

Tribe of Texas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe); The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town; Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe; United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma; Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma; and Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (previously listed as the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas) (hereafter listed as "The Consulted Tribes"). Texas State University, Center for Archaeological Studies and Department of Anthropology, professional staff also consulted with the Miakan-Garza Band of the Coahuiltecan people, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

History and Description of the Remains

In February of 1983, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from site 41HY161 in Hays County, TX. The human remains were initially discovered in the fall of 1982 during construction and maintenance of the Texas State University campus. Osteological analysis was conducted by a biological anthropologist from the Southwest Texas State University Department of Sociology and Anthropology (now Texas State University Department of Anthropology), who determined by the context and appearance of the remains that they are most likely of prehistoric Native American ancestry. The human remains from the first burial were very fragmentary. Age and sex could not be determined. The human remains from the second burial were determined to be those of an adult female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In February of 2008 and April of 2009, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from site 40HY163 in Hays County, TX. The human remains were discovered during a construction project for expansion of the City of San Marcos' Wonder World Drive and later excavated by Texas State University's Center for Archaeological Studies. Osteological analysis was conducted by Kyra Stull, M.A. and Dr. Michelle Hamilton of the Department of Anthropology at Texas State University,

who determined them to be of prehistoric Native American ancestry. The human remains consist of one adult male, two adult females, and one possible adult female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.16, the Secretary of the Interior may recommend that culturally unidentifiable human remains with no "tribal land" or "aboriginal land" provenience be reinterred under State or other law. In January 2017, the Texas State University, Center for Archaeological Studies and Department of Anthropology, requested that the Secretary, through the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee, recommend the proposed re-interment of the culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains in this notice, according to State or other law. The Review Committee, acting pursuant to its responsibility under 25 U.S.C. 3006(c)(5), considered the request at its March 2017 meeting and recommended to the Secretary that the proposed re-interment proceed. An April 2017 letter on behalf of the Secretary of Interior from the National Park Service Associate Director for Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science transmitted the Secretary's independent review and concurrence with the Review Committee that:

- None of The Consulted Tribes objected to the proposed re-interment, and
- Texas State University, Center for Archaeological Studies and Department of Anthropology, may proceed with the proposed re-interment of the culturally unidentifiable human remains.

Re-interment is contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Determinations Made by the Texas State University, Center for Archaeological Studies and Department of Anthropology

Officials of the Texas State University, Center for Archaeological Studies and Department of Anthropology, have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on association with prehistoric artifacts and ancestry estimation.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry.

- 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 any present-day Indian Tribe.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), a "tribal land" or "aboriginal land" provenience cannot be ascertained.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.10(g)(2)(ii) and 43 CFR 10.16, the human remains may be reinterred according to the law of the State of Texas and the City of San Marcos, Texas.

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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Todd M. Ahlman, Center for Archaeological Studies, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, TX 78666, telephone (512) 245-2724, email toddahlman@txstate.edu, by July 31, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, the human remains may be reinterred.

The Texas State University, Center for Archaeological Studies and Department of Anthropology, is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 12, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2017-13741 Filed 6-29-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23403; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force, Air Education and Training Command, Barry M. Goldwater Range East, 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force, Air Education and Training Command, Barry M. Goldwater Range East, 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base, has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural

affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe 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 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to lineal descendants or Indian tribes stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe 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 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base by July 31, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Mr. Charles Buchanan, Director, 56th Range Management Office, 7101 Jerstad Lane, Building 500, Luke Air Force Base, AZ 85309, phone (623) 856-5820, email charles.buchanan@us.af.mil.

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 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base, and in physical custody of the Arizona State Museum, Tucson, AZ. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site AZ Y:8:001 (ASM), Maricopa County, AZ.

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 Department of the Air Force, 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base, which 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 Arizona State Museum and the 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ak Chin Indian Community (previously listed as the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation,

Arizona); Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona. The following Indian tribes were invited to consult but did not participate in consultations: The Cocopah Tribe of Arizona; Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Fort Mohave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona); and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. All tribes listed are referred to as the "Invited and Consulted Tribes."

History and Description of the Remains

On September 21, 1978, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site AZ Y:8:001 (ASM) on the Barry M. Goldwater Range East, Maricopa County, AZ (formerly the Luke AFB Bombing and Gunnery Range). The human remains, Cremation 1, were removed from Component 2, during an authorized archeological excavation under the direction of Dr. Bruce Huckell, Arizona State Museum, AZ. The collection was transferred to the Arizona State Museum on September 28, 1978, where it is currently curated. A professional report on the collection was published in 1979: *The Coronet REAL Project: Archaeological Investigations on the Luke Range, Southwestern Arizona*, by Bruce B. Huckell. Arizona State Museum Archaeological Series No. 129.

