

The NAGPRA Process at Museums with Large Collections of Native American Human Remains

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I. Introduction

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) provides a process for museums and Federal agencies to resolve interests in Native American human remains and other cultural items to lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations. As part of the NAGPRA process, Federal agencies and museums must consult with Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations and lineal descendants regarding the cultural affiliation of Native American human remains and their associated funerary objects, and create inventories of the collection which reflect cultural affiliation decisions. NAGPRA-obligated institutions must also publish Notices of Inventory Completion in the Federal Register, which enfranchise the lineal descendants, tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to receive the human remains and funerary objects listed in the inventory.

At the twentieth anniversary of the passage of the law, the NAGPRA Review Committee reflected upon the success of the NAGPRA process. Specifically, they asked the National NAGPRA Program for a report on progress in resolution of Native American human remains and funerary objects in large collections. This report responds to that request.

This report focuses on Native American human remains in collections at 32 museums that reported human remains populations of greater than 1,000 minimum number of individuals (MNI).² The NAGPRA requirements are the same for all Federal agencies and museums subject to NAGPRA, but the research question posed here is how size of the NAGPRA collection may affect the process. Although there was considerable diversity within the study population, looking at institutions³ with large human remains populations in the collection allows a close look at this isolated commonality.⁴

The data used to create the tables and charts included in this report were compiled from the inventories provided to the National NAGPRA Program as of July 2010. The inventories are publicly available through the National NAGPRA Program website at <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra>. The institution surveys were conducted during July and August of 2010.

II. Study Population: Selection and Overview

This report compiles information about the Native American human remains collections at 32 museums with collection sizes of greater than 1,000 MNI. The study includes state, local and private museums, and

¹ J.D. 2012, Georgetown University Law Center, intern National NAGPRA Program 2010.

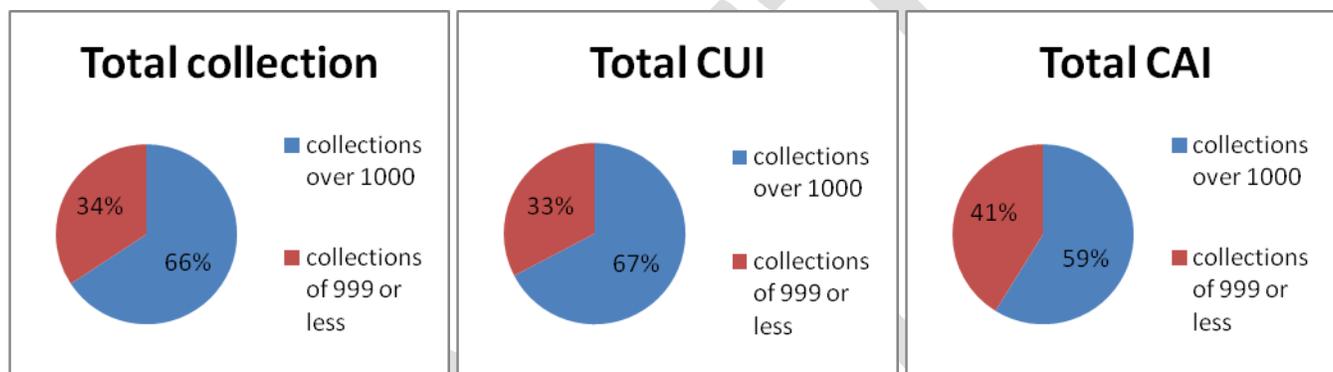
² Museum inventories report the minimum number of individuals (MNI) and the cultural affiliation determination for each. Thus MNI is not the number of skeletal fragments, but the estimate of individuals in the collection.

³ For purposes of this report, "institution" refers to both non-Federal agencies and traditional museums, both of which are defined as museums in NAGPRA.

