

Training Presented By:

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AGENDA

- I. NAGPRA: Background, Scope of Law, Key Terms, and Process
- II. Compliance
 - a. Collections – Inventories and Summaries
 - b. New Discoveries on Federal and Tribal Lands after 11/16/90
- III. Compliance: Notices (NIR, NIC, NID) to Repatriation
- IV. Databases
- V. Grants
- VI. Enforcement – Civil and Criminal
- VII. Review Committee
- VIII. Training

I. NAGPRA: Background, Scope, Terms, and Process



Background

NAGPRA is comprised of four areas of established law:

- Property Law
- Indian Law
- Human Rights Law
- Administrative Law

Background

Property Law – codifies American common law respecting human remains and funerary objects. Recognizes the existence of communally owned property in sacred & cultural patrimony objects

Indian Law – deals with tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the U.S. and tribes. NAGPRA is in 25 U.S.C. (Indians)

Background

Human Rights Law – retroactively, addresses the past disparate treatment of Native Americans, and prospectively, provides Native Americans with equal rights

Administrative Law – mandates that all Federal agencies and institutions receiving Federal funds follow uniform procedures and guarantee due process

Background

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
- Public Law 101-601
- 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.
- Enacted November 16, 1990

Scope of the Law

- Provides a process for museums and Federal agencies to resolve rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations in Native American human remains and cultural items in Federal and museum collections and removed from Federal and tribal lands

Scope of the Law

- Establishes a Review Committee to monitor the NAGPRA process, make findings related to the identity or cultural affiliation of cultural items, or the return of such items, and facilitate the resolution of disputes that may arise concerning repatriation
- Authorizes Federal grants to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums to assist with the identification, documentation, and transfer of possession of Native American cultural items

Scope of the Law

- Establishes civil penalties to enforce museum compliance
- Establishes the crime of illegal trafficking in Native American human remains and cultural items and criminal penalties (codified at 18 U.S.C. § 1170)

Scope of the Law: Who must comply?

- Federal Agency
[Excluding the Smithsonian Institution, which operates under the National Museum of the American Indian Act of 1989 (NMAI Act), Public Law 101-185]
- Museum

Key Term: Museum

- Any:
 - Institution (including any institution of higher learning, but not the Smithsonian Institution); **or**
 - State or local government unit
- That:
 - After November 16, 1990, has received Federal funds; **and**
 - At the time of receipt of those funds, or afterward, has a legal interest in human remains and/or NAGPRA cultural items sufficient to allow it to treat them as belonging to that institution/government agency (“possession”/“control”)

Scope of the Law: Who may request/claim?

- Lineal descendant (human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects)
- Indian tribes (entities recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs by virtue of their status as Indian tribes)
 - The list is published in the *Federal Register*, as required by the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994
- Native Hawaiian organizations (organizations that serve and represent the interests of Native Hawaiians, have as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians, and have expertise in Native Hawaiian affairs)

Key Term: Receives Federal Funds

- Funds from a Federal agency for any purpose, but not funds through a procurement contract
- That are received by an entity:
 - Directly; **or**
 - Through another entity of which the recipient entity is a part; **or**
 - Through any arrangement by which a Federal agency makes/made available aid in the form of funds
- After November 16, 1990

Key Term: Possession

- Physical custody of an item covered by NAGPRA, **and**
- Interest in the item sufficient for its acquirer to treat the item as belonging to the acquirer, and to allow the acquirer to independently do such things as transfer, loan, or otherwise dispose of the item, test the item, or treat the item with substances

Generally, an entity or Federal agency would not be considered to have “possession” of human remains and cultural items covered by NAGPRA that it has on loan from another individual, museum, or Federal agency

Key Term: Control

Interest in the item sufficient for its acquirer to treat the item as belonging to the acquirer, and to allow the acquirer to independently do such things as transfer, loan, or otherwise dispose of the item, test the item, or treat the item with substances

Generally, an entity or Federal agency that has loaned human remains and items covered by NAGPRA to another individual, museum, or agency is considered to retain control of them

Key Term: Cultural Items



Native American....

- Human Remains
- Funerary Objects
- Sacred Objects
- Objects of Cultural Patrimony

Key Term: Human Remains

- The physical remains of a human body of a person of Native American ancestry
- Does not include remains or portions of remains that may reasonably be determined to have been freely given or naturally shed by individuals from whose body they were obtained
- If human remains are incorporated into an item that is a funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony (objects covered by NAGPRA), they are considered to be components of that object

Key Term: Funerary Objects

Associated Funerary Objects (AFO) are funerary objects that:

- Are reasonably believed to have been intentionally placed with a particular set(s) of human remains, either at the time of death or later; or
- Were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains; and
- Both the human remains and objects are in the possession, or under the control, of a museum or Federal agency

Key Term: Funerary Objects

Unassociated funerary objects (UFO) are funerary objects that:

- Are reasonably believed to have been intentionally placed with a particular set(s) of human remains, either at the time of death or later; and
- The objects:
 - Are related to the human remains of a known individual; or
 - Are related to specific individuals or families; or
 - Were removed from a specific burial site of an individual culturally affiliated with a particular Indian tribe; and
- The human remains related to the objects are not in the possession, or under the control, of the museum or Federal agency

Key Term: Sacred Objects

Specific ceremonial objects which are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional religions by present-day adherents

- May be owned by an individual or a group

Key Term: Objects of Cultural Patrimony

Objects that:

- have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance
- were considered inalienable by the Native American group or culture at the time the objects were separated from them
- are owned by a tribe or group, not individuals

Questions?



