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Air Force Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Review and Summary, 2019

Andrew M. Hamblin and Dawn A. Morrison

September 2019



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Abstract

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, 1990) provides a process for museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items to lineal descendants, culturally affiliated Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian Organizations. Inventories, Summaries, and other repatriations were to have been completed by 1993. Most federal agencies have not met this requirement. This report identifies human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony in possession or control by Air Force installations before November 16, 1990, and the disposition of cultural items discovered after November 16, 1990. Cultural resource needs assessment reports from the 1990s, the federal NAGPRA database, and installation reporting through recent data calls were used to compile the status of NAGPRA for the Air Force. Several installations have yet to confirm their NAGPRA record of activities to resolve conflicting information in the data. Also, base closures, realignment into Joint Bases, and curation in offsite facilities, have created a need for continuity in reporting where archeological resources reside. Since installations have clarified much of this information, a nearly complete record of NAGPRA was compiled. Overall, full NAGPRA compliance within the U.S. Department of Air Force is within reach.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the Cultural Resources Program, U.S. Air Force Civil Engineer Center via Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) No. F2MUAA7220GW01, Project Number 469013, “Consultation, Native American, Tribal Relations Facil.” The technical monitor was Ms. Alison Rubio, CZTQ.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch, of the Installations Division, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Dr. Michael Hargrave was Chief of the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch; and Ms. Michelle Hanson was Chief of the Installations Division. The Deputy Director of ERDC-CERL was Dr. Kirankumar Topudurti, and the Director was Dr. Lance Hansen.

COL Teresa A. Schlosser was Commander of ERDC, and Dr. David W. Pittman was the Director.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

You can give me back my people's bones and you can quit digging them up. –Maria Running Moccasins Pearson

In 1969, Maria's husband, an engineer working for the Iowa Department of Transportation, told Maria that, following the disturbance of a pioneer cemetery during road construction, all but one of the 27 bodies were reburied. The remaining individual, identified as a Native American woman, was sent to the University of Iowa for further study. Angry and appalled that Native American remains would be treated so differently from those of white people, Maria "demanded a hearing" with the governor of Iowa, which was granted. When the governor asked what he could do for her, Maria made the famous response cited above (Alex 2000, Gradwohl et al. 2005, Pearson 2000). This incident resulted in the Iowa Burials Protection Act of 1976, a law protecting ancient burial sites and the "first of its kind enacted in the United States," which eventually led to the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, or "The Act") of 1990.

The treatment of the Native American remains in Iowa as objects for study or curiosity, rather than as human remains, reflected what had become common practice in the Western world. Beginning in the mid- to late-1800s, the excavation of Native American sites and graves grew rampant as newly founded museums and private collectors sought collections, and archaeologists and anthropologists (both professionals and amateurs) sought to expand and advance their growing disciplines (Klesert and Powell 1993).

As settlers moved into Indian country, looting and destruction of cultural, sacred, and burial sites became common, and millions of cultural items and thousands of human remains were removed from ancestral sites and obtained by museums, educational institutions, and collectors (Steeves 2015).

Housed in collections, these sacred objects and human remains were often viewed and treated as artifacts necessary for the scientific understanding of past time periods and cultures. It is estimated that by 1990, "hundreds of thousands Native American human remains and funerary objects" had

been “sold or housed in museums and educational institutions around the country” (Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs 1990, p9). Despite decades of attempts by Native Americans to reclaim their ancestors and ancestral property, it was not until the 1980s that changing attitudes and public support would bring the issue of repatriation, human rights, and the need to protect Native American burial sites to the national level.

In response to growing public pressure, the U.S. Congress began to hold hearings on the topic of repatriation and federal protections for Native American graves. In February 1987, the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs heard testimony on a bill that would establish a process for repatriation of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. As part of this testimony, it was revealed that the Smithsonian alone had roughly 18,584 human remains in its collection belonging to Native Americans and Eskimo, Aleut and Koniag peoples (U.S. Senate 1990, p1). Response to this finding throughout the Native American population was swift, and support for repatriation became stronger. By 1988, the hearing was postponed at the request of several witnesses “to allow the museum community and the Native American community to have an opportunity to enter into a dialogue on repatriation issues” (Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs 1990, p 10). In 1989, the Panel of National Dialogue on Museum-Native American Relations engaged in a year-long dialogue between “museum professionals, college professors (including archeologists and anthropologists), and Indian representatives (including tribal and religious leaders)” to discuss “various issues surrounding repatriation” (Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs 1990, p 10).