⁴ It may be useful to generate other reports addressing "medium" and "small" collections. Future studies may create study groups based on location, museum size, or type. This study does not address whether there is a correlation between size of the museum and size of the NAGPRA collection related to NAGPRA activity.

educational institutions. No Federal agencies were included in this report.⁵ The numbers were compiled from the public database available on the National NAGPRA Program website. The study population was selected based on the size of the human remains collections reported in each institution’s inventory. All institutions were sorted by size and there was a natural break at the 1,000 MNI level. Each of the 32 institutions⁶ in the study population reported more than 1,000 individuals in its inventory, while the remaining institutions in the list had substantially fewer numbers. Although only 32 museums comprise the study population, this group possesses 66% of all the Native American human remains reported by museums—a total of 87,646 out of 133,222. The group also reported 67% of all culturally unidentifiable individuals (CUI)—73,328 out of 110,889—and 59% of all culturally affiliated individuals (CAI) in museums—14,318 out of 24,343. Understanding the status of the Native American human remains in collections at these institutions is important to facilitating and effectively implementing the NAGPRA process.

Fig. 1



Within the study population, there was considerable diversity. The institutions come from twenty-three states, scattered across various regions. Exactly half are state and half are private institutions. Collection sizes range from 1,077 reported MNI to 13,212, and were not evenly distributed. Just under one third of the study population—nineteen institutions—reported between 1,000 and 2,000 MNI, while the four largest institutions reported over 5,000 MNI each. No institution reported a population size between 4,000 and 5,000. Table 1 shows a breakdown by collection size and the percent of the study population total held collectively by each group. **Appendix A** lists each institution based on total collection size.

Table 1

Collection Size	# of Museums	Total	% of Overall Total
1000 to 2000	19	27, 058	31%
2000 to 3000	5	12, 228	14%
3000 to 4000	4	14, 109	16%
4000 to 5000	0	0	0
5000 and above	4	37, 849	39%
TOTAL	32	87,646	

⁵ During the period of this study Federal agencies were undergoing study by the Government Accountability Office and thus the Review Committee directed this inquiry to museums, specifically museums with large collections.

⁶ The human remains included in the Peabody Museum Andover and Peabody Harvard joint notices are not included in the inventories of the individual institutions. For purposes of this study, the joint notices were treated as if they were reported by a separate entity and were not added to the total for either museum.

III. Informal Institution Interviews

In order to address similarities, differences, issues, trends, and other matters that may not be apparent from the data on the National NAGPRA Program website, each institution was invited to participate in an informal interview. Participation was voluntary, and 20 of the 32 in the study population responded via email or phone.⁷ Respondents were the NAGPRA coordinators or other designated NAGPRA contact at their institution. The survey was informal and sought to capture the respondent's concerns about the NAGPRA process and their practices to possibly identify a best practices model.

IV. Culturally Unidentifiable and Culturally Affiliated Remains

NAGPRA inventories distinguish between culturally unidentifiable remains (CUI) and culturally affiliated remains (CAI). Under NAGPRA, "cultural affiliation" means "a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group." (25 USC 3001 (2)). "Culturally unidentifiable" remains are those "items for which no culturally affiliated present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization can be determined." (43 CFR 10.9 (d)(2)). To establish cultural affiliation, an institution must consult with lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations to determine if the geographical, kinship, biological, archaeological, linguistic, folklore, oral tradition, historical evidence, or other information, or expert opinion, reasonably lead to a conclusion on affiliation. (43 CFR 10.2 (e)).

The CUI and CAI numbers and percentages within collections varied amongst institutions considerably, although there were far more institutions with higher CUI to CAI ratios. The number of remains in each population designated as CUI ranged from 0 to 11,278. While the CUI percent varied considerably, from 0% to 100%, the majority of the study population—27 out of 32—listed more than half of their collection as culturally unidentifiable. Five institutions reported 100% of their inventory as CUI and another eleven institutions reported between 90-100% of their collections as CUI.⁸ The number designated as CAI ranged from 0 to 1,934, and CAI percent varied from 0% to 100%. One institution reported 100% of its collection as culturally affiliated and two other institutions reported over 90%. Only five institutions reported more than 50% CAI.

Looking at overall population size of the collection did not reveal any pattern to the percent designated CUI and CAI. Figure 2 depicts total collection size, CUI percent, and CAI percent. Nevertheless, while population size may not show a one-to-one relationship with CUI and CAI percentages, it is and was a considerable factor in shaping institutions' approaches to NAGPRA.

Figure 2 (appears on the next page)

⁷ The writer would like to thank all of the institutions who participated in this study for their valuable insight and knowledge.

