

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 Historical documents, ethnographic evidence, and oral traditions indicate this site is affiliated with the Chiricahua Apache, represented by the present day tribes of the Fort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

pendant; bone beads and fragments, shell beads, copper tube with wood insets, and shell hairpipes.

The Leary site has been identified as having multiple occupations through the early historic period. The individuals recovered during the 1936 and 1965 excavations have been identified with the Oneota component of this site based on location, manner of internment, and associated funerary objects. Based on continuities of technology and material culture, the Oneota culture has been identified as ancestral to the present-day Otoe-Missouria, Ioway, and Kaw (Kansa) tribes.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 40 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 342 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 Nebraska State Historical Society 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 Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kaw Nation of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials 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. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Rob Bozell, Associate Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501-2554; telephone: (402) 471-4789, 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 10, 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

Bureau of Reclamation

Contra Costa Water District Multi-Purpose Pipeline Project, Contra Costa County, CA

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to prepare a draft environmental impact statement and notice of scoping meeting; correction.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior published a document in the **Federal Register**, on September 2, 1997, concerning intent to prepare a draft environmental impact statement and notice of scoping meeting. The document contained an incorrect day.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Steve Edmondson, telephone (209) 487-5049 or Ms. Christina Ko Hartinger, telephone (510) 688-8335.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** issue of September 2, 1997, in FR Doc 97-23132, on page 46372, Volume 62, Number 169; in the first column, correct the **DATES** heading to read:

DATES: A scoping meeting is scheduled for the project on Thursday, September 18, 1997, at 7:00 p.m., at the Bay Point Ambrose Community Center, 3105 Willow Pass Road, Bay Point, California.

Dated: September 10, 1997.

Susan Kelly,

*Acting Area Manager, for South-Central
California Area Office.*

[FR Doc. 97-24833 Filed 9-17-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-94-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Prineville Reservoir Reallocation, Crooked River Project; Oregon

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) proposes to conduct a study to identify alternatives to the current allocation of space in Prineville Reservoir and to evaluate the alternatives, including no action, in an environmental impact statement (EIS).

ADDRESSES: Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, 1150 N Curtis Road, Boise, ID 83706-1234.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information on the study contact David Bradley, Activity Manager, telephone (208) 378-5084. For information regarding the NEPA process contact Lola Sept, Environmental Specialist, telephone (208) 378-5032.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Prineville Reservoir, a feature of Reclamation's Crooked River Project, is located on the Crooked River, a tributary of the Deschutes and Columbia Rivers in Oregon. The reservoir was created by the construction of Arthur R. Bowman Dam (Bowman Dam) which was completed in 1961. It is located about 20 miles southeast of the city of Prineville, near the geographic center of the State of Oregon.

As the project is now authorized, all of the active capacity can be placed under contract for irrigation use. Although no reservoir space is specifically allocated for recreation or fish and wildlife uses, these purposes are included as part of the Crooked River project and are considered during annual evaluation of reservoir operations. Reclamation presently manages the noncontracted space for in-reservoir use, instream flow, and dry-year supplemental irrigation uses.

During recent years, the high water levels in Prineville Reservoir, together with a scenic location, pleasant summer weather, good fishing, and the development of a State park and small resort, have led to the popularity of the reservoir area for recreation. The State park ranks in Oregon's top five for occupancy, and the resort is popular during the summer when reservoir water levels are conducive to water-based recreation. Recreation use is the second highest of any Reclamation reservoir in Oregon.

Currently, the authorized minimum flow in the Crooked River below Bowman Dam is 10 cubic feet per second (cfs). In order to benefit the downstream fishery and Wild and Scenic River values, Reclamation made an administrative decision to release up to 75 cfs minimum flows below Bowman Dam from uncontracted