The Panel issued a report concluding that federal legislation guiding the repatriation of Native American remains and objects was needed. The report also provided recommendations that would eventually become codified in federal law:

The Panel also recommended the development of judicially-enforceable standards for repatriation of Native American human remains and objects. The report recommended that museums consult with Indian tribes to the fullest extent possible regarding the right of possession and treatment of remains and objects prior to acquiring sensitive materials. Addi-

tional recommendations of the Panel included requiring regular consultation and dialogue between Indian tribes and museums; providing Indian tribes with access to information regarding remains and objects in museum collections; providing that Indian tribes should have the right to determine the appropriate disposition of remains and funerary objects and that reasonable accommodations should be made to allow valid and respectful scientific use of materials when it is compatible with tribal religious and cultural practices (U.S. Senate 1990, p10).

In 1989, as a result of the Panel, several Acts were introduced in Congress. The first Act introduced into Congress was the National Museum of the American Indian Act (PL 101-185, signed November 28, 1989) that established an American Indian museum to be built as part of the Smithsonian Institution; The Act included provisions for repatriation of identifiable remains and objects from the Smithsonian to the appropriate Native American tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs). The Native American Burial Site Preservation Act of 1989 (H.R. 1381) was introduced by Rep. Charles Bennett on March 14, 1989, with the intent of prohibiting excavations and removal of contents from Native American burial sites without a state permit, providing penalties for violation. The Native American Grave and Burial Protection Act (H.R. 1646 and S. 1021) was introduced to the House on March 23, 1989 by Rep. Morris Udall, and to the Senate on May 17, 1989 by Sen. John McCain, making it illegal to sell, profit, or transport across state lines “any Native American skeletal remains without written consent of the lineal descendants or of the governing body of the culturally affiliated tribe” assigning penalties of up to \$10,000 per violation (Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs 1990, p 11). The bill also introduced procedures that were essentially a precursor to the requirement for inventories and summaries that would later appear in NAGPRA. On November 21, 1989, in the Senate, Senator Inouye introduced S. 1980, The Native American Repatriation of Cultural Patrimony Act, which extended the inventory, identification and repatriation provisions of Public Law 101-185 (National Museum of the American Indian Act) to all federal agencies and institutions that receive federal funding (U.S. Senate 1990, p 11).

In May 1990, the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs began hearing testimony on the Native American Grave and Burial Protection Act (S. 1021), the Native American Repatriation of Cultural Patrimony Act (S.

1980), and the Report of the Panel for a National Dialogue on Museum/Native American Relations. On July 10, 1990, Rep. Morris Udall introduced H.R. 5237 (NAGPRA). Then, on August 1, 1990, the Committee adopted a substitute amendment based on S. 1980 to the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act, extending the provisions for inventory, identification and repatriation, and many revised definitions to further clarify the proposed Act (Senate Committee on Indian Affairs 1990a., p 9). In its findings, the Senate Committee stated that

The Committee agrees with the findings and recommendations of the Panel for a National Dialogue on Museum/Native American Relations. The Committee believes that this legislation will encourage a continuing dialogue between museums and Indian tribes and the NHO and will promote greater understanding between the groups. The Committee believes that human remains must at all times be treated with dignity and respect. The Committee recognizes the important function museums serve in society by preserving the past to educate the public and increase awareness about our country's history (Senate Committee on Indian Affairs 1990a, p 4).

Following the Senate Committees recommendation that H.R. 5237/S. 1980 be adopted, the Congressional Budget Office conducted a budgetary analysis that estimated the initial cost to the federal government of enacting the law would be between \$20 million and \$55 million over 5 years. The main costs would be to federal agencies in preparing the inventories and summaries, and the cost of grants to museums to assist with inventories. According to the report,

To some extent, the total cost is discretionary—the more funds made available, the more accurate and comprehensive will be the information collected by museums. This estimate represents the cost of compiling an initial inventory based on existing information (Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs 1990, p 21).

