

classification for lease or conveyance under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.):

**Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona**

T. 4 N., R. 19 W.,

Sec. 15, E $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 17, all;

Sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 21, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  excluding 23.969 acres  
under Recreation and Public Purposes  
classification and lease AZA 22501;

Sec. 22, lot 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 26, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 28, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 29, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The areas described aggregate 3,023.05 acres, more or less.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This action is a motion by the Bureau of Land Management to make available land to support community expansion. This land is identified in the Yuma District Resource Management Plan, as amended, as having potential for disposal. Lease or conveyance of the land for recreational or public purposes would be in the public interest.

Lease or conveyance of the land will be subject to the following terms, conditions, and reservations:

1. Provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and all applicable regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

2. Rights-of-way for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

3. All valid existing rights documented on the official public land records at the time of lease/patent issuance.

4. All minerals shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals.

5. Any other reservations that the authorized officer determines appropriate to ensure public access and proper management of Federal lands and interests therein.

Upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the land will be segregated from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the general mining laws, except for lease or conveyance under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and leasing under the mineral leasing laws.

**DATES:** Comments should be received on or before November 3, 1997. Interested persons may submit comments regarding the proposed classification of the land to the Field Manager, Yuma Field Office, 2555 E. Gila Ridge Road, Yuma, Arizona 85365, (520) 317-3200. Any adverse comments will be reviewed by the State Director. In the absence of any adverse comments, the classification will become effective 60 days from the date of publication of this notice.

Upon the effective date of classification, the land will be open to the filing of an application under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act by any interested, qualified applicant. If, after 18 months following the effective date of classification, an application has not been filed, the segregative effect of the classification shall automatically expire and the lands classified shall return to their former status without further action by the authorized officer.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Debbie DeBock, Realty Specialist,  
Bureau of Land Management, address  
above, telephone (520) 317-3208.

Dated: September 4, 1997.

**Gail Acheson,**

*Field Manager.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-32-M

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Pima, Santa Cruz, and Cochise Counties, AZ in the Control of the Coronado National Forest, United States Forest Service, Tucson, AZ**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the

completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Pima, Santa Cruz, and Cochise Counties, AZ in the control of the Coronado National Forest, United States Forest Service, Tucson, AZ.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Forest Service, Amerind Foundation, and Arizona State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Gila River Indian Community, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the San Carlos Apache Tribe, the Tohono O'odham Nation, and the White Mountain Apache Tribe.

During the early 1950s, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Ramanote Cave, Santa Cruz County during legally authorized excavations by Dr. Charles C. DiPeso, Amerind Foundation. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object, a woven fiber mat, can not be located at present.

The Ramanote Cave site was utilized during the protohistoric period 1450-1700 A.D. based on ceramic seriation. Continuities of ethnographic materials indicate affiliation between this protohistoric site and historic and present day Piman and O'odham cultures. Oral traditions of the Tohono O'odham Nation, Gila River Indian Community, Ak-Chin Indian Community, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community support the cultural affiliation of these four Indian tribes with Hohokam sites in this area of southeastern Arizona.

In 1976, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Patagonia School site, Santa Cruz County during legally authorized excavations conducted by Donald G. Wood. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Patagonia School site has been identified as a small Hohokam habitation occupied between 850-1300 A.D. based on architecture and material culture. Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate the affiliation of Hohokam sites in the area with historic and present day Piman and O'odham cultures. Oral traditions of the Tohono O'odham Nation, Gila River Indian Community, Ak-Chin Indian Community, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community support the cultural affiliation of these four Indian tribes with Hohokam sites in this area of southeastern Arizona.

Between 1979–1980, human remains representing 75 individuals were recovered from ten precontact sites within the Anamax-Rosemont Project in the Santa Rita Mountains, Coronado National Forest during legally authorized excavations by Dr. Alan Ferg, University of Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 105 associated funerary objects include ceramic bowls, jars, and sherds, shell, bone and turquoise ornaments, bone and stone tools, metates, and a projectile point.

These sites within the Anamax-Rosemont Project have been identified as Hohokam village occupations dating between 500–1300 A.D. based on architecture and material culture. Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate the affiliation of Hohokam sites in the area with historic and present day Piman and O'odham cultures. Oral traditions of the Tohono O'odham Nation, Gila River Indian Community, Ak-Chin Indian Community, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community support the cultural affiliation of these four Indian tribes with Hohokam sites in this area of southeastern Arizona.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 81 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 105 objects listed 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. Lastly, officials of the U.S. Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and the Tohono O'odham Nation.

In 1976, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Pothole Canyon site, Cochise County during legally authorized excavations by Dr. Alan Ferg, University of Arizona. No known individual was identified. The 27 associated funerary objects include a gourd jar, iron knife, textile fragment, and cord.

The Pothole Canyon site has been identified as a 19th century Chiricahua Apache encampment based on historical

and ethnographical information. Historical documents, ethnographic evidence, and oral traditions indicate this site is affiliated with the Chiricahua Apache, represented by the present day tribes of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe and Mescalero Apache Tribe.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 27 objects listed 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. Lastly, officials of the U.S. Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Fort Sill Apache Tribe and the Mescalero Apache Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Gila River Indian Community, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the San Carlos Apache Tribe, the Tohono O'odham Nation, and the White Mountain Apache Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 517 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102; telephone: (505) 842–3238, fax: (505) 842–3800, before October 20, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the culturally affiliated tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 12, 1997.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From Nebraska in the Possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Nebraska in the possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Nebraska State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kaw Nation of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1936 and 1937, human remains representing a minimum of ten individuals were recovered from site 25CC1, also known as the Ashland site, during archeological investigations by Nebraska State Historical Society archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The 41 associated funerary objects include ceramic sherds, a gun spring, glass beads, stone fragments, animal bones, mussel shell, and a flint fragment.

The Ashland site has been identified as a historical Otoe village based on descriptions in documents recorded by visiting French explorers in the early 18th century, and the presence and types of trade goods present in the burials. Although this site is complex and has at least four different occupations represented, these individuals are connected with the most recent occupation dating from approximately 1700–1750 A.D.

In 1936 and 1965, human remains representing a minimum of 30 individuals were recovered from site 25RH1, also known as the Leary site, during archeological excavations by the Nebraska State Historical Society archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The 301 associated funerary objects include ceramic sherds, animal bones, projectile points, stone tools, unworked stones, flint flakes, worked flakes, an abrader, daub, scrapers, unmodified rock, fire-cracked rock, ochre, burned earth, "turquoise"