Process: Action Required for Collections

Section 5

- Human Remains
- Associated Funerary Objects

Inventory

Affirmative
Duty

Notice of Inventory
Completion (NIC)

Section 6

- Sacred Objects
- Unassociated Funerary Objects
- Objects of Cultural Patrimony

Summary

Prompts
Consultation

Notice of Intent to
Repatriate (NIR)
[CLAIM BASED]

Process: Collections: Summaries to Notices

1. Produce a summary, general description of collection
2. Provide the summary to tribes/NHOs who are likely affiliated with the items described in the summary
3. Upon request, **consult** with tribes/NHOs on whether items in the summary fit one or more NAGPRA categories
4. Determine whether a request for repatriation satisfies the criteria (requestor is culturally affiliated; requestor is a federally recognized tribe or an NHO; item meets a category or categories)
5. If yes, publish a Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the *Federal Register*
6. If no exceptions apply, transfer control/possession = repatriate

Process: Collections: Inventories to Notices

1. In **consultation** with Indian tribe/NHO representatives, produce inventory of human remains and their associated funerary objects
 - Culturally Affiliated Inventory
 - Culturally Unidentifiable Individuals (CUI) Inventory
2. Provide inventories to tribes/NHOs determined to be **culturally affiliated** based on a **reasonable belief** and to the National NAGPRA Program
3. Publish Notice of Inventory Completion in the *Federal Register*
 - For those tribes that are culturally affiliated
 - For those tribes with a tribal/aboriginal land affiliation (CUI)

Process: Summaries vs. Inventories

Summary

- Unassociated Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony
- Due November 16, 1993
- Notice of Intent to Repatriate

Inventory

- Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects
- Due November 16, 1995
- Notice of Inventory Completion

Questions?



Process: Consultation

The process by which a museum or Federal agency exchanges information with lineal descendants and Indian tribal/NHO officials, and traditional religious leaders to determine the identity, **cultural affiliation**, custody, control, treatment, and **disposition/repatriation** of human remains and objects covered by NAGPRA

Process: Consultation

Consultation is the

 of NAGPRA

Process: Consultation

When is consultation required?

- Before potential intentional excavations
- After inadvertent discoveries
- Before the completion of inventories
- Upon the completion of summaries
- After request for CUI received
- Before offer to transfer control of CUI

Process: Consultation

Museums and Federal agencies **must** initiate consultation with:

- known lineal descendants
- tribes/NHOs that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the human remains or cultural items
- “Tribal land” tribe/NHO (land from which the human remains/cultural items were removed was the “tribal land” of an Indian tribe/NHO at the time of removal)
- “Aboriginal land” tribe(s) (land from which the human remains/cultural items were removed is recognized as the aboriginal land of an Indian tribe or tribes)

REFERENCE: 43 C.F.R. 10.5, 10.8, 10.9, and 10.11

Process: Identifying Tribe(s) to Consult

- Are there locational and cultural identifiers in the museum’s collection records?
- Are there Indian tribes at the location today?
- Is the location within the aboriginal lands of an Indian tribe or tribes?
- Are there other means such as linguistic relationships, etc. that could be used?
- Best practice is to be inclusive vs. exclusive

Process: Consultation

- Can include official correspondence, teleconferences, webinars, face-to-face meetings, emails, and telephone calls
- Should be preceded by information shared between parties – complete physical and intellectual access by museum or Federal agency
- Should be guided by an agenda developed with tribal input
- Should be documented to accurately convey tribal concerns and sentiments in a culturally sensitive manner

Process: Consultation Tips for Success

- Give time and space for private ceremonies
- Explain museum practices – use of gloves, pesticides, etc.
- Be mindful of tribal representatives need, including accessibility and cultural sensitivity
- Plan for time after visiting with collections to discuss next steps
- Consultation may be more than one visit or site meeting and may extend to teleconferences or emails

Questions?



Ila. Compliance: Summaries



Summary Objects

- Unassociated Funerary Objects
- Sacred Objects
- Objects of Cultural Patrimony

Summaries

- A tool to initiate consultation; upon completion, sent to tribes/NHOs that have a land-based or possible cultural affiliation to items in the collection.
- Sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and unassociated funerary objects are identified through sharing of relevant information. Museums/Federal agencies are not required to know if a Native American object meets a NAGPRA category.

Summaries

- Estimated number of objects in collection
- Description of the kinds of objects
- Reference to the means, date(s), and location(s) in which the collection or portion of the collection was acquired
- Information relevant to identifying lineal descendants or culturally affiliated Indian tribes/Native Hawaiian organizations

Summary Process



Summary versus Inventory

Summary

- A general description of objects in the museum/Federal agency collection
- Upon completion, sent to tribes/NHOs that have a land-based or possible cultural connection with the objects in the collection
- Constitutes an invitation to consult on the identification of sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and unassociated funerary objects in the collection. Museums/Federal agencies are not required to know if a Native American object meets a NAGPRA category

Inventory

- An itemized description of human remains and associated funerary objects
- Completed through consultation with tribes/NHOs that have a land-based (CUJ) or possible cultural affiliation with the human remains/funerary objects
- Constitutes a decision document

Summary: Request/Claim Requirements

The requestor/claimant bears the burden of supporting their request/claim for cultural items in a summary:

- The requestor/claimant is lineal descendant, federally recognized Indian tribe, or NHO
- There are facts to show that the object being requested/claimed meets a NAGPRA category
- The object being requested/claimed is culturally affiliated to the claimant
- The requestor/claimant presents evidence which, if standing alone before the introduction of evidence to the contrary, would support a finding the museum/Federal agency does not have a right of possession to the object being requested/claimed

Process: Decision-making

| Inventory | Summary |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| For Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects | For Sacred Objects, Objects of Cultural Patrimony, and Unassociated Funerary Objects |
| DECISION DOCUMENT; NOTICE NOT CLAIM DEPENDENT | INVITATION TO CONSULT; NOTICE CLAIM DEPENDENT |
| Requests and possible competing requests follow publication of notice, rely on the decision in the notice | Claim must establish <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Claimant is federally recognized tribe/NHO 2. Object meets a category under NAGPRA 3. Cultural affiliation exists between object and claimant 4. No right of possession in the museum/Federal agency |

Questions?



Ila. Compliance: Inventories



Kinds of Inventories

- Culturally Affiliated
- Culturally Unidentifiable (CUI) - both with and without a "tribal land" or "aboriginal land" provenience

Inventory Templates found here:

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

Inventory

- A detailed, itemized list of Native American **human remains** and **associated funerary objects**
- **Completed in consultation** with lineal descendants, representatives of “tribal land” tribes/NHOs and “aboriginal land” tribes, and representatives of tribes/NHOs that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated
- Constitutes a **decision document** – A determination of cultural affiliation (based on reasonable belief) or land-based affiliation (based on “tribal land” and “aboriginal land” provenience)
- **Distribute completed inventories** to culturally affiliated tribes/NHOs or “tribal land” tribe/NHO and/or “aboriginal land” tribe(s)

Summary versus Inventory

Summary

- A general description of objects in the museum/Federal agency collection
- Upon completion, sent to tribes/NHOs that have a land-based or possible cultural connection with the objects in the collection
- Constitutes an invitation to consult on the identification of sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and unassociated funerary objects in the collection. Museums/Federal agencies are not required to know if a Native American object meets a NAGPRA category

