added are *Forms, Templates, Reports Requested by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee, and Other Items.*

Training

The Training page (<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/TRAINING/index.htm>) features a section titled “NAGPRA Webinars,” designed to provide information on a series of webinars related to the implementation of NAGPRA. The NAGPRA Webinars section includes registration information, upcoming as well as past webinars. New information has also been added regarding additional NAGPRA Trainings in partnership with the National Preservation Institution (NPI). The Training page also includes links to PDF versions of many of the handouts used in National NAGPRA training, as well as a link to the NAGPRA Glossary (<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/TRAINING/GLOSSARY.htm>). The NAGPRA Glossary provides definitions for many of the specialized terms used in NAGPRA. Links to specific items in the Glossary appear throughout the National NAGPRA Website. The NAGPRA Glossary is a working document, and users are invited to submit comments to NAGPRA_info@nps.gov.

Law and Regulations

The Law and Regulations section of the Website

(<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/MANDATES/>) has been expanded to include new subsections on “Legislative History (including Preambles)” and “Regulatory History (including Preambles)”. New information has also been added regarding the reserved sections of the NAGPRA regulations

(http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/MANDATES/Reserved_Sections.htm).

For more information about National NAGPRA information systems, contact Mariah Soriano, National NAGPRA Program Officer, Web and Database Coordinator, (Mariah_Soriano@nps.gov)

Information Management Systems:

Overview

During the reporting period, the program emphasized the evaluation of the current database and the program's reporting requirements, development of new civil penalties and grants modules, enhancements to the database, input of data to the "culturally affiliated" Native American human remains inventory database and the notices of intended disposition, and launching of the online accessibility of data. The program also completed a major reconciliation of database records and paper files for inventories, summaries, and notices.

IT Support and Server

National NAGPRA electronic files are on servers maintained by an in-house cultural resources team of information technology specialists. This allows the management of National NAGPRA Program files, website, and online databases to be more centralized and efficient.

NAGPRA Inventories, Summaries, and Notices

The reconciliation of paper-to-electronic records during the reporting period provided an opportunity to review and improve the filing system for the paper copies of inventories, summaries, and notices that been submitted to the National NAGPRA Program by museums and Federal agencies. National NAGPRA Program files, systematically catalogued by museum/agency, allow National NAGPRA staff and outside researchers to access inventory, summary, and notice files. Records of the NAGPRA Review Committee are also systematically filed.

National NAGPRA Program Database

The amount and complexity of the data that the National NAGPRA Program collects and tracks -- through its reporting requirements, as well as through ongoing analyses -- continues to increase. Currently, nine linked modules (Tribes, Museums/Agencies, Mailing List, Grants, Notices, Inventories, Summaries, Civil Penalties, and Geographic Data) comprise the NAGPRA database in Access 2007. Stand-alone databases for Training and Grants Analysis also serve the program's needs. During FY 2011, the program emphasized input and reconciliation of data to the Culturally Affiliated Native American Human Remains Database (CA). An upgrade of software will take place FY 2012 to address Cultural Resources Information Technology (CRIT) security requirements, as well as to migrate Access to SQL.

Databases:

The National NAGPRA Program maintains several databases and will be adding additional public access databases in the near future. The National NAGPRA Program receives the compliance documents from Federal agencies and museums, including:

- inventories of culturally affiliated Native American human remains,
- inventories of culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains,

- notices of inventory completion published in the Federal Register of Native American human remains, either culturally affiliated for culturally unidentifiable, as available for transfer of control,
- notices of intent to repatriate items from the summaries, per agreement with tribes,
- newspaper notices published by Federal agencies for new finds on the land and intended disposition, and .
- summaries of Federal agency and museum collections,

The National NAGPRA Program supports consultation between Federal agencies and museums with tribes in furtherance of the NAGPRA process by making this information publicly available on the web. In addition, other tools to assist consultation are posted on the program website.

Data Management

The National NAGPRA Program maintains one internal database (NAGPRA 10) and several public on-line databases. In September 2011, NuAxis, LLC, a certified 8(a) information technology consulting firm with over 12 years of IT service support to the National Park Service, was awarded with end-of-year funding a contract to serve the National NAGPRA Program IT needs. Beginning in FY 2012, NuAxis will evaluate the integrity and security of the internal database as well as provide programming skills during the migration.

Data Quality:

The National NAGPRA Program holds complete paper compliance documents from each institution that has submitted an inventory and/or summary. The Program continues to review and to update summary and inventory records submitted by museums and federal agencies. This includes, but is not limited to, reconciling records and notices, updating the culturally unidentifiable records to reflect subsequent cultural affiliations, and including repatriation information in the Culturally Affiliated Inventories Database as reported by museums and federal agencies.