⁸ The data for this study was taken from the National NAGPRA Program inventory databases. Those documents received by the Program describing Native American human remains, but which do not contain a decision on MNI, or a decision on cultural affiliation, are listed in the databases as an approximate MNI and as CUI as a default determination. Thus for some institutions the CUI indication is not an actual decision.

Survey Responses

Almost every museum surveyed mentioned collection size as a factor influencing their NAGPRA process. Institutions stressed that the size of the population amplified NAGPRA compliance issues and made completion of the initial inventory in 1995 daunting. Some reported that original approaches to address the large human remains populations and NAGPRA obligations may have led to over or underreporting. Among the more common problems were having to bring in outside individuals who were unfamiliar to the institution's process or failure to staff enough individuals to complete the task. Those surveyed noted that the deadline for initial inventories was the same for all institutions regardless of population size, leaving larger institutions with insufficient time to conduct satisfactory research on all of their population. Those that requested and received extra time did not feel that the extensions were adequate.

In addition to size factors, the institution surveys revealed other factors that relate to CUI and CAI percentages. Although none of these factors show a direct correlation to CUI and CAI percentage, they all influenced the institutions' NAGPRA processes in general and many were factors were shared by several institutions.

Respondents stressed that the inventory requirement created a huge financial burden on institutions. Some combated the issue through state funding while other used unpaid interns to complete the inventories. While some did eventually apply for and receive NAGPRA grants, these grants did not cover the costs of initial compliance. Thus adequate resources or time to complete inventories by the deadline were factors in the ability to consult with tribes to better identify cultural affiliation.

Many respondents identified lack of known archaeological context as a major hurdle in the NAGPRA process. In many cases, historical information about the population was never collected or the data was minimal and specified only a state or region of origin. Most of these collections were removed during the late 19th and early 20th Century. Respondents also stressed that time depth concerns and the frequent movement of tribes made affiliation difficult or impossible. In some cases, connecting remains to groups was hampered because of a lack of associated funerary objects.⁹ Institutions noted that ideas about who was occupying the land at various times were, at best, theories and that the lack of certainty made tribal consultation difficult because the institutions did not know with whom to request consultation.

In addition, many respondents felt that the Act was vague and did not provide adequate guidance for inventories or consultation, particularly in the early stages prior to the publication of the regulations.¹⁰ Some reported confusion regarding what information was required, what a consultation entailed, or what it meant to be affiliated. The standard of proof for cultural affiliation is "a reasonable basis," based upon the totality of the circumstances, but many museums applied a "preponderance of the evidence" standard to CUI, which according to Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition means that the evidence "as a whole shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not." NAGPRA also requires that cultural affiliation be based on what can "reasonably be traced historically or prehistorically." However, respondents provided varying thresholds for affiliation ranging from "scientific certainty" to "historically reliable."

⁹ For more information about the make-up of the CUI population, see "Who are the Culturally Unidentifiable" by National NAGPRA Program Intern Andrew Kline available at <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/REVIEW/WhoaretheCulturallyUnidentifiable.pdf>.

¹⁰ Initial inventories were due on November 16, 1995. The regulations were promulgated December 4, 1995.

Several of the state museums noted that their role as the state repository for human remains amplified the number of human remains of unknown provenance, often termed “orphaned remains.” Not many institutions faced issues of shared reporting obligations, but those that did were extremely divergent on the matter. One institution had no problems completing a joint inventory or working with other institutions on certain remains. In contrast, another respondent felt the requirement placed upon it by other museums was “convoluted bordering on ridiculous” and said it probably set back the institution’s determination of affiliation.

V. Adjusted Totals

The adjusted totals are the portions of the institution’s inventory that have not been reported in a notice, or removed from the inventory as not Native American or part of the inventory of a different museum.¹¹ Of the initial 87,646 remains inventoried, 18,129 or 20.7% have been listed in a notice or reflected in inventory amendments, leaving an aggregated adjusted total of 69,517. The initial population of CUI (73,328) was reduced by 4,813 or 6.6%, leaving an adjusted CUI total of 68,515. The initial population of CAI (14,318) was reduced by 13,316 or 93%, leaving an adjusted CAI total of 1,002. **Appendix B** lists institutions by adjusted total including a breakdown of adjusted CUI and adjusted CAI.