Inventory

- An itemized description of human remains and associated funerary objects
- Completed through consultation with tribes/NHOs that have a land-based (CUI) or possible cultural affiliation with the human remains/funerary objects
- Constitutes a decision document

Inventory: Obligations

Federal agencies and museums are obligated to:

- Consult with relevant lineal descendants and tribes/NHOs to complete inventories
- Make decisions on cultural or land-based affiliation
- Where applicable, produce two inventories (1) culturally affiliated and (2) culturally unidentifiable
- Distribute completed inventories to culturally affiliated tribes/NHOs and, for culturally unidentifiable human remains, to “tribal land” tribe/NHO and “aboriginal land” tribe(s)
- Produce Notice(s) of Inventory Completion for culturally affiliated and culturally unidentifiable with a “tribal land” or “aboriginal land” provenience
- Upon receipt of a satisfactory request/claim for CA or CUI, transfer control to requestor
- Resolve competing requests
- Consult on transfer of possession

Inventories

When Changes Occur between the Original Submission and Transfer of Control

- Amended inventories can change:
 - Affiliation
 - Mistakes as to counts of cultural items
 - Mistakes as to control or possession of cultural items
- Future Applicability Rule (43 C.F.R. 10.13)
 - Receipt of new collections containing NAGPRA items
 - Receipt of Federal funds for the first time since November 16, 1990
 - Newly federally recognized Indian tribe

Questions?



Future Applicability Rule

Museums and Federal agencies receiving a new collection, or having possession/control of a holding/collection of cultural items that are potentially culturally affiliated with a newly federally recognized Indian tribe, must prepare or update inventories within **2 years**, and summaries within **6 months**.

If the museum receives Federal funds for the first time since November 16, 1990, summaries are due in **3 years**, and inventories within **5 years**.

What comes next?

Section 5



Section 6



Process: Decision-making

- Consider all available information
- Include information from consultations
- A new scientific study is not required
- Use reasonable basis standard
- In the absence of the ability to determine cultural affiliation, human remains are culturally unidentifiable (CUI)
- Can amend inventory with additional information (culturally unidentifiable human remains/associated funerary objects may later be determined to be culturally affiliated)

Key Term: Cultural Affiliation

- A relationship of shared group identity which may be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group
- A determination of cultural connection is not bound by political connection
- Statute does not indicate time depth
- Fact-based, case-by-case determination
- There is no age criterion for purposes of determining whether human remains and objects are culturally affiliated, or are Native American

Cultural Affiliation: Evidence

Information for determining cultural affiliation:

- Geographical
- Kinship
- Biological
- Archaeological
- Anthropological
- Linguistic
- Folkloric
- Oral traditional
- Historical, or
- Other relevant information or expert opinion

Key Term: Reasonable Basis Standard

Whether the totality of the circumstances makes a determination of cultural affiliation reasonable

Standard used by a museum/Federal agency to determine whether cultural affiliation can be established through the procedures in the regulations at 43 C.F.R. 10.9 and 10.14

Based on credible and relevant information

Key Term: Preponderance of the Evidence

The amount of evidence sufficient to show that a fact “more likely than not” is true

- Standard used by a tribe/NHO to show cultural affiliation when such affiliation is not established through the procedures in the regulations at 43 C.F.R. 10.9 and 10.14
- Standard used by museums/Federal agencies to weigh competing claims
- Standard used by museums to assert their *right of possession*

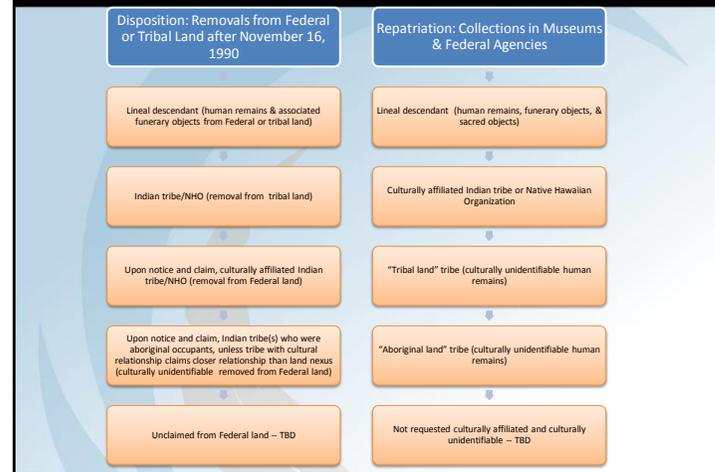
Key Term: Right of Possession

Interest in an object sufficient for an acquirer of the object to treat the object as belonging to the acquirer because:

- **The transferor who separated the object from the tribe/NHO had the authority to transfer this legal interest at the time of transfer; and**
- **The transferor consented to the transfer; and**
- **The transferor's consent was voluntary**

If a museum chooses to rebut a claim that meets the criteria, the museum must present evidence to the contrary proving that it has the right of possession, by preponderance of the evidence

Process: Priority of Custody or Control



Process: Collections: Repatriation/Disposition

1. Determine whether the request for culturally affiliated human remains and cultural items, or a claim for culturally unidentifiable human remains (CUI) satisfies the criteria for such requests
2. If yes, and if no exceptions apply, transfer control,
 - no sooner than the 31st day following notice publication
 - after resolving competing requests/claims, if any
3. Consult on physical transfer (transfer of possession)

IIb. Federal & Tribal Lands after Nov. 16, 1990: Excavation/Removal/Discovery



Discoveries on Federal and Tribal Lands

Intentional Excavation = Discovery with a Plan

1. Prior to any discovery, and through consultation, develop a Plan of Action or an agreement for disposition upon discovery and removal
2. If items are discovered, immediately put the plan or agreement into action
3. Publish any Notice of Intended Disposition (NID) in newspaper twice
4. Transfer control after 30 days
5. Send copy of NID to National NAGPRA

Inadvertent Discovery = Discovery without a Plan

1. Discovery of items without a plan for disposition
2. Stop work for 30 days, protect site, consult
3. Develop a plan
4. Publish any NID in newspaper twice
5. Transfer control after 30 days
6. Send copy of NID to National NAGPRA

Disposition: Recommendations

- Always have a disposition plan prior to an undertaking
- Combine NAGPRA planning with NEPA and NHPA Section 106 compliance
- NAGPRA does not prevent a tribe/NHO with control from negotiating with the Federal land manager for a reburial on Federal land
- Can have a disposition plan in the event of weather or unauthorized excavations, etc.