Finally, on November 16, 1990, NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, 43 CFR Part 10,* was signed into law by President George H.W. Bush, marking “a watershed in American awareness about its first inhabitants and their de-

* Code of the Federal Regulations (CFR)

scendants” (Fine-Dares 2002). The passage of NAGPRA ensured that Native Americans and NHOs would receive the same consideration for proper burial as anyone else in the United States. Labeled as a “human rights process,” as “civil rights legislation,” and a “tool to level the playing field” and “bring ancestors back home,” NAGPRA codified the transition of Native American remains and funerary objects from objects of curiosity and scientific study back to human remains deserving the same respect as any other human remains (USDOJ 2012).

1.2 NAGPRA legislation

NAGPRA is best understood as a process for the repatriation and disposition of Native American cultural items, including human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony, to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian tribes and NHOs. All federal agencies, excluding the Smithsonian Institution (which operates under the National Museum of the American Indian Act of 1989), must comply with NAGPRA (USDOJ 2016b). Additionally, all public and private museums, including institutions of higher learning, or state and local government units, that receive federal funds after November 16, 1990, and that at the time of receipt of the funds have a legal interest in Native American and NHO human remains and funerary objects under their possession/physical control are also subject to NAGPRA. NAGPRA not only applies to cultural items and human remains in the ownership of federal agencies and museums as of November 16, 1990, but to all cultural items and human remains discovered on federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990 (Landrum 2017). NAGPRA (1990), Section 3 makes provisions for the disposition of Native American remains and cultural items excavated or discovered after November 16, 1990.

NAGPRA is comprised of the law itself, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, and of Regulations 43 CFR Part 10, which provides further clarification and details on how to interpret and carry out The Act. Appendix includes the full text of the law and Appendix A includes the full text of the regulation). NAGPRA established a seven member Review Committee responsible for monitoring the NAGPRA process, advising the Secretary of the Interior on regulations, making findings of fact, facilitating dispute resolution, recommending disposition of culturally unidentifiable inventories, and for making an Annual Report to Congress. NAGPRA authorized federal grants to Native American tribes, NHOs and

museums to assist with the NAGPRA process. The Act further established both civil and criminal penalties to enforce compliance and prevent the illegal trafficking in Native American remains and cultural items (Landrum 2017).

Under NAGPRA, lineal descendants, federally recognized Native American tribes, and NHOs are eligible to participate and request repatriation. Priority in assigning or transferring ownership is given to lineal descendants. The NAGPRA Review Committee has also determined that, in some circumstances—such as in the disposition of culturally unidentifiable remains, non-Federally recognized Native American tribes may also make claims for repatriation (see NAGPRA 1990, Sec. 10.11, sections (b)(3)(ii), (b)(4)(iv), and particularly (c)(2)(ii)(A)). It is important to note that NAGPRA only applies to the continental United States and Hawaii; it does not apply to human remains and cultural items held outside of the United States. Therefore, U.S. territories, and military installations located on U.S. territories, are not subject to NAGPRA (NAGPRA 1990, Part 10.1). It is also important to note that ownership and physical control are not equivalent, and that the federal agency or institution that has legal ownership of an item subject to NAGPRA is the entity responsible for complying with NAGPRA. That is, if an item is on loan to another agency or institution, and/or if an item is being stored at an offsite location, it is still the federal agency or institution with legal ownership of the item that is responsible for adhering to NAGPRA.

Definitions for the many terms used in The Act are provided in section 2 (25 U.S.C. 3001), and further clarified in 43 CFR Part 10.2. Table 1 lists definitions of important terms needed for understanding NAGPRA.

Table 1. NAGPRA definitions (Source: 25 U.S.C. 3001, 43 CFR Part 10, §10.2).

