

which refers to the ancient sites, pottery, stone tools, petroglyphs, and other artifacts left behind by the ancestors as “Hopi Footprints.” This migration history is complex and detailed, and includes traditions relating specific clans to the Mogollon region. Hopi cultural advisors have also identified medicinal and culinary plants at archeological sites in the region. Their knowledge about these plants was passed down to them from the ancestors who inhabited these ancient sites. Migration is also an important attribute of Zuni oral tradition and includes accounts of Zuni ancestors passing through the Upland Mogollon region. The ancient villages mark the routes of these migrations. Zuni cultural advisors remark that the ancient sites were not abandoned. People returned to these places from time to time, either to reoccupy them or for religious pilgrimages—a practice that has continued to the present day. Archeologists have found ceramic evidence at shrines in the Upland Mogollon region that confirms these reports. Zuni cultural advisors have names for plants endemic to the Mogollon region that do not grow on the Zuni Reservation. They also have knowledge about traditional medicinal and ceremonial uses for these resources, which has been passed down to them from their ancestors. Furthermore, Hopi and Zuni cultural advisors have recognized that their ancestors may have been co-resident at some of the sites in this region during their ancestral migrations.

There are differing points of view regarding the possible presence of Apache people in the Upland Mogollon region during the time that these sites were occupied. Some Apache traditions describe interactions with Ancestral Pueblo people during this time, but according to these stories, Puebloan people and Apache people were regarded as having separate identities. The White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, does not claim cultural affiliation with the human remains and associated funerary objects from this site. As reported by Welch and Ferguson (2005), consultations between the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, and the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico, have indicated that that none of these Tribes wish to pursue claims of affiliation with sites on White Mountain Apache Tribal lands. Finally, the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort

Apache Reservation, Arizona, supports the repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects from these sites and is ready to assist the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, in their reburial.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Arizona State Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 2,544 cultural items described above 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Anna Pardo, NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Reston, 12220 Sunrise Valley Drive, VA 20191, telephone (703) 390-6343, email anna.pardo@bia.gov, by September 27, 2017. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 11, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23695; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, Fort Worth, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, 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 objects of cultural patrimony. 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 Fort Worth Museum of Science and History. 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 Fort Worth Museum of Science and History at the address in this notice by September 27, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Chanin Voss Scanlon, The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, 1600 Gendy Street, Fort Worth, TX 76107, telephone (817) 255-9300, email cscanlon@fwmslh.org.

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 Fort Worth Museum of Science and History that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony 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 Item

On February 15, 1978, The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History acquired one yucca, stair-step basket, object identification number 31N.00139, from Lew Meekins. No other provenance information is available.

Museum accession and catalog records, as well as consultations with a representative of the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Tribe, in Lemoore, CA, indicated that the basket is of Yokut design, and would have been utilized during the Tribe's Traditional Coming of Age Ceremonies. The representative of the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Tribe also provided supporting ethnographic documentation for the cultural significance of the object.

Determinations Made by The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History

Officials of The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the 1 cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the object of cultural patrimony and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Chanin Voss Scanlon, The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, 1600 Gendy Street, Fort Worth, TX 76107, telephone (817) 255-9300, email cscanlon@fwms.org, by September 27, 2017. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the object of cultural patrimony to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, may proceed.

The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History is responsible for notifying the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 3, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23751;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), 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. Further, TVA has determined that a cultural affiliation between the unassociated funerary objects and present-day federally recognized Indian Tribes can be reasonably traced. 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 TVA. 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 TVA at the address in this notice by September 27, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11D, Knoxville, TN 37902-1401, telephone (865) 632-7458, email tomaher@tva.gov.

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 Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN, which 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

On September 28, 1938, two cultural items were removed from the Laws site (1MS100) on Pine Island in Marshall County, AL, after TVA acquired the land on April 21, 1937. There appear to have been at least four occupations at site 1MS100: A pre-ceramic period with steatite vessels; a village period with limestone-tempered pottery during the Flint River phase (A.D. 500-1000); a late Mississippian occupation with shell-tempered ceramics and rectilinear wall trench structures (Crow Creek phase, A.D. 1500-1700); and burials with Euro-American trade goods (circa A.D. 1670-1715). The two unassociated funerary objects are one brass pendant and one brass ring.

Excavation records from site 1MS100 indicated that these two unassociated funerary objects were found in burial unit 1 with the fragmentary remains of a child. The human remains are no longer present. The brass ring found in burial unit 1 is similar to the brass rings found in burial units 17 and 40 of the same site which were also child burials. In a separate Notice of Inventory Completion, the human remains from burial units 17 and 40 have been culturally affiliated to Native American descendants of the Koasati/Kaskinampo. These descendants include the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

On November 29, 1937, two unassociated funerary objects were excavated from burial unit 6 at site 1MS121 on Pine Island in Marshall County, AL, after TVA purchased the land on April 19, 1937. There were excavations in both the village and adjacent mound. There are no radiocarbon dates for this site. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate both a Woodland and Mississippian occupation. The two unassociated funerary objects are one Barton Incised jar and one Bell Plain carinated bowl. Both ceramic vessels are from the Mississippian period.

Excavation documents indicate that burial unit 6 did contain human remains, with these funerary objects placed near the head of the individual. These human remains are no longer present. The unassociated funerary objects are similar to those found in burial units 2, 4, and 5 of the same site. In a separate Notice of Inventory Completion, the human remains from burial units 2, 4, and 5 have been