The estimated age of the individual at death is older than 40 years based on dentition and ectocranial suture of the sagittal suture. The sex of the cremation was determined to be male based on evidence from the skull and in nominate. The stature of the individual is indeterminate due to the fragmentary nature of the long bones. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects include 1 reconstructed Tanque Verde Red-on-Brown ceramic pitcher with missing handle (1979-145-1); 1 lot of sherds of a burned Colorado Red bowl (1979-145-10); 1 bone awl (1979-145-6); 3 rim sherds of a burned Tonto Polychrome bowl (1979-145-7:x); 14

body sherds of the same burned Tonto Polychrome bowl (1979-145-8:x), and 1 piece of worked animal bone (None-1979-145-C1-01).

Based on morphological characteristics, geographic location, archeological context, and the presence of culturally and temporally identifiable ceramics, and consistency in cremation pit size and orientation, the human remains have been determined to be Native American dating to the Classic period (A.D. 1150-1450) Tucson Basin Hohokam. The cremation pit and orientation of the remains (the long-axis of the body was aligned east-west, with the head at the east) are consistent with Classic Period Hohokam sites in the Gila Bend area and Tucson Basin. The cremation pit is identical in size and shape with primary cremations from site AZ AA:12:46 (ASM), the Rabid Ruin, a Tucson Basin Hohokam site.

A relationship of shared group identity can reasonably be traced between members of the Hohokam culture and the four southern O'odham tribes of Arizona. The O'odham comprise four Federally recognized Indian tribes (Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona. Historically the Pimeria Alta is the traditional homeland of the O'odham; including the river people (Akimel), the desert people (Tohono) and the sand people (Hia C-ed O'odham). O'odham oral history teaches that the O'odham were created in this land and have always lived here. Places mentioned in the Creation Story and other stories and songs have been identified on the landscape throughout the Sonoran Desert.

A relationship of shared group identity may also reasonably be traced between members of the Hohokam culture of the Phoenix Basin and clans of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. Hopi history is based, in large part, on clan migration narratives. The Hopi consider all of Arizona to be within traditional Hopi lands, *i.e.*, areas in and through which Hopi clans are believed to have migrated in the past. Hopi oral history and the anthropological record show that some clans originated in the Salt-Gila region and were descended from the Hohokam. After the fall of the Great House communities, Hohokam refugees were absorbed into the Hopi culture.

A relationship of shared group identity can also reasonably be traced between members of the Hohokam

culture and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. Zuni oral history tells of ancestral migrations and settling throughout this region in their search for the Middle Place of the World (present day Pueblo of Zuni). Zuni ancestors left many markers of their passing including trails, habitation sites, campsites, and burials. Elders have identified features in the area, including shrines and petroglyphs, as Zuni.

A relationship of shared group identity may also be reasonably be traced between members of the Patayan culture and the Quechan tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona. The Colorado Red bowl is associated with the archeological culture identified as Patayan, which the Quechan believe were their ancestors.

Determinations of the Luke Air Force Base

Officials of the 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 301(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. 301(3)(A), the 21 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. 301(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 Ak Chin Indian Community (previously listed as the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Mr. Charles Buchanan, Director, 56th Range Management Office, Barry M. Goldwater Range East, 7101 Jerstad Lane, Luke Air Force Base, AZ 85309, phone (623) 856-8520, email

charles.buchanan@us.af.mil, by July 31, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, may proceed.

The 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base, is responsible for notifying the Invited and Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 15, 2017.

Melanie, O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23414;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Deschutes National Forest, Bend, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Deschutes National Forest has completed an inventory of human remains, 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 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 should submit a written request to the Deschutes National Forest. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Deschutes National Forest at the address in this notice by July 31, 2017.

ADDRESSES: John Allen, Deschutes National Forest, 63095 Deschutes Market Road, Bend, OR 97701, telephone (541) 383-5512, email *jpallen@fs.fed.us*.

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 under the control of the Deschutes National Forest, Bend, OR. The human remains were removed from Federal lands in central Oregon.

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. 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 Deschutes National Forest professional staff, with assistance by the University of Oregon, Department of Anthropology, in consultation with representatives of the Burns Paiute Tribe (previously listed as the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon), Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and Klamath Tribes.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1989, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from individual homes of persons arrested for violations of the Archeological Resource Protection Act. The three individuals were apprehended while looting an archeological site on the Deschutes National Forest. Pre-contact human remains were discovered during a search of the individuals' residences. The Deschutes National Forest is unable to determine the exact provenience of the human remains, other than their origination from Federal lands in central Oregon. The human remains remained in possession of Federal law enforcement until 1997, when they were returned to the Deschutes National Forest. In 2009, the Deschutes National