Term	Definition
Cultural Affiliation	“a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between members of a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group.”
Human Remains	“the physical remains of the body of a person of Native American ancestry. The term does not include remains or portions of remains that may reasonably be determined to have been freely given or naturally shed by the individual from whose body they were obtained, such as hair made into ropes or nets. For the purposes of determining cultural affiliation, human remains incorporated into a funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony, as defined below, must be considered as part of that item.”

Associated Funerary Objects	“those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are also in the possession or control of a museum or federal agency. Associated funerary objects also means those funerary objects that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains.”
Unassociated Funerary Objects	“those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are not in the possession or control of a museum or federal agency. Objects that were displayed with individual human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony of a culture and subsequently returned or distributed according to traditional custom to living descendants or other individuals are not considered unassociated funerary objects.”
Sacred Objects	“specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. While many items, from ancient pottery sherds to arrowheads, might be imbued with sacredness in the eyes of an individual, these regulations are specifically limited to objects that were devoted to a traditional Native American religious ceremony or ritual, and which have religious significance or function in the continued observance or renewal of such ceremony.”
Objects of Cultural Patrimony	“items having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization itself, rather than property owned by an individual tribal or organization member. These objects are of such central importance that they may not be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual tribal or organization member. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization at the time the object was separated from the group.”
Culturally Unidentifiable	“human remains and associated funerary objects in museum or federal agency collections for which no lineal descendant or culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has been identified through the inventory process.”

The NAGPRA process includes several affirmative obligations that federal agencies and institutions must complete to comply with the requirements of The Act. Section 3 of NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3002) provides guidance on the disposition of human remains and cultural items that are excavated or removed from federal lands after November 16, 1990. Under 43 CFR 10.6 and 10.7, federal agencies are required to publish a Notice of Intended Disposition (NID) in local newspapers and to make copies of the published NID to the National NAGPRA Program. Federal agencies are also required to develop, in consultation with Native American tribes and NHOs, a written Plan of Action (43 CFR 10.3(c)(2) and 43 CFR 10.5(e)) and/or a Comprehensive Agreement (43 CFR 10.5(f)). A written Plan of Action provides the federal agency with guidance about how to handle Native American and NHO cultural items that are intentionally excavated from federal or

tribal lands after November 16, 1990. A Comprehensive Agreement, while not required pursuant to 43 CFR 10, is strongly recommended. Similar to a written Plan of Action, the Comprehensive Agreement is the result of consultation with appropriate Native American tribes and NHOs and establishes a process for what should be done with both intentional and inadvertent discoveries of cultural items after November 16, 1990.

Section 5 of NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3003, 43 CFR 10.9) requires federal agencies and museums that possess human remains and associated funerary objects to compile an inventory of such items, object-by-object, and to the extent possible, identify the geographical information and cultural affiliation of each item. These inventories must be done in consultation with Native American tribal governments and NHOs. The Act required the inventories to be completed no later than November 16, 1995; however, most federal entities have yet to meet this deadline. Section 5 of NAGPRA also requires that within 6 months of completion of the inventory, federal agencies and museums must notify the identified affiliated tribes, and must publish a Notice of Inventory Completion (NIC) in the Federal Register, pursuant to 25 USC 3003(d), 43 CFR 10.9(e), 32 CFR 10.13 (USDOJ 2003a, Landrum 2017). The Federal Register, overseen by the Office of the Federal Register of the National Archives and Records Administration and the U.S. Government Printing Office, is the “daily journal of the federal government,” published every business day (NARA 2018). The Federal Register publishes regulations, proposed rules and notices of interest to the public, Executive Orders, proclamations, and other presidential documents, with the intent of informing the public of government activities.

Section 6 of NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3004, 43 CFR 10.8) requires that federal agencies and museums that possess unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony shall provide a written summary of the objects held by them. The summary shall describe the scope of the collection, kinds of objects included, reference to geographical location, and means and period of acquisition and cultural affiliation. Summaries are intended to take the place of an object-by-object inventory, and should be followed by consultation with identified affiliated Native American tribes and NHOs. The Act required that summaries should be completed no later than November 16, 1993; however, like NICs, many federal agencies have not yet fully complied with this requirement. Further, summaries

should be made available along with any pertinent studies or data to Native American tribes and NHOs.

