

of these human remains should submit a written request to the Indiana University NAGPRA Office. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Indiana University NAGPRA Office at the address in this notice by June 2, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Jayne-Leigh Thomas, NAGPRA Director, Indiana University, NAGPRA Office, Student Building 318, 701 East Kirkwood Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47405, telephone (812) 856-5315, email thomajay@indiana.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University, Bloomington, IN. The human remains were removed from multiple counties in the State of Louisiana.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Indiana University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, 5 individuals were removed from the Hogg Place site in the State of Louisiana, and donated to the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The Hogg Place site was a village with an associated cemetery that was culturally affiliated with the Caddo

Nation of Oklahoma, based on material culture and mortuary practices.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, 19 individuals were removed from the Allen Place site in Nachitoches County, LA, and donated to the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University. No known individuals were identified. The 7 associated funerary objects are 1 raccoon ulna, 1 piece of red ocher, 1 faunal bone, 1 deer metapodial, and 3 mammal bones. The Allen Place site was culturally affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. In addition, notes associated with the human remains and funerary objects indicate the collection is culturally affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, 1 individual were removed from the Wilkinson Place site in Nachitoches County and donated to the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The Wilkinson Place site was culturally affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. In addition, notes associated with the collection indicate it is culturally affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University

Officials of the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 25 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 7 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Jayne-Leigh Thomas, NAGPRA Director, Indiana University, NAGPRA Office, Student Building 318, 701 East Kirkwood

Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47405, telephone (812) 856-5315, email thomajay@indiana.edu, by June 2, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma may proceed.

The Department of Anthropology at Indiana University is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 9, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2017-08865 Filed 5-2-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23146;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Fowler Museum at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Fowler Museum at UCLA has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Fowler Museum at UCLA. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Fowler Museum at UCLA at the address in this notice by June 2, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Wendy G. Teeter, Ph.D., Fowler Museum at UCLA, Box 951549, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1549, telephone

(310) 825-1864, email wteeter@arts.ucla.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the Fowler Museum at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from multiple sites in Orange County, CA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Fowler Museum at UCLA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, California (previously listed as the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation); Pala Band of Mission Indians (previously listed as the Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California); Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, California (previously listed as the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation); and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California. In addition, the Fowler Museum at UCLA professional staff consulted with the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, and the Traditional Council of Pimu, both non-federally recognized Indian groups.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1978, human remains representing, at minimum, 50 individuals were removed from site CA-ORA-469C in Orange County, CA, by Marie Cottrell and the Archaeological Resource Management Corporation prior to the development of housing and curated at UCLA. The identification of discrete burials was difficult because the area was mechanically graded, destroying

nearly the entire site and heavily disturbing the burials and their associated funerary objects. A total of 12 formal burials were identified along with a large number of fragmentary human remains. Based on discrete contexts and bone fits, the human remains represent 8 male and 3 female adults; 16 adults of indeterminate sex; 16 infants, and 7 sub-adults. No known individuals were identified. The 319 associated funerary objects are 82 flakes and flaked tools; 4 cobble tools; 1 fire-cracked rock; 18 stone fragments; 3 pottery sherds; 26 shell beads; 2 lots of burial soil; 61 fragments of animal bone; 2 lots of animal bone; 56 fragments of shell; 4 lots of shell; 59 fragments of fossilized bone and shell; and 1 lot of fossilized bone and shell.

At some unknown time, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual was removed from San Joaquin Hills in Orange County, CA. No provenience information was provided for the location. Archeological sites from the San Joaquin Hills date between BC 860-1800 A.D. The human remains consist of one human pelvis fragment representing an individual of indeterminate age and sex. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a deer long bone fragment. The human remains and associated funerary object assume the same lab number (1690).

Consultation has identified site CA-ORA-469C and the San Joaquin Hills site to be within the traditional territories of the Acjachemen/Juaneno and Tongva/Gabrielino people. Linguistic and ethnohistoric evidence shows that these Takic-speaking peoples moved into the area by at least 4,500 B.P. These groups have a common heritage, but began to diverge by the beginning of the Middle period. Analysis of historical records from missions in the Greater Los Angeles area shows that at the time of mission recruitment, in the 18th and 19th centuries, the occupants of the area were descended from the populations living in the area.

Associated funerary objects from these sites are consistent with those of groups ancestral to the present-day Acjachemen/Juaneno and Tongva/Gabrielino people. The same range of artifact types and materials were used from the pre-contact period until historic times. Native consultants state that population mixing would not alter the continuity of the shared group identities of people associated with specific locales. Based on this evidence, continuity through time can be traced for these sites with present-day

Acjachemen/Juaneno and Tongva/Gabrielino.

At the time of the excavation and removal of these human remains and associated funerary objects, the land from which the remains and objects were removed was not the tribal land of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. In 2016, the Fowler Museum at UCLA consulted with Indian tribes who are recognized as aboriginal to the area from which these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed. None of these Indian tribes agreed to accept control of the human remains and associated funerary objects. In October 2016, the Fowler Museum at UCLA agreed to transfer control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California.

Determinations Made by the Fowler Museum at UCLA

Officials of the Fowler Museum at UCLA have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 51 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 320 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(2)(i), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Wendy G. Teeter, Ph.D., Fowler Museum at UCLA, Box 951549, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1549, telephone (310) 825-1864, email wteeter@arts.ucla.edu, by June 2, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pechanga Band of Luiseno

Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California, may proceed.

The Fowler Museum at UCLA is responsible for notifying Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California, that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 23, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23040;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Kansas State Historical Society has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Kansas State Historical Society. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Kansas State Historical Society at the address in this notice by June 2, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Robert J. Hoard, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka, KS 66615-1099, telephone 785-272-8681, extension 269, email rhoard@kshs.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from a creek bank in Cherokee County, KS.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Kansas State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as the Seneca Nation of New York); The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe), The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; Tonawanda Band of Seneca (previously listed as the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York); Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma; and Wyandotte Nation.

History and Description of the Remains

On October 3, 2015, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Cherokee County, KS. Four 15 year-old boys were camping in rural Cherokee County, KS, when they discovered the remains of a human skull near a creek bank on a tributary of Shoal Creek. They notified the Cherokee County Attorney, Nathan Coleman, who then contacted the Cherokee County Sheriff, David Groves. Sheriff Groves contacted forensic anthropologist Dr. Michael Finnegan, who examined the remains and determined them to be, more likely than not, from an American Indian male, approximately 30-40 years old. The human remains were determined to be approximately 500 years old. The human remains were subsequently sent to the Office of the State Archaeologist, Kansas Historical Society, on December 5, 2016. No known individuals were

identified. The one associated funerary object is an animal metatarsal.

Determination of cultural affiliation is based on historic maps of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska available at University of Kansas Libraries and the Kansas Historical Society, early historical accounts, and archeological evidence of the tribes known to be associated with the area.

Determinations Made by the Kansas State Historical Society

Officials of the Kansas State Historical Society have determined that:

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the one object described in this notice is reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Robert J. Hoard, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka, KS 66615-1099, telephone 785-272-8681, extension 269, email rhoard@kshs.org, by June 2, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe) may proceed.

The Kansas State Historical Society is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as the Seneca Nation of New York); The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe), The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; Tonawanda Band of Seneca (previously listed as the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York); Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma; and