

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

Forest contracted with Dr. Robert Pastor at the University of Oregon for the purpose of determining the number of individuals represented in the collection. Dr. Pastor determined that the set of human remains was comprised of three individuals. Individual 1 is identified as an adult male approximately 35–49 years of age, and of Amerindian ancestry. Individual 2 is identified as a young adult female between 15 and 19 years of age and of Amerindian ancestry. Individual 3 is identified as a juvenile of between 6 and 10 years of age and of Amerindian ancestry. No known individuals were identified. There are no associated funerary objects associated with the three individuals.

#### Determinations Made by the Deschutes National Forest

Officials of the Deschutes National Forest have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the analysis performed by the University of Oregon Department of Anthropology.
- 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(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land 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.
- 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 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.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to 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.

#### 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 John Allen, Deschutes National Forest, 63095 Deschutes Market Road, Bend, OR 97701, telephone (541) 383–5512, email [jpallen@fs.fed.us](mailto:jpallen@fs.fed.us), by July 31, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to 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 may proceed.

The Deschutes National Forest is responsible for notifying 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 that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 16, 2017.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–23306;  
PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Arkansas Archeological Survey, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Arkansas Archeological Survey. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Arkansas Archeological Survey at the address in this notice by July 31, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. George Sabo, Director, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 North Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, telephone (479) 575–3556.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Arkansas Archeological Survey that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### History and Description of the Cultural Items

In 1972, three cultural items were removed from the Cryer Field site (3LA35) in Lafayette County, AR. The 3 unassociated funerary objects are one Handy Engraved bottle, one Washington Stamped jar, and one Pease Brushed-Incised jar (Cat. 72–406–68–1, 2, 3).

The pottery types are well-known examples of Caddo tradition wares. All are contemporaneous, ranging from A.D. 1300 to 1500, and are attributed to the Haley Phase of the Middle Caddo period. These pottery types are found throughout Southwest Arkansas, and into adjoining corners of Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. All three cultural items were made before European contact and during the Caddo tradition.

The Caddo archeological tradition developed between A.D. 900 and 1000 in the four corners region of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. Distinctive characteristics include a dispersed residential settlement of families with a lifestyle grounded in farming and collecting wild plants and animals. The core of community life was a religious and political center with ceremonial and burial mounds, public areas for community events and rituals, and a small residential population