The databases are in continual update from newly submitted records as well as to reconcile program data to ensure accuracy. New and amended inventories are entered into the databases as they come into the National NAGPRA office, which occurs regularly. The information is cross-referenced against inventory records and notices. Each of the databases is updated as more information becomes available therefore it is a continuous, ongoing process for the National NAGPRA Program. Corrections, updates, and additions to the databases are made as museums and agencies continue to verify the data that have been entered, or submit revised inventories.

For more information about National NAGPRA Program information systems, contact Mariah Soriano, Program Officer, National NAGPRA, Mariah_Soriano@nps.gov.

The following databases exist, or are being updated as follows:

Native American Consultation Database (NACD): This long-standing database provides the names and contact information supplied by each tribe for their NAGPRA contact for consultation. Names and addresses of tribal leaders have been updated from the Spring 2011, Bureau of Indian Affairs Tribal Leaders Directory. This database can be searched by tribal name, tribal representative name, state and county name, and reservation name to yield information on tribes, their status under NAGPRA, tribal representatives for consultation, reservation lands, and Indian Claims Commission decisions. The information in the database is updated when new information on the names of tribes and tribal representatives is received from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or official contact information is received by National NAGPRA from tribes. An update of this information was completed in September 2011. The National NAGPRA Program is planning to include additional Native American land claims decisions made since the 1980 Final Report of the U.S. Indian Claims Commission.

Consultation efforts are further supported by maps accessible on the program website, including maps of tribal lands, treaty areas, and the 1906 ethnographic maps of tribal aboriginal areas. Once the area of an item in a collection, or new discovery on the land, is determined, these maps can be used to locate the tribes with a possible interest in human remains or items from an area. The NACD will supply the contact information for the tribe.

Notice of Inventory Completion (NIC) Database : There is currently available on the website a database of published notices of inventory completion, which is updated as new notices are published. For this reporting period, 84 NICs were posted online. This information is helpful to aid in information sharing and informing consultation on other notices. This database can be searched by date, museum/agency, title, and key word.

Notices of Intent to Repatriate (NIR) Database is a searchable library of published Federal Register notices pertaining to Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. 25 NIRs were posted online for FY 2011.

Cultural Unidentifiable Native American Inventories Database (CUI): This database was launched in 2005, and has informed disposition decisions on CUI, as well as bringing to public view the contents of CUI inventories from which thousands of individuals have been subsequently listed in amended inventories as culturally affiliated, placed in published notices and made eligible for repatriation.

Culturally Affiliated Native American Inventories Database (CAI): This database is a transmission for public use of data from museums and Federal agencies that have NAGPRA compliance obligations. When the database was first launched in FY2010, 31,205 culturally affiliated human remains were reported in inventories. To date, it accounts for 54,352 Native American human remains. The increase is due in part to the efforts of the reporting agencies and museums to verify the original submissions and to

submit amended inventories. Most of the original inventories dated to 1995. Also, listed in the database are associated funerary objects. The number of associated funerary objects is 1,126,741. The CAI Database provides a comprehensive picture of where culturally affiliated Native American human remains are housed. Full population of data enables accurate reports of the individuals culturally affiliated but not yet in notices.

Summaries Database: This database of Summaries was launched as a public access item in the summer of FY 2010. By posting summaries on a public access database, tribes will have easily accessible information on those Federal agencies and museums that list them as having an interest in items, as well as to disclose locations of items when summaries were not sent to a particular tribe. The database should foster consultation and inform claims decisions of tribes, as well as provide information to museums of similar collections. Each record will contain the name of every tribe and NHO that has received a copy of a summary from a museum or Federal agency.

In April of 2011, the Digitization of NAGPRA Summaries began. Once a summary is digitized it is reviewed for completeness, cross referenced with the existing records in the Summaries Database, then archived. Under the supervision of the Database Coordinator, this project was being accomplished by a NCPE intern, Alayna Rasile. Ms. Rasile completed her B.A. in cultural geography at the University of Oregon, where she graduated magna cum laude in 2010. Her interest in NAGPRA stems from working closely with the White Mountain Apache Tribe on a collaborative cultural and historical atlas project funded by the National Science Foundation. Thus far, 454 summaries have been scanned, and is 40% complete. It is anticipated to continue and complete the project for FY2012.

Notice of Intended Disposition Database (NID): Launched in April of FY 2010, this notice database completes the disclosure and public access of the NAGPRA compliance documents for public use, with new discovery information. A Notice of Intended Disposition is published in newspapers by Federal agencies for cultural items excavated or removed from Federal lands. The Federal agency official sends copies of published NIDs to the National NAGPRA Program. The NID database provides this information searchable by agency or by state.