Key Term: Disposition (Federal and Tribal Lands)

The acknowledgment of ownership or control in human remains and objects covered by NAGPRA that have been removed from Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990, based on the priority list in Section 3 of the Act

Section 3 of the Act acknowledges that Federal agencies do not acquire ownership or control upon removal from Federal lands

Process: Priority of Custody or Control

Disposition: Removals from Federal or Tribal Land after November 16, 1990

Lineal descendant (human remains & associated funerary objects: from Federal or tribal land)

Indian tribe/NHO (removal from tribal land)

Upon notice and claim, culturally affiliated Indian tribe/NHO (removal from Federal land)

Upon notice and claim, Indian tribe(s) who were aboriginal occupants, unless tribe with cultural relationship claims closer relationship than land nexus (culturally unidentifiable removed from Federal land)

Unclaimed from Federal land – TBD

Repatriation: Collections in Museums & Federal Agencies

Lineal descendant (human remains, funerary objects, & sacred objects)

Culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization

"Tribal land" tribe (culturally unidentifiable human remains)

"Aboriginal land" tribe (culturally unidentifiable human remains)

Not requested culturally affiliated and culturally unidentifiable – TBD

Questions?



III. Notices: NIR, NIC, NID



What Does a Notice Do?

- Announces in print to the world the decision of a Federal agency/museum, through, consultation, on the cultural affiliation with particular human remains and cultural items;
- Establishes Native American rights in culturally affiliated human remains and cultural items, or in culturally unidentifiable human remains;
- Allows time for challenges to the decision before transfer of control occurs.

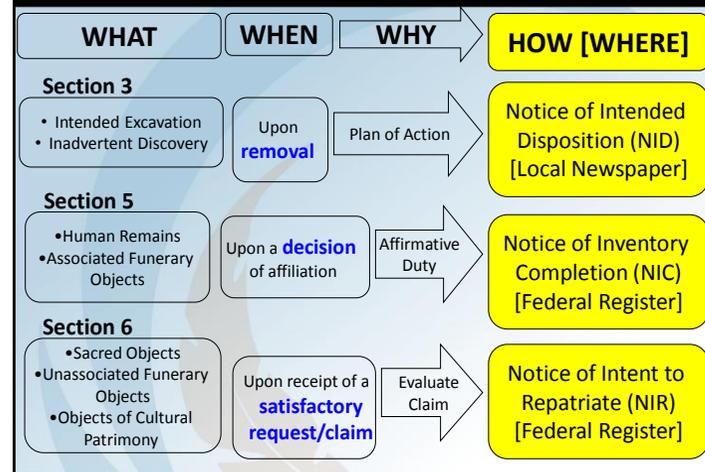
When Is a Notice Published?

- After a **discovery on and removal from** Federal lands after November 16, 1990
- After a **decision** is made about the cultural affiliation (CA) of human remains and associated funerary objects in an **INVENTORY**
- After a **decision** is made on the disposition of culturally unidentifiable remains (CUI) in an **INVENTORY**
- After receipt of a satisfactory **request/claim** for a cultural item in a **SUMMARY**

Why is a Notice Important?

- Required by law – Due Process
- Repatriation/disposition can not occur without it
- Increases transparency of repatriation process
- Provides finality to the transfer of control

Types of Notices



Section 3: Notices of Intended Disposition

Notices published in newspapers related to new discoveries on Federal lands

- Reflects a Federal agency's determination of ownership/right of control of Native American human remains and cultural items found on Federal lands after November 16, 1990

NID Basic Content

- Number of individuals and/or cultural items removed from the site
- General location of the site (county and state)
- Determination of ownership/right of control
- Contact information for Federal agency

Notice of Intended Disposition

1. Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.6 (c), of the intent to transfer custody of Native American [human remains/funerary objects/sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony] in the control of the [name of Federal agency].

A detailed assessment of the [human remains/funerary objects/sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony] was made by [Federal agency] officials in consultation with representatives of [consulted Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations].

2. In [date of removal], [human remains/funerary objects/sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony] were removed from [name of site, county, state]. [Include information regarding the circumstances surrounding the removal]. [No known individuals were identified/This individual has been identified as _____]

NID Process

- Published twice, at least one week apart, in a newspaper with general circulation
- Transfer 30+ days after the second publication
- Copies of the notice publication sent to National NAGPRA

Sections 5 & 6: Federal Register Notices

Notice of Inventory Completion (NIC)
Notice of Intent to Repatriate (NIR)

- Makes public the museum or Federal agency's decision
- Provides others with the opportunity to contact the museum or Federal agency if they have claims or other relevant information

Notice of Inventory Completion (NIC)

- Native American human remains and/or associated funerary objects

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items (NIR)

- Sacred objects
- Unassociated funerary objects
- Objects of cultural patrimony
- Combination of categories

What do you need to get started?

Inventory

- Notice of Inventory Completion

Summary

- Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items

Notice of Intent to Repatriate

Cultural Items:

- unassociated funerary objects
- sacred objects
- objects of cultural patrimony
- objects that are both sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony

Notice of Intent to Repatriate: Basic Content

- Type of cultural items
- Why the items fit a NAGPRA category
- Total number of cultural items
- The provenience of the cultural items (from where the items were removed)
- The provenance of the cultural items (how the items came to be in the control of the museum or Federal agency)
- Cultural affiliation
- Other relevant information

Notices of Inventory Completion

- **NIC 10.9(e)**: For CA, identifying the culturally affiliated tribe(s) or NHO(s)
- **NIC 10.11(c)(1)(i)**: For CUI, identifying the affiliated “tribal land” Indian tribe or NHO
- **NIC 10.11(c)(1)(ii)**: For CUI, identifying the affiliated “aboriginal land” Indian tribe(s)

Notices of Inventory Completion

- **NIC 10.11(c)(2)(i)**: For CUI, where no identified “tribal land” Indian tribe/NHO and/or “aboriginal land” Indian tribe agrees to accept control, and the Federal agency/museum intends to transfer control to a different Indian tribe/NHO