On an individual museum level, five museums had resolved or published notices for more than 90% of their population. Eight institutions—including the seven that inventoried only CUI—did not resolve or publish notices for any of their population. Another five institutions had resolved less than 5% of their population. The overwhelming majority of adjustment came from publishing NAGPRA notices for CAIs.

Resolution of culturally unidentifiable remains¹²

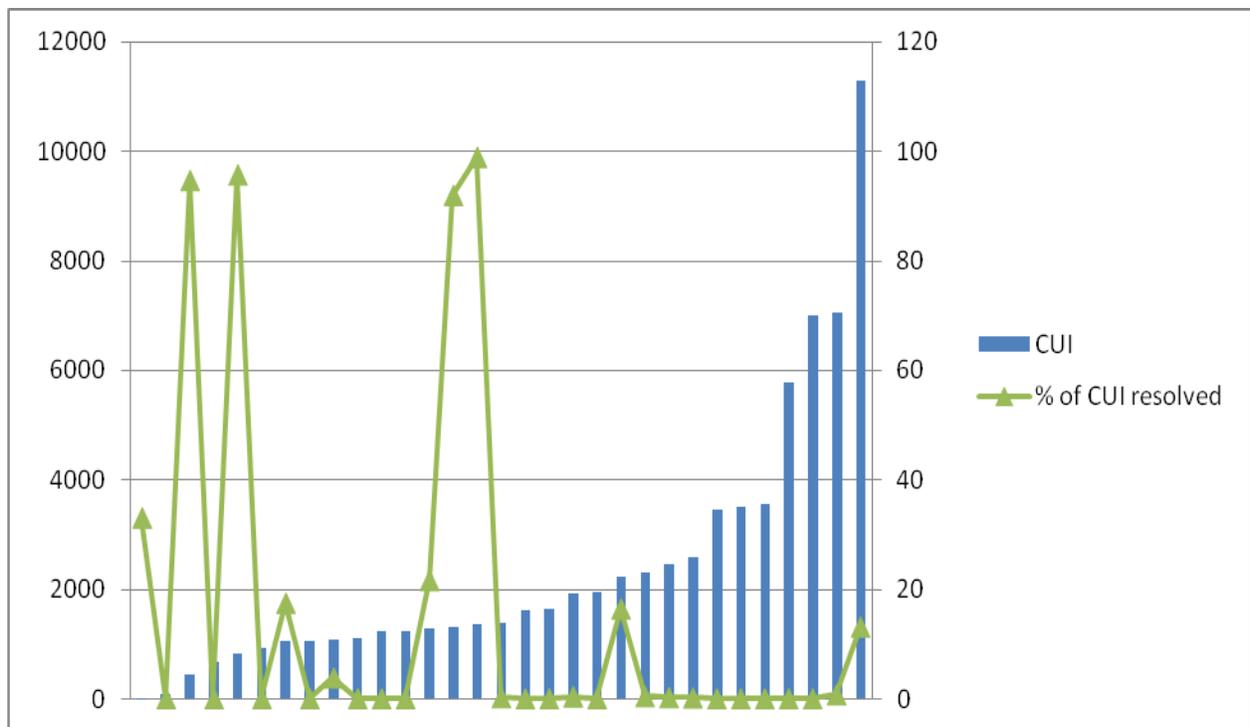
Institutions in the study population resolved 4,813 of the 73,328 aggregate total of CUI (6.6%). Less than half resolved any of their CUI, by publication of a notice, including designation to CAI, with resolution rates varying widely from 0.2% to 98.2%. For institutions that resolved CUIs, rates of resolution were clumped at the high and low ends: eleven institutions resolved less than 33% of their total number of CUI while the remaining four institutions resolved over 90% of their CUIs; no institutions fell between 33 and 90 percent. **Appendix C** lists institutions by number of CUI and provides information on the CUI resolution.

While there was no direct correlation between resolution rate and number of CUI, size again appears to be a major factor in the NAGPRA process. Figure 3 shows the relationship between number of CUI and percent of CUI resolved. Institutions that reported fewer CUIs were more likely than institutions with larger CUI numbers to resolve at least one of their culturally unidentifiable remains. All four of the institutions with high (more than 90%) resolution rates were in the bottom half when ranked by total number of CUIs. This statistic is amplified by the fact that none of the seven institutions reporting 100% CUI resolved any of their CUI. Further, of the other eight institutions with no resolved CUI, five had overall CUI percentages greater than 90.

