

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 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;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

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

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest, 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 Ouachita National Forest. 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 Ouachita National Forest at the address in this notice by April 12, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Norman Wagoner, Forest Supervisor, U.S. Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest, P.O. Box 1270, Hot Springs, AR 71901, telephone (501) 321-5202, email nwagoner@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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Ouachita National Forest, Hot Springs, AR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from McCurtain County, OK.

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 Ouachita National Forest professional staff in consultation with representatives of Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

Between March 1997 and April 2005, human remains representing, at minimum, 8 individuals were removed from sites 34Mc254, 34Mc665, 34Mc762, and 34Mc898 in McCurtain County, OK. These human remains were removed during archeological excavations conducted on private land owned by the Weyerhaeuser Company. Under terms of a programmatic agreement with the Weyerhaeuser Company, the human remains and associated funerary objects are under the control of Ouachita National Forest. Dr. Terrance J. Martin, Curator and Chair of Anthropology, Illinois State Museum, Research and Collections Center, thoroughly examined the human remains, along with all associated excavation notes. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on the available information and evidence, the human remains from sites 34Mc254, 34Mc665, 34Mc762, and 34Mc898 are culturally affiliated with Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

Between March 1997 and April 2005, human remains representing, at minimum, 3 individuals were removed from sites 34Mc590 and 34Mc733 in McCurtain County, OK. These human remains were removed during archeological excavations conducted on private land owned by the Weyerhaeuser Company. Under terms of a programmatic agreement with the Weyerhaeuser Company, the human remains and associated funerary objects are under the control of the U.S. Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest. Dr. Terrance J. Martin, Curator and Chair of Anthropology, Illinois State Museum, Research and Collections Center, thoroughly examined the human remains, along with all associated excavation notes. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on archeological evidence, the human remains from sites 34Mc590 and 34Mc733 are culturally affiliated with The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

Between March 1997 and April 2005, human remains representing, at minimum, 1 individual were removed from site 34Mc850 in McCurtain County, OK. These human remains were removed during archeological

excavations conducted on private land owned by the Weyerhaeuser Company. Under terms of a programmatic agreement with the Weyerhaeuser Company, the human remains and associated funerary objects are under the control of Ouachita National Forest. Dr. Terrance J. Martin, Curator and Chair of Anthropology, Illinois State Museum, Research and Collections Center, thoroughly examined the human remains, along with all associated excavation notes. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on archeological evidence, the human remains from site 34Mc850 are culturally affiliated with Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by Ouachita National Forest

Officials of Ouachita National Forest, have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of a minimum of 12 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- 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 removed from sites 34Mc254, 34Mc665, 34Mc762, and 34Mc898 and Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.
- 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 removed from sites 34Mc590 and 34Mc733 and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.
- 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 removed from site 34Mc850 and Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and The Choctaw 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 and associated funerary objects, should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Norman Wagoner, Forest Supervisor, U.S. Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest, P.O. Box 1270, Hot Springs, AR 71901, telephone (501) 321-5202, email nwagoner@fs.fed.us, 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 Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma may proceed.

Ouachita National Forest is responsible for notifying Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 17, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-22999;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The San Diego Museum of Man has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on January 27, 2016. This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and number of associated funerary objects. 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 San Diego Museum of Man. 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 San Diego Museum of Man at the address in this notice by April 12, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Ben Garcia, Deputy Director, San Diego Museum of Man, 1350 El Prado, San Diego, CA 92101,

telephone (619) 239-2001 ext. 17, email bgarcia@museumofman.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 correction of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from various locations in the La Jolla area of San Diego, San Diego 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). 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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and number of associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 4650-4651, January 27, 2016). The correction is being made as a re-inventory discovered more human remains and associated funerary objects linked with the archeological sites listed in the previous Notice of Inventory Completion. Also, additional consultation with the Kumeyaay Nation determined that these archeological sites are considered entirely cemetery sites based on traditional Kumeyaay burial practices. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 4650, January 27, 2016), column 2, paragraph 3, sentence 4, under the heading "History and Description of the Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects," is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

The 283 associated funerary objects are 9 metates, 20 manos, 8 mortars, 17 stone pestles, 1 arrow shaft straightener, 2 stone pendants, 2 stone bowl fragments, 1 fire-effected modified stone, 1 round stone (possible weight), 2 heating stones, 2 donut stones, 6 hammerstones, 1 weight, 2 battered stones, 22 arrows, 2 dart points, 1 reamer, 1 fragment of a chert blade, 2 chert flakes, 12 cores, 17 core tools, 15 utilized flakes, 15 flakes, 6 lots of flakes, 7 soil samples, 11 ecofacts, 5 stones, 7 ceramic pottery fragments, 5 lots of sherds, 1 wood pestle, 6 unmodified shells, 8 shell pendants, 5 shell disks, 1 abalone fish hook, 14 lots of assorted shell, 3 bone awls, 13 unmodified faunal bones, 18 lots of faunal remains, 1 piece of metal, and 11 olivella shell beads.

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 4650, January 27, 2016), column 3, before paragraph 1, under the heading "History and Description of the Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects," insert the following paragraphs:

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, 1 individual were removed from the vicinity of site CA-SDI-39 (W-1) or site CA-SDI-18307 (W-2). These human remains lack specific information on the date of collection/donation, name of the collector, or collection documentation beyond their association with sites CA-SDI-39 (W-1) or CA-SDI-18307 (W-2). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, 7 individuals were removed from site CA-SDI-18307 (W-2). These human remains lack specific information on the date of collection/donation, name of the collector, or collection documentation beyond their association to site CA-SDI-18307 (W-2). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, 11 individuals were removed from the La Jolla Shores site (CA-SDI-18307 (W-2)) and are believed to have been collected by George Carter. These human remains lack specific collection documentation beyond their association to site CA-SDI-18307 (W-2). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 4650, January 27, 2016), column 3, paragraph 1, under the heading "History and Description of the Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects," is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Between 1929 and 1945, human remains representing, at minimum, 3 individuals were removed from site CA-SDI-4670 (W-5) by Malcolm J. Rogers on behalf of the San Diego Museum of Man as a part of salvage archeology operations. No known individuals were identified. The 126 associated funerary objects are 4 metates, 15 manos, 1 scraper/plane, 1 pestle, 10 battered stones, 15 cores, 28 core tools, 18 utilized flakes, 6 flakes, 4 lot of unworked flakes, 1 hammerstone, 2 bone arrow points, 1 dart point, 1 dart point fragment, 2 lots of shell, 1 modified shell, 3 biface tools, 4 unmodified faunal bones, 3 lots of unmodified faunal bone, 2 lots of ecofacts, 1 lot of tourmaline, 1 soil sample, 1 reamer, and 1 lot of 110 olivella shell beads.

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 4650, January 27, 2016), column 3, paragraph 2, sentence 1, under the heading "History and Description of the Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects," is corrected by replacing the number "1" with the number "4".

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 4650, January 27, 2016), column 3, paragraph 3, sentence 3, under the heading