Notices of Inventory Completion

- **NIC 10.11(c)(2)(ii)(A-B)**: For CUI, where no identified “tribal land” Indian tribe/NHO and/or “aboriginal land” Indian tribe agrees to accept control, and without objection, and with the Secretary’s concurrence, the Federal agency/museum intends either to transfer control to a non-federally recognized Indian tribe group or to reinter according to State/other law

Notice of Inventory Completion: Basic Content

- Full name of museum or Federal agency & city, state
- Site, county & state where removed, if known
- Date of removal & collector, if known
- Minimum number of individuals (MNI) and associated funerary objects
- How it came to be in the control of the museum or Federal agency
- Cultural affiliation or culturally unidentifiable
- Other relevant information

Affirmative Obligations - Collections

- To compile an inventory in consultation with tribes/NHOs
- To publish Notices of Inventory Completion
- To respond to requests
 - 90 days to initiate consultation on CUI
 - 90 days to repatriate CA

Role of National NAGPRA Program

The National NAGPRA Program ensures that each notice:

- complies with provisions of the Government Printing Office (GPO) Style Manual
- has all the necessary information documenting how the item was obtained and the basis for identifying it as a cultural item
- is consistent with the inventory as submitted by museum or Federal agency with control
- has authority from the originator to publish

National NAGPRA Program does **not** determine cultural affiliation or verify MNI and information presented

Questions?



Repatriation



Transfer of Control

Transfer of authority over objects from a Federal agency/museum to the lineal descendent or tribe/NHO

- Can be done on the 31st day following publication of a notice in the *Federal Register* (collections) or a second newspaper notice (removals from Federal lands after November 16, 1990)

The National NAGPRA Program, as a matter of policy, requires a transfer of control document as a prerequisite for funding a repatriation grant, a transfer of control document is recommended in all transfers of control.

http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/Grants/FY2012/Transfer_of_Control_letter.doc

Repatriation – “90 Day Rule”

Repatriation must take place within 90 days of receipt of a written request if:

- A. The requestor tribe/NHO/lineal descendant:
 1. Shows that, more likely than not –
 - a) The item fits a NAGPRA category, **and**
 - b) The requestor is culturally affiliated with the item; **and**
 2. In the case of summary items, presents facts supporting a finding that the museum/agency does not have a *right of possession*;

AND THEN
- B. The museum/Federal agency:
 1. Does not present rebuttal facts showing, more likely than not, the museum/Federal agency’s right of possession; and
 2. In cases of competing requests, is able to determine which party, more likely than not, is the most appropriate claimant.

Exception to the “90-Day Rule”: Scientific Studies of Major Benefit to the U.S.

25 U.S.C. 3005 (b), 43 C.F.R. 10.10 (c)(1): The 90-day rule is tolled where the “items are indispensable for completion of a specific study, the outcome of which would be of major benefit to the United States.”

- NAGPRA does not require or prohibit the study of NAGPRA-related human remains or cultural items
- The Secretary of the Interior grants extensions for purposes of scientific study
- A plan of study must accompany the request
- Repatriation must occur within 90 days from the date the study is completed
- This exception does not apply to removals from Federal or tribal lands under Section 3 of the Act

Transfer of Possession Considerations

Museums and tribes should jointly consider the following issues to ensure a successful transfer of possession (43 C.F.R. 10.10 (d)–(f)):

- Dates for transfer of possession
- Appropriate handling and care of items until transfer
- Transportation of items
- Parties involved
- Contamination concerns
- Transfer of control/possession documentation

Questions?



IV. National NAGPRA Databases

- Native American Consultation Database (NACD)
- Culturally Unidentifiable Inventories
- Culturally Affiliated Inventories
- Summaries
- Notices of Inventory Completion
- Notices of Intent to Repatriate
- Notices of Intended Disposition
- Downloading Databases (CUI and CA only)

National NAGPRA Databases

Native American Consultation Database (NACD)

Native American Consultation Database (NACD)

- The tribal names in the NACD are compiled from a number of source authorities including federally recognized Indian tribes, as published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the *Federal Register* and the Tribal Leaders Directory
- Updates occur when BIA publishes an updated notice or Tribal Leaders Directory, and when contacted directly by tribes designating individuals who deal with NAGPRA issues

Native American Consultation Database (NACD)

Full Data Report

- **ENTITY TYPE(S):** Federally Recognized Indian Tribe, Constituent Band, Federally Recognized Alaska Native Village, or Tribally Preferred Name.
- **AUTHORITY:** This is the name of the source used for the Entity Type section. Examples of source authorities are: Tribal Leaders Directories, letters from tribal officials, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs offices.
- **LAST UPDATE TO INFORMATION**

Native American Consultation Database (NACD)

- **CONTACT(S):** the individual contact information, the role or roles that an individual holds, and the authority or authorities for those roles.
- **LAND CLAIM AREA(S):** This section provides a list of state and county information referencing land claim case(s) and map identification(s). The authority for this information is an Indian Claims Commission decision from the 1978 Final Report of the Indian Claims Commission map.
- **RESERVATION NAME(S):** This section of the report provides the names of the state and county, and the official name of a Federal Indian reservation that is related to the entity.
- **RELATED TRIBE(S)/VILLAGE(S):** important information on the names of entities with legal or other associations to the main record (see especially the information that appears in the parentheses).

National NAGPRA Databases

Native American Consultation Database (NACD)
Culturally Unidentifiable Inventories

Databases: Content

National NAGPRA posts on the websites the compliance documents submitted by museums and Federal agencies.

- Decisions reflected in the database are those of the museum or Federal agency, not the National NAGPRA Program.