Figure 3 (appears on the next page)

¹¹ In the early days of NAGPRA museums sometimes reported MNI held on loan.

¹² Peabody-Harvard + Peabody-Andover (joint notice), which reported 0 CUIs, was not included in this section.



a. Resolution methods¹³

Figure 3. indicates resolved CUI. CUI were considered resolved based on the following methods: 1. subsequent affiliation 2. disposition through the NAGPRA Review Committee 3. other. Subsequently affiliated CUIs are remains that were affiliated to federally recognized tribes and have been published in a Federal Register notice, similar to those that were originally designated CAI. The disposed remains category includes remains that were submitted to the NAGPRA Review Committee for recommendation of disposition prior to the promulgation of a rule on disposition of CUI. The “other” category includes remains transferred to Federal agencies as part of their collection in an inventory amendment.

There was no correlation between subsequent cultural affiliation and size of the collection. Nor was there a relationship between disposition and size or overall number of CUI resolved. In total, museums subsequently culturally affiliated 2,656 previously unidentified remains. Subsequent affiliations represent 55% of all resolved CUIs and 3.5% of all remains originally designated as CUI. The number of subsequent affiliations reported ranged from 0 to 1,474. Fourteen museums reported at least one subsequently affiliated remain. Five museums resolved remains exclusively through subsequent affiliation and notice. Only seven institutions resolved CUIs through disposition, even though disposition accounted for around 45% of the CUI resolved.¹⁴

b. Survey Responses

Survey responses addressing subsequent cultural affiliations echoed many of the challenges, concerns and successes of initial inventory creation. Many respondents felt that subsequent affiliation could not be

¹³ The total number of museums analyzed for this section was 15. Museums that did not resolve any culturally identified remains (16) and museums that did not have culturally unidentified remains were not included.

¹⁴ Prior to the effective date of 43 CFR 10.11, March 2010, CUI disposition was discretionary.

achieved for the same reasons the remains were initially designated as culturally unidentifiable. Others noted that consultations had been completed with tribes, typically tribes from the region where the institution was located, but that no determination could be made.

Institutional factors also played a huge part in shaping museums' ongoing NAGPRA processes. Respondents that felt the most successful with the NAGPRA process typically stressed that the administration of their institution considered NAGPRA a leading priority. Common themes included the establishment of a clear internal NAGPRA process and hierarchy, continued funding for designated full time or part time NAGPRA staff, and top-down institutional support. Also important was low turnover for NAGPRA positions and good institutional memory to preserve past decisions related to NAGPRA.

On the other hand, some respondents reported internal resistance that made it difficult to address the NAGPRA backlog. In some cases, NAGPRA-subject populations were simply not an institutional priority and NAGPRA coordinators or staff "inherited" NAGPRA duties simply because there was no one else to address the issue. In other more extreme situations, the administration was antagonistic toward NAGPRA, placing coordinators and staff in complicated positions. One respondent noted that the lack of resources allocated to NAGPRA left the institution in a passive, responsive mode and not a proactive mode designed to address the current human remains population. In a similar vein, some noted that they were unable to consistently update their inventory due to lack of funds and other resources.

Another issue cited by several respondents related to consultations and the challenges of dealing with various tribes. Several respondents mentioned difficulties in contacting tribes such as turnover of tribal leadership and identification of new contacts. Others noted that resources varied widely by tribe and some were not as able to analyze and organize information as others. A few suggested that tribes appeared more concerned with on-going repatriations and associated funerary objects than unidentified remains.

However, many respondents—including those that faced significant NAGPRA challenges—felt that, at the very least, the NAGPRA process had opened a dialogue between universities, museums, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations. A majority stressed the importance of strong connections with local tribes as a critical reason for a positive NAGPRA process. Other respondents offered stories of successful collaborations to curate artifacts, extended loan arrangements for associated funerary objects, and participation in active digs.

Of the institutions that went through the CUI disposition process, prior to the CUI regulation, most felt that it was worthwhile but laborious. Museums noted that the process was time consuming and was often impractical in all but the most significant situations.¹⁵ It is thus unsurprising that disposition was utilized far less than subsequent cultural affiliation. It is possible that institutions would have resolved more CUI through disposition had the process been less intensive.