Review Committee Decisions by Topic: A report of Review Committee decisions has been supplied in program reports for several years. These reports have given historical accounting of the parties in a dispute, the general dispute item and the resolution. For purposes of assisting parties, researchers and the general public, having an interest in the varied issues and determinations on the matters, a more issue specific database is needed. A searchable-by-topic database of Review Committee opinions has been evolving and has been the project of several volunteer law school student interns. This project is not yet ready for release and will continue to be in development in FY 2012.

Future Database Development: Planned in the future are public access tools including: listings of training opportunities by government, tribal and private providers; resources to support the NAGPRA process for Federal agencies, tribes and museums such as

providers of toxic substance detection; listings of state/NAGPRA protocols approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and other products as may be suggested by the Review Committee to support the NAGPRA process.

State Burial Laws Project: This multi-year project is a partnership with American University Washington College of Law. Over the course of several summers, law student interns/externs under the direction of David Tarler collected the enforcement and compliance laws pertaining to human remains and burials for every state and the District of Columbia, and annotated the laws by topic, in order to enable research across all states or within a particular state. By the end of FY 2010, 44 of the 51 jurisdictions had been annotated. The publicly-accessible data was launched on Washington College of Law's website on November 15, 2010, at the *NAGPRA at 20* symposium (<http://www.wcl.american.edu/burial>). In FY 2011, the project was on hiatus.

The product of this partnership will assist states in the resolution of repatriation and protection of human remains discovered on state lands, and will support further development by states of repatriation protocols consistent with NAGPRA. It will be a useful tool for developers and those who work in the field of NEPA and NHPA compliance.

Illegal Trafficking:

NAGPRA provides criminal penalties for violations of 18 U.S.C. 1170, Illegal Trafficking in Native American Human Remains and Cultural Items. The cases are investigated by Federal law enforcement agents and handled by United States Attorneys throughout the country. National NAGPRA offers training for attorneys and agents and provides technical assistance upon request. For more information on cultural property law and enforcement, contact David Tarler (David_Tarler@nps.gov).

Program Operations

Externs, Interns:

The National NAGPRA Program forms partnerships with the National Center for Preservation Education (NCPE), law schools and universities, and the Cultural Resources Diversity Program within NPS, through the Student Conservation Association (SCA), to offer internships in government service and externships from law schools where students earn course credit. Intern/extern projects provide numerous benefits to the National NAGPRA Program and the communities that it serves.

The externs/interns and the projects in progress in FY 2011 were:

Project: NAGPRA Databases- under the direction of Mariah Soriano
Alayna Rasile, B.A. Geography, University of Oregon

Project: Summaries Digitization- under the direction of Mariah Soriano
contractor Alayna Rasile

Project: Grants Project Reports - under the direction of Sangita Chari
Kelsea Raether, Michigan State University, Study Away Program

National NAGPRA Staff:

The National NAGPRA staff roster as of September 30, 2011 is:

Program Manager: Sherry Hutt
Program Secretary: Robin Coates
Program Officers: David Tarler
Sangita Chari
Mariah Soriano

The program is assisted by contractors:

Lesa Koscielski
Jaime Lavallee (to August 5, 2011)
Alayna Rasile
NuAxis, LLC

In addition, the National NAGPRA program receives support from other NPS employees:

Hampton Tucker and Vedet Coleman, grants administration
Kathleen Murphy, IT support
Jane Fu, IT support

FY 2011 Budget

The National NAGPRA Program receives appropriations from Congress for grants and grants administration. Funding is also provided through the National Park Service. The figures below are in thousands and are approximate pending final invoices.

Grants Appropriations:

Congressional appropriation	\$2,300
Used for National NAGPRA Program	550
Available for Grants FY 2011	<hr/> 1,750
Grants Awarded FY 2011	<hr/> 1,750

National NAGPRA Program Funding:

National NAGPRA Program support	550
Grants administration appropriation	191
Operations funding from NPS	229
Cultural Resources accounts	
Funding from NPS Law Enforcement	30
for enforcement support	
Total of funding sources:	<hr/> \$ 1,000

Operational Expenses:

Personnel Compensation:	\$ 655
Contractors and interns:	130
Publication (Fed. Reg. & printing)	90
Travel NAGPRA staff, Review Com.	50
(training & Review Committee meetings)	
Equipment, supplies	10
Review Committee meeting events, transcripts and fees	65
Total Expenses	<hr/> \$ 1,000