CUI Native American Inventories Database

- NAGPRA required the Review Committee to develop an inventory of culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains (CUI), and consult with the Secretary on regulations (25 U.S.C. 3006(c)(5) &(7)) . The Review Committee database of CUI was launched in the fall of 2005.
- Not meant to be an exact copy of museum or agency inventory
- Typically updated on monthly basis
- <http://grantsdev.cr.nps.gov/Nagpra/CUI/>

National NAGPRA Databases

Native American Consultation Database (NACD)
 Culturally Unidentifiable Inventories
Culturally Affiliated Inventories

Culturally Affiliated Native American Inventories Database

- Native American human remains that have been determined to be culturally affiliated, as informed by consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations
- The database was launched in 2010
- Not meant to be an exact copy of museum or agency inventory
- Typically updated on monthly basis

<http://grantsdev.cr.nps.gov/Nagpra/CAI/>

National NAGPRA Databases

Native American Consultation Database (NACD)
 Culturally Unidentifiable Inventories
 Culturally Affiliated Inventories
Summaries

Summaries Database

- Each record contains the name of the tribe(s) receiving a copy of a summary from a museum or Federal agency
- Not meant to be an exact copy of museum or agency summary
- Typically updated on monthly basis
- <http://grantsdev.cr.nps.gov/Nagpra/Summaries/default.cfm>

National NAGPRA Databases

Native American Consultation Database (NACD)
 Culturally Unidentifiable Inventories
 Culturally Affiliated Inventories
 Summaries
Notices of Inventory Completion

Notices of Inventory Completion

- Listing covers **only** those *Federal Register* documents published by the National NAGPRA Program on behalf of museums/Federal agencies. All other *Federal Register* documents are available from the National Archives and Records Administration
<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/>
- Determinations in the notice are the responsibility of the controlling museum or Federal agency
- Listed on the day the Notice of Inventory Completion is published in the *Federal Register*
- Available in text and PDF format
http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/Fed_Notices/NAGPRADIR/index.html

National NAGPRA Databases

Native American Consultation Database (NACD)
Culturally Unidentifiable Inventories
Culturally Affiliated Inventories
Summaries
Notices of Inventory Completion
Notices of Intent to Repatriate

Notices of Intent to Repatriate

- Listing covers **only** those *Federal Register* documents published by the National NAGPRA Program on behalf of museums/Federal agencies. All other *Federal Register* documents are available from the National Archives and Records Administration
<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/>
- Determinations in the notice are the responsibility of the controlling museum or Federal agency
- Listed on the day the Notice of Intent to Repatriate is published in the *Federal Register*
- Available in text and PDF format
http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/FED_NOTICES/NAGPRADIR/index2.htm

National NAGPRA Databases

Native American Consultation Database (NACD)
Culturally Unidentifiable Inventories
Culturally Affiliated Inventories
Summaries
Downloading Databases (CUI and CA only)
Notices of Inventory Completion
Notices of Intent to Repatriation
Notices of Intended Disposition

Notices of Intended Disposition

- Published in newspapers by the Federal agency official responsible for cultural items excavated or removed from Federal lands
- Such notification is required pursuant to 43 CFR 10.7 (c). The Federal agency official sends copies of published Notices of Intended Disposition to the National NAGPRA Program
- Launched in August 2010
- <http://grantsdev.cr.nps.gov/Nagpra/NID>

National NAGPRA Databases

- Native American Consultation Database (NACD)
- Culturally Unidentifiable Inventories
- Culturally Affiliated Inventories
- Summaries
- Downloading Databases (CUI and CA only)
- Notices of Inventory Completion
- Notices of Intent to Repatriation
- Notices of Intended Disposition
- Downloading Databases (CUI and CA only)**

Downloading Databases

CUI Database: Request Copy of Database

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

National NAGPRA Online Databases

Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Inventories Database

About the Database
The Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Inventories Database is a compilation of data from museums and Federal agencies from various geographic areas of the United States. Many of the human remains described here, originally inventoried as culturally unidentifiable, have been affiliated as a result of consultation or transferred upon the recommendation of the NAGPRA Review Committee. The receiving title or titles are noted in the remarks section of each record.

Each record contains the name of the museum or Federal agency in possession or control of the human remains; the state, county, and site, if known, from which the human remains were removed; the collection identification number if given; the minimum number of individuals (MNI); and the number of associated funerary objects (AFO). The remarks section also includes brief collection histories, available age and culture or early group information, and a list of funerary objects, if present, date of Notice of Inventory Completion published in the Federal Register, repatriation date if known, and last updated.

NPS Contact
Mariah Soriano National Park Service, 1201 Eye Street NW, Org 2253, Washington, DC 20005, telephone 202-354-2205; fax 202-371-5197

Search and Download Options
Select the buttons below to view the entire database sorted either by organization or state or to choose just one organization or state from dropdown tables. You may also request a zipped copy of the database.

[Request Copy of Database](#)

Search Database by Museum/Agency Search Database by State or Area

Downloading Databases

CUI Database: Enter email address

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

National NAGPRA Online Databases

Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Inventories Database

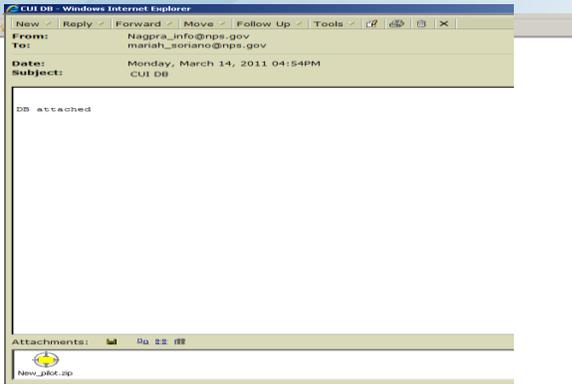
Please enter your email address

[Back to Online Databases](#)

[Back to National NAGPRA](#)

Downloading Databases

CUI Database: Zipped copy sent to your email



Questions?



V. NAGPRA GRANTS

Awarded to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums for consultation, documentation, and transfer of possession of Native American cultural items on a project-by-project basis



Burke Museum and Central Washington University joint inter-tribal repatriation of human remains and funerary objects from the Columbia Plateau June 2007 taken at the Wishram Cemetery

Goal of NAGPRA Grants

- To increase the number of successful transfers of control of human remains and cultural items through support for projects that further the ability of Indian tribes/NHOs and museums to consult

NAGPRA Grant Types

- Consultation/Documentation Awards
 - » \$5,000 - \$90,000
 - » Competitive
 - » Awarded once a year
 - » Project-based awards
- Repatriation Awards
 - » Up to \$15,000
 - » Non-competitive – awarded on a rolling basis while funds are available

NAGPRA Grants: Eligibility

1. (Federally recognized) Indian tribes
2. Native Hawaiian organizations
3. Museums
 - In order to be eligible, the museum must have completed a summary or inventory of their collections (as applicable) as required by NAGPRA