Culturally Affiliated Remains and Federal Register Notices¹⁶

This report also addresses the number of culturally affiliated remains reported in Federal Register notices.¹⁷ Once an institution completes its inventory, the museum has six months to publish a Notice of Inventory

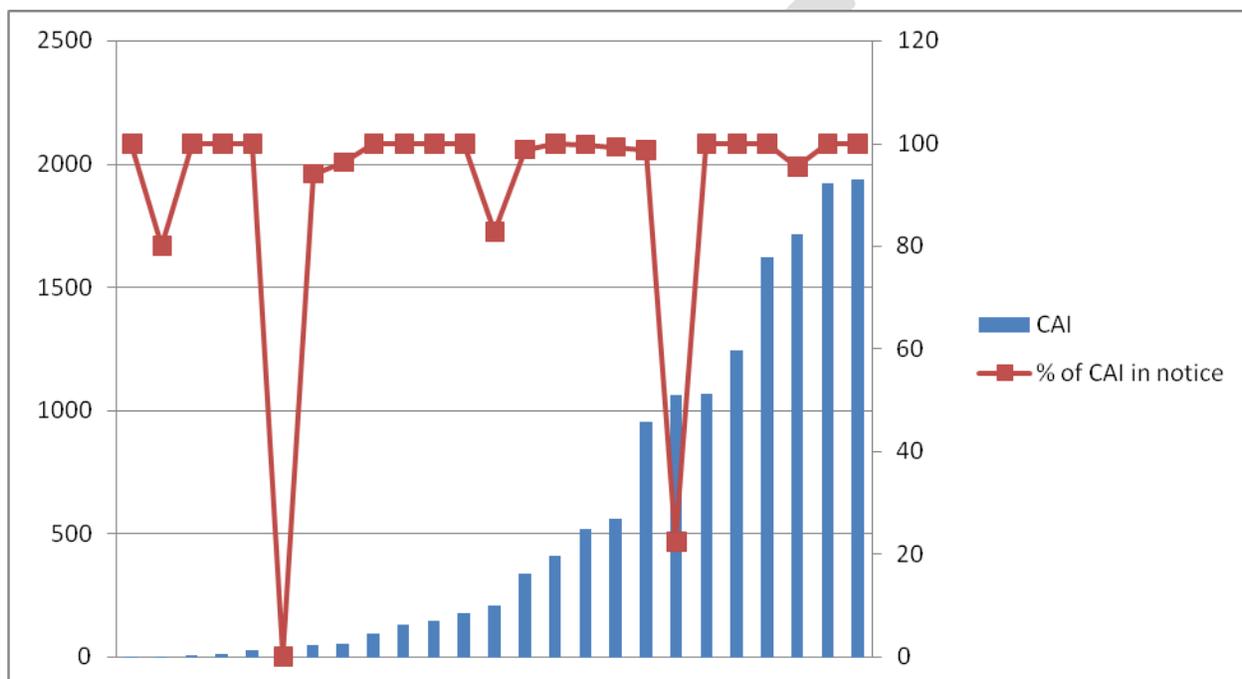
¹⁵ For a more detailed summary of Review Committee dispositions and recommendations see the forthcoming report on Review Committee decisions on CUI by Sally Butts.

¹⁶ The total number of museums analyzed for this section was 25. The seven museums with no culturally affiliated remains were not included.

Completion in the Federal Register. Overall, notice publication rates were positive. Of the initial 14,318 population of culturally affiliated remains, 13,316 (93%) had been published in notices at the time the data was collected. Fourteen museums completed notices for all of their culturally affiliated remains, while another eight completed notices for over 90% of their culturally affiliated remains. **Appendix D** lists institutions by number of CAI and provides information on the CAI notice publication.

As with CUI resolution rates, there was no clear connection between CAI notice publication and collection size of culturally affiliated remains or the initial percentage of culturally affiliated remains.

