

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 Office of the Regional Archaeologist's professional staff in consultation with representatives of The Chickasaw Nation, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma. The Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation were invited to participate, but declined.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1979, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 40DR7 in Decatur County, TN. This one fragmentary human femur was removed during a general surface collection. Based upon the artifact assemblage recovered during the surface collection, site 40DR7 appeared to have been occupied during the Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and the Historic Periods. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1953, human remains representing, at a minimum, three individuals, were removed from site 1LI48 in Limestone County, AL, during salvage excavations of the eroding shell midden. Based upon the recovered artifact assemblage, site 1LI48 was occupied during the Late Archaic through Late Woodland Periods. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1953, human remains representing, at a minimum, one individual, were removed from site 1MG107 in Morgan County, AL during salvage excavation of the eroding shell midden. Based upon the artifact assemblage, site 1MG107 was occupied during the Early Archaic through the Middle Woodland Periods. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1969, human remains representing, at a minimum, seven individuals, were removed from site 1MG74 in Morgan County, AL during salvage excavations. The site was identified during Alabama Highway's construction of Interstate 65 across Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge

and the Tennessee River. Site 1MG74 dates to the Early-Middle Woodland Periods. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1997, human remains representing, at a minimum, four individuals, were removed from site 1MG39 in Morgan County, AL as part of a federal law enforcement investigation of an archeological resource violation. Site 1MG39 was occupied at least as early as the Early Archaic [7000–8000 B.C.] and into the Mississippian Period [A.D. 1000]. The bulk of the occupation occurs during the Woodland Period [300 B.C.–A.D. 900]. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects include one left Whitetailed deer scapular fragment, 10 UID mammal diaphyseal fragments, 1 UID turtle carapace fragment, 4 UID shell fragments, 1 sandstone abrader fragment, and 4 sand-tempo plain ceramic sherds.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region

Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 16 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(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. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.
- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Chickasaw Nation, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be jointly to The Chickasaw Nation, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Richard S. Kanaski, Regional Historic Preservation Officer & Regional Archaeologist, Savannah Coastal Refuges, Office of the Regional Archaeologist, 694 Beech Hill Lane, Hardeeville, South Carolina 29927–8958, telephone (843) 784–6310, email richard_kanaski@fws.gov, by April 12, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Chickasaw Nation, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region is responsible for notifying The Chickasaw Nation, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 6, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2017-04852 Filed 3-10-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23005;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) 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 NSHS. 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 NSHS at the address in this notice by April 12, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Rob Bozell, Nebraska State Historical Society, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501, telephone (402) 471-4789, email rob.bozell@nebraska.gov.

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 Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE. The human remains were removed from the Woodcliff site (25SD31) in Saunders County, NE.

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 NSHS professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; and Ponca Tribe of Nebraska.

History and Description of the Remains

In April of 2002, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Woodcliff Archeological Site (25SD31) in Saunders County, NE. The human remains, which belong to two adults of undetermined age and sex, were removed from two adjacent but separate rectangular grave features. The human remains were discovered during county

road construction. Construction was halted, and the NSHS was contacted to remove the human remains. The human remains were examined by a physical anthropologist, but are too fragmentary to determine biological affinity. No known individuals were identified. The 270 associated funerary objects include: Two white clay pipe bowl fragments, one ceramic body sherd, one daub, 262 glass trade beads, one lot of fragmented leather, one metal knife blade, one metal handle, and one lot of copper stained soil. The associated funerary objects date to the same time period as a documented Oto village at this location (A.D. 1750–1770).

In the late 1960s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were removed from the Woodcliff site (25SD31) in Saunders County, NE. The human remains were given to The Valley Community Historical Society in Valley, NE, by Darwin Jorgenson. In 2004, The Valley Community Historical Society gave the human remains and associated funerary objects to the NSHS. The human remains were examined by a physical anthropologist, who determined they are most likely from a Native American female between 20–24 years of age. The 594 associated funerary objects include: 556 glass trade beads, one lot of coal, one copper ring, three copper bangles, one metal key, one copper pot, one unknown metal item with adhering glass beads, four unknown metal fragments, 10 pemmican pieces, eight textile fragments, two bone or wooden comb fragments, and six wood comb fragments.

The Woodcliff Site (25SD31) is a Native American village and cemetery complex that was occupied around A.D. 1700–1800 based on the archeological material recovered (particularly native-made ceramics and Euroamerican trade goods). The ceramics are most similar to Pawnee wares, although it is known that the Oto moved to eastern Nebraska in the early 1700s, were in close contact with the Pawnee, and made Pawnee-like ceramics. By the mid-1700s, the Pawnee were living in a series of villages located between 50 and 100 miles to the west of Woodcliff, and the Oto were living in the immediate vicinity of the Woodcliff area. Human remains and associated funerary objects from the Woodcliff Site (25SD31) have previously been repatriated by the NSHS to the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by the Nebraska State Historical Society

Officials of the Nebraska 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 three individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 864 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 associated funerary objects and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, 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 Rob Bozell, Nebraska State Historical Society, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501, telephone (402) 471-4789, email rob.bozell@nebraska.gov, by April 12, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Otoe-Missouri Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may proceed.

The NSHS is responsible for notifying the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; and Ponca Tribe of Nebraska that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 27, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-22959;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest, Hot Springs, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.