Consultation/Documentation Grants: Allowable Project Costs

- Consultation regarding the identification, affiliation, proper care, and transfer of NAGPRA items, including preparation, travel, and materials development
- Research and documentation to support affiliation/aboriginal land connection of human remains or cultural items including research with tribal experts
- Training for staff on the fundamentals of NAGPRA and in techniques for documenting the cultural affiliation/aboriginal land and/or treatment history of Native American cultural items
- Testing and treatment of collections for the presence of pesticides or other contaminants
- Development of repatriation plans and NAGPRA policy manuals
- Development of databases, filing systems, and other tools to support consultation
- Creation of culturally appropriate storage for human remains and cultural items based on feedback from consultation

Repatriation/Disposition Grants: Allowable Project Costs

- Staff time to coordinate logistics associated with transfer of possession
- Travel by designated tribal/NHO officials to museum to prepare and/or accompany cultural items
- Travel by museum officials as part of transfer of possession
- Construction of appropriate containers for the transport of human remains and cultural items and their transportation
- Ceremonial supplies associated with transfer of possession/reburial
- Testing and/or removal of contaminants and pesticides; training on care and treatment of contaminated human remains and cultural items

What Grants Do Not Fund

- Consultation and documentation activities associated with Federal agencies. Repatriation/disposition grants are allowable on a case by case basis where the Federal agency is unable to cover the costs for the tribe
- Cultural properties management activities
- Cultural resources protection activities
- Costs of litigation
- Purchase of burial sites, land and/or buildings
- Ongoing care and curation of Native American human remains and cultural items
- Construction and/or renovation of facilities
- Documentation and repatriation activities related to either the Smithsonian Institution or in the control of foreign institutions, that is, holdings or collections that do not fall under NAGPRA

NAGPRA Grants Package

All NAGPRA grant applicants must submit their complete application packages electronically through the Grants.gov website.

[Grants.gov website](#)

[Grants.gov Application Guidelines](#)

[FY2015 NAGPRA Grant Guidelines](#)

[FY2015 NAGPRA Grant Application](#)

Before you apply for a NAGPRA grant

- ✓ Read and understand the law and the regulations , become familiar with the process
- ✓ Familiarize yourself with the National NAGPRA Program's website (<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/>)
- ✓ Identify NAGPRA goals for your tribe/museum
- ✓ Utilize the National NAGPRA databases
- ✓ Contact the Program if there are questions

Before you apply for a NAGPRA grant

For Museums:

- ✓ Determine if museum trustees or personnel require additional training on NAGPRA
- ✓ Identify other museums conducting NAGPRA work and discuss with them what made their program successful
- ✓ Determine if additional research is required to support a finding that human remains are Native American
- ✓ Consider expenses for consulting tribes/NHOs

Before you apply for a NAGPRA grant

Tribes/NHOs

- ✓ Determine if elected officials, tribal elders, traditional religious leaders, or staff require additional training on NAGPRA
- ✓ Identify experts within the tribe/NHO to assist with developing requests/claims. Consider either using an existing committee or forming a new one
- ✓ Identify other tribes/NHOs conducting NAGPRA work and discuss with them what made their program successful
- ✓ If necessary, identify resources to help with reburial. (Some tribal NAGPRA representatives do not handle human remains, but they have developed relationships with coroners and SHPOs).
- ✓ Consider expenses of consulting museums

Project versus Program

My tribe/NHO/museum needs funding to run its NAGPRA program.

Will a NAGPRA Grant fund my program?

Answer:

NO. NAGPRA grants fund **projects**.

Final Tips

- Take advantage of the NAGPRA Grants Webinar: [The Ingredients of a Successful NAGPRA Grant Application](#), available on demand 24/7
- Call or email the National NAGPRA Program if you have any questions: nagpra_grants@nps.gov
- Take advantage of National NAGPRA Program trainings

NAGPRA Grants Deadlines

- **Consultation/Documentation Awards**
March: Grant applications due
July: Grants awarded
- **Repatriation Awards**
October 1 – June 1: Applications considered
Allow at least 8 weeks for processing

Questions?



VI. Enforcement – Civil & Criminal



Civil Enforcement

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(i)-(ix)

- Federal administrative action pursuant to the process in the NAGPRA regulations
- Any museum that fails to comply with the requirements of NAGPRA may be assessed a civil penalty
- There are 9 ways a museum might fail to comply with the requirements of NAGPRA

Violation #1 – Contrary transfer

Sometime after November 16, 1990, a museum sells or otherwise transfers a NAGPRA item contrary to NAGPRA, including transferring an item to a transferee not required to comply with NAGPRA and contrary to the inventory, summary, notification, or consultation requirements.

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(i)

Violation #2 – Summary not completed

The museum did not complete a summary satisfying the requirements of NAGPRA by the deadline for doing so

In the case of cultural items possessed or controlled prior to November 16, 1993, by the November 16, 1993 deadline.

In the case of cultural items possessed or controlled after November 16, 1993, by the date required by 43 C.F.R. 10.13. (“Future Applicability”)

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(ii)

Violation #3 – Inventory not completed

The museum did not complete an inventory satisfying the requirements of NAGPRA by the deadline for doing so

In the case of human remains and associated funerary objects possessed or controlled prior to November 16, 1995, by the November 16, 1995 deadline (or a date specified in an extension).

In the case of human remains and associated funerary objects possessed or controlled after November 16, 1995, by the date required by 43 C.F.R. 10.13.

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(iii)

Violation #4: No Notice of Inventory Completion

A museum did not notify an Indian tribe or a Native Hawaiian organization of the museum’s determination that the tribe or organization was culturally affiliated with human remains and associated funerary objects in the museum’s possession or control by the May 16, 1996 deadline (or six months after the date specified in an extension), or the deadline in by 43 C.F.R. § 10.13 (f).

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(iv)

Violation #5 – Refusal to repatriate

A lineal descendant or culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization submitted a written request for repatriation of an unassociated funerary object, a sacred object, an object of cultural patrimony, human remains, or an associated funerary object, and the request met the applicable criteria in 43 C.F.R. 10.10 (a)(1) or (b)(1), but the museum refuses to expeditiously repatriate the NAGPRA item in question.

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(v)

Violation #6 – Repatriate before satisfying *Federal Register* notice requirements

The museum did not comply with *Federal Register* requirements.

The museum repatriated a cultural item, but either did not publish the applicable Notice of Intent to Repatriate or Notice of Inventory Completion in the *Federal Register*, or repatriated the item prior to the 31st day following publication of the *Federal Register* notice.