Fig. 4 CAI number and percentage of CAI reported



Appendix A: Institutions by Total Collection Size

Institution Name	Total	CUI	% CUI	CAI	% CAI
Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology	1077	664	61.65	413	38.35
State Museum of Pennsylvania	1094	917	83.82	177	16.18
Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations	1109	1109	100	0	0
Arizona State Museum, Univ. of Arizona	1132	1077	95.14	55	4.86
Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture	1141	80	7.01	1061	92.99
Louisiana State Univ., Museum of Natural Science	1143	1049	91.78	94	8.22
Florida Dept. of State, Division of Historical Resources	1234	1234	100	0	0
Indiana University, Glenn A. Black Lab. of Archeology	1238	1238	100	0	0
New York State Museum	1249	1040	83.27	209	16.73
Colorado Historical Society	1381	425	30.77	956	69.23
Univ. of Michigan Museum of Anthropology	1405	1390	98.93	15	1.07
Field Museum of Natural History	1407	1356	96.38	51	3.62
Bernice P. Bishop Museum	1622	3	0.02	1619	99.98
Milwaukee Public Museum	1647	1618	98.18	29	1.82
Indiana University, Bloomington, Dept. of Anthropology	1649	1649	100	0	0
Rochester Museum & Science Center	1798	1277	71.02	521	28.98
Minnesota Indian Affairs Council	1856	1294	69.72	562	30.28
Peabody-Harvard + Peabody-Andover (joint notice)	1922	0	0	1922	100
Center for American Archeology, Kampsville Archeological Center	1954	1954	100	0	0
Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville	2237	2231	99.73	6	0.27
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Univ. of Texas, Austin	2249	1910	84.93	339	15.07
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Dept. of Anthropology	2466	2461	99.8	5	0.2

Institution Name	Total	CUI	% CUI	CAI	% CAI
Univ. of Nebraska State Museum	2534	819	32.32	1715	67.68
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia	2742	2593	94.57	149	5.43
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Frank H. McClung Museum	3451	3451	100	0	0
Univ. of Kentucky, William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology	3510	3510	100	0	0
American Museum of Natural History	3550	2304	64.9	1246	35.1
Univ. of Alabama Museums, Office of Archeological Services	3598	3562	98.99	36	1.01
Illinois State Museum	5899	5768	97.78	131	2.22
Ohio Historical Society	7010	7007	99.96	3	0.04
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University	8130	7060	86.84	1070	13.16
Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology	13212	11278	85.36	1934	14.64
	87646	73328		14318	

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Appendix B: Adjusted Totals/ Reduced by Publication of a Notice or Other Resolution/Percent Collection Resolved

Institution Name	Adjusted Total	Amount reduced	Total	% reduced
Peabody-Harvard + Peabody-Andover (joint notice)	0	1922	1922	100
Bernice P. Bishop Museum	2	1620	1622	99.88
Colorado Historical Society	36	1345	1381	97.39
Minnesota Indian Affairs Council	109	1747	1856	94.12
Univ. of Nebraska State Museum	113	2421	2534	95.54
Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology	664	413	1077	38.34
New York State Museum	893	356	1249	28.5
Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture	903	238	1141	20.86
State Museum of Pennsylvania	917	177	1094	16.18
Rochester Museum & Science Center	1002	796	1798	44.27
Arizona State Museum, Univ. of Arizona	1038	94	1132	8.3
Louisiana State Univ., Museum of Natural Science	1049	94	1143	8.22
Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations	1109	0	1109	0
Florida Dept. of State, Division of Historical Resources	1234	0	1234	0
Indiana University, Glenn A. Black Lab. of Archeology	1238	0	1238	0
Field Museum of Natural History	1343	64	1407	4.55
Univ. of Michigan Museum of Anthropology	1387	18	1405	1.28
Milwaukee Public Museum	1618	29	1647	1.76
Indiana University, Bloomington, Dept. of Anthropology	1649	0	1649	0
Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville	1865	372	2237	16.63
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Univ. of Texas, Austin	1907	342	2249	15.2
Center for American Archeology, Kampsville Archeological Center	1954	0	1954	0
American Museum of Natural History	2295	1255	3550	35.35
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Dept. of Anthropology	2457	9	2466	0.36
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia	2589	153	2742	5.58
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Frank H. McClung Museum	3451	0	3451	0
Univ. of Kentucky, William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology	3510	0	3510	0
Univ. of Alabama Museums, Office of Archeological Services	3598	0	3598	0
Illinois State Museum	5768	131	5899	2.27
Ohio Historical Society	7007	3	7010	0.04
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University	7007	1123	8130	13.81
Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology	9805	3407	13212	25.79
	69517	18129	87646	