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(vi)

Violation #7 – Did not consult

The museum did not consult with lineal descendants, Indian tribe officials, or traditional religious leaders as required by NAGPRA (43 C.F.R. 10.9 – 10.11)

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(vii)

Violation #8 – Contaminated items

The museum did not inform the recipient of a repatriated cultural item that the item was known to have been treated with a pesticide, preservative, or other substance potentially hazardous to the object or a person handling the object.

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(viii)

Violation #9 – Refusal to offer to transfer CUI

Either:

- A tribe or NHO from whose tribal land (at the time of removal) culturally unidentifiable human remains were removed, or
- A tribe recognized as aboriginal to the area from which CUI were removed

Makes a claim for transfer to it of CUI, and

The museum refuses to transfer the CUI

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (b)(1)(ix)

NAGPRA Civil Violation Allegation

Background information and template for preparing a written allegation :

http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/CIVIL_PENALTIES/

Template Letter

Include the following information:

- Your Name
- Who you are (citizen, THPO, tribe, organization, etc.)
- Name of museum
- Facts (if known) to show that museum receives Federal funds
- Which of the 9 failures you allege
- For each individual failure alleged, state the material facts that, together, and if true, show that the museum failed to comply

Failure to Comply

The Department of Interior's Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks determines:

- Whether or not an allegation has been substantiated
- If the institution of a civil enforcement action is an appropriate remedy
- The penalty amount

43 C.F.R. 10.12 (d)(2)(iii)

Upon Receipt of Notice of Failure to Comply: 43 CFR. 10.12 (f)

Within 45 days:

- request a hearing, **and/or**
- seek informal discussions, **or**
- take no action and await the Notice of Assessment

Actions Upon Receipt Of Notice Of Assessment: 43 C.F.R. 10.12 (i)

Within 45 days:

- request a hearing, **or**
- file a petition for relief, **or**
- pay the amount in the Notice, **or**
- seek informal discussions

NAGPRA Criminal Enforcement – 18 U.S.C. 1170

The following are illegal under NAGPRA:

- a) Sell, purchase, use for profit, transport for sale or profit, human remains of Native Americans, without the right of possession
- b) Sell, purchase, use for profit, transport for sale or profit, Native American cultural items, obtained in violation of the Act

Questions?



VII. NAGPRA Review Committee



Review Committee Composition

- 7-member Federal Advisory Committee
- Appointed by Secretary of the Interior
 - 3 members nominated by tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and traditional Native American religious leaders (2 must be traditional Indian religious leaders)
 - 3 members nominated by national museum organizations and scientific organizations
 - 1 at-large member appointed from a list developed and consented to by the Review Committee (excluding the current at-large member)

Review Committee Actions

The following can be found on the NAGPRA website:

<http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/REVIEW>

- Dispute procedures
- Findings and Recommendations
- Templates for requesting action on CUI disposition agreement
- Table of actions on CUI disposition agreements

Review Committee Duties

- Advise the Secretary on regulations
- Make findings of fact relating to the identity or cultural affiliation of human remains and objects covered by NAGPRA, or their return
- Facilitate resolution of disputes
- Recommend disposition of certain CUI
- Annual Report to Congress (barriers & successes)

Review Committee's Section 8 (c)(3) Responsibility

At the request of an affected party; **and**

Where there are certain unanswered questions of fact; **but**

Excluding circumstances where a museum/Federal agency response to a request for repatriation results in a dispute

Review Committee's Section 8 (c)(3) Responsibility

The Review Committee may make findings of fact, as applicable, to answer these questions:

- Does an item fit a NAGPRA category or categories?
- Is the party requesting repatriation culturally affiliated with the NAGPRA item?
- Do the facts presented by the party in their request for repatriation support a finding that the museum/agency does not have a right of possession?
- Do the facts presented by the party receiving a request for repatriation show that the party obtained the NAGPRA item with the voluntary consent of the transferor?

Review Committee's Section 8 (c)(4) Responsibility

Where a party has requested the repatriation of an item;
and

The museum/Federal agency responds that the request does not satisfy the criteria; **and**

At least one of the affected parties requests that the Review Committee facilitate a resolution of the dispute; **and**

If deemed desirable –

Review Committee's Section 8 (c)(4) Responsibility

The Review Committee may:

1. Convene the parties to the dispute; and
2. Make findings of fact, as applicable, to answer these questions:
 - a. Does an item fit a NAGPRA category or categories?
 - b. Is the party that has requested repatriation culturally affiliated with a NAGPRA item?
 - c. Do the facts presented by the party in their request for repatriation support a finding that the museum/agency does not have a right of possession?
 - d. Do the facts presented by the party receiving a request for repatriation show that the party has the right of possession to the NAGPRA item with the voluntary consent of the transferor?

Questions?



VIII. Training

- In-person training and webinars announced:

www.nps.gov/nagpra/TRAINING/

National NAGPRA Program Resources

Go to the National NAGPRA Program website and watch 8 training videos (produced in 2010) on the Program's YouTube channel (www.youtube.com, search for NAGPRA)

The screenshot shows the National NAGPRA Program's YouTube channel page. The page features a header with the program name and a navigation menu. Below the header, there are several video thumbnails with titles such as 'NAGPRA Notices', 'NAGPRA Grants', 'NAGPRA Review Committee', 'NAGPRA', 'NAGPRA Civil Penalties', and 'Decision Making Unit'. A 'What's New?' section is also visible, containing links to 'Minor Amendments to NAGPRA Regulations', 'NAGPRA Review Committee Report to Congress 2011', 'FY2011 National NAGPRA Report', 'FY2012 NAGPRA Grants', 'FY2012 NAGPRA Regulation Draft Alerts', and 'NAGPRA Review Committee'. The page also includes a sidebar with a search bar and a list of navigation options.

Contact the National NAGPRA Program

Address: National NAGPRA Program
1201 Eye Street, NW
8th Floor (2253)
Washington, DC 20005

General inquires: NAGPRA_Info@nps.gov
Review Committee: NAGPRA_DFO@nps.gov
NAGPRA Grants: NAGPRA_Grants@nps.gov
Notices: WASO_NAGPRA_Notices@nps.gov
Web: www.nps.gov/nagpra

Five Essentials for Success

- I. Read the law – both the statute and regulations
- II. Use the tools provided on the National NAGPRA Program's website: www.nps.gov/nagpra
- III. Watch the 8-segment NAGPRA video series and participate in webinars
- IV. Ask National NAGPRA Program staff your specific questions
- V. Check the "What's New?" column of the National NAGPRA Program's webpage every week or two