Appendix C: Culturally Unidentifiable Remains (CUI)

Institution Name	CUI	Unres.	Resol.	Affil.	Disp.	Other
Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology	11278	9803	1475	1474	0	1
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University	7060	7007	53	21	32	0
Ohio Historical Society	7007	7007	0	0	0	0
Illinois State Museum	5768	5768	0	0	0	0
Univ. of Alabama Museums, Office of Archeological Services	3562	3562	0	0	0	0
Univ. of Kentucky, William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology	3510	3510	0	0	0	0
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Frank H. McClung Museum	3451	3451	0	0	0	0
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia	2593	2589	4	4	0	0
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Dept. of Anthropology	2461	2456	5	4	0	1
American Museum of Natural History	2304	2295	9	9	0	0
Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville	2231	1865	366	0	366	0
Center for American Archeology, Kampsville Archeological Center	1954	1954	0	0	0	0
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Univ. of Texas, Austin	1910	1903	7	3	0	4
Indiana University, Bloomington, Dept. of Anthropology	1649	1649	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee Public Museum	1618	1618	0	0	0	0
Univ. of Michigan Museum of Anthropology	1390	1387	3	3	0	0
Field Museum of Natural History	1356	1340	16	16	0	0
Minnesota Indian Affairs Council	1294	105	1189	3	1182	4
Rochester Museum & Science Center	1277	1001	276	275	0	1
Indiana University, Glenn A. Black Lab. of Archeology	1238	1238	0	0	0	0
Florida Dept. of State, Division of Historical Resources	1234	1234	0	0	0	0
Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Center for Archeological Investigations	1109	1109	0	0	0	0
Arizona State Museum, Univ. of Arizona	1077	1036	41	36	5	0
Louisiana State Univ., Museum of Natural Science	1049	1049	0	0	0	0
New York State Museum	1040	857	183	3	180	0
State Museum of Pennsylvania	917	917	0	0	0	0
Univ. of Nebraska State Museum	819	36	783	440	332	11
Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology	664	664	0	0	0	0
Colorado Historical Society	425	23	402	364	38	0
Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture	80	80	0	0	0	0
Bernice P. Bishop Museum	3	2	1	1	0	0
Peabody-Harvard + Peabody-Andover (joint notice)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix D: Culturally Affiliated Remains (CAI)

Institution Name	CAI	In notices	W/o notices
Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology	1934	1932	2
Peabody-Harvard + Peabody-Andover (joint notice)	1922	1922	0
Univ. of Nebraska State Museum	1715	1638	77
Bernice P. Bishop Museum	1619	1619	0
American Museum of Natural History	1246	1246	0
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University	1070	1070	0
Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture	1061	238	823
Colorado Historical Society	956	943	13
Minnesota Indian Affairs Council	562	558	4
Rochester Museum & Science Center	521	520	1
Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology	413	413	0
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Univ. of Texas, Austin	339	335	4
New York State Museum	209	173	36
State Museum of Pennsylvania	177	177	0
Univ. of Missouri, Columbia	149	149	0
Illinois State Museum	131	131	0
Louisiana State Univ., Museum of Natural Science	94	94	0
Arizona State Museum, Univ. of Arizona	55	53	2
Field Museum of Natural History	51	48	3
Univ. of Alabama Museums, Office of Archeological Services	36	0	36
Milwaukee Public Museum	29	29	0
Univ. of Michigan Museum of Anthropology	15	15	0
Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville	6	6	0
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Dept. of Anthropology	5	4	1
Ohio Historical Society	3	3	0
Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations	0	N/A	N/A
Florida Dept. of State, Division of Historical Resources	0	N/A	N/A
Indiana University, Glenn A. Black Lab. of Archeology	0	N/A	N/A
Indiana University, Bloomington, Dept. of Anthropology	0	N/A	N/A
Center for American Archeology, Kampsville Archeological Center	0	N/A	N/A
Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Frank H. McClung Museum	0	N/A	N/A
Univ. of Kentucky, William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology	0	N/A	N/A