Section 7 of NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3005, 43 CFR 10.10) involves the repatriation of Native American human remains and objects possessed or controlled by federal agencies and museums. Federal agencies and museums are required to transfer authority and control of human remains to a lineal descendant, or if none are identified, to a culturally affiliated Native American tribe or NHO. These cultural items should be expeditiously returned, and if requested by the tribe or NHO, must be returned within 90 days of receipt of a written request, but no sooner than 30 days after publication of a Notice of Intent to Repatriate (NIR). If cultural affiliation cannot be established, items shall be turned over to culturally relevant, requesting tribes or NHOs based on a preponderance of evidence. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.8(f), federal agencies and museums are required to publish a NIR in the Federal Register upon receipt, review, and acceptance of a claim by a lineal descendant, affiliated tribe or NHO. The repatriation process must be done in consultation with Native American tribes and NHOs, and must follow the standards outlined in 43 CFR 10.10 pertaining to notification and exceptions. The Act also provides guidance on how to address and resolve competing claims for ownership.

Section 8 of NAGPRA (1990, Sec. 3006) establishes the Review Committee and assigns its responsibilities. One of the Review Committee's responsibilities is to maintain and publish an Inventory of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains (CUI) (NAGPRA 1990, Sec. 3006). The CUI is an item-by-item listing of human remains that are under the control of federal agencies or museums, and are determined to be Native American and for which no culturally affiliated present-day Native American tribe or NHO can be determined. 43 CFR 10.11 provides detailed guidance to federal agencies and museums on how to determine whether or not human remains are culturally unidentifiable and if so, how to handle the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. Consultation with Native American tribes and NHOs from whose lands the remains were removed must be completed as part of the process. Further, federal agencies and museums are required to notify the Review Committee of such remains and/or their disposition. The Review Committee, in turn, is authorized to make recommendations with respect to developing a process of the disposition of these remains.

Sections 5 (Inventory), 6 (Summary), and 7 (Repatriation) of NAGPRA are the affirmative obligations required by all federal agencies and museums. Specific deadlines for compliance listed in The Act are November 16, 1995 for section 5, November 16, 1993 for section 6, and December 5, 2016 for submitting a summary of unclaimed human remains to the Manager of the National NAGPRA Program. Without fines or penalties for enforcement, and due to limited funding, many federal agencies have failed to meet these deadlines, however, they continue to engage with the NAGPRA process. The most recently available statistics for repatriation through the NAGPRA Program indicate that as of September 30, 2016: 57, 847 individuals; 1,479,923 associated funerary objects; 243,198 unassociated funerary objects; 5,136 sacred objects; 8,130 objects of cultural patrimony; and 1,662 objects that are both sacred and patrimonial have been repatriated to Native American tribes and NHOs (USDOJ 2016c).

1.3 Objectives

This report is intended to provide a reference document for use by the U.S. Air Force (USAF) for assessing the state of compliance of its installations with the requirements and mandates of NAGPRA. The primary objective of this report is to identify human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony in possession or control of federal agencies before November 16, 1990, as well as the disposition of cultural items discovered after November 16, 1990. The report provides an overview and summary, by installation, of the existing state of compliance with respect to inventories of human remains and associated funerary objects (section 5), summaries of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony (section 6), and repatriation of said objects (section 7). It also lists related NAGPRA information such as disposition of cultural items discovered after November 16, 1990 (section 3), written Plans of Action, Comprehensive Agreements, and Culturally Unidentified NAGPRA items.

1.4 Researchers

This project was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL), based in Champaign, IL. The research team included Adam D. Smith, Master of Architecture, as project manager

with 18 years of experience in military architectural history, Andrew Hamblin, Ph.D., Plant Pathology, as Native American tribal liaison, with 14 years of experience, Manroop Chawla, Master of Urban Planning, as environmental planner, with over 20 years of experience, and Dawn A. Morrison, Ph.D., Geography, as research analyst with 17 years of experience.

1.5 Approach

Air Force installations included in this report are those within the contiguous United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. Only indigenous peoples designated by 25 U.S.C. 3001 as an “Indian tribe” including Alaskan Native villages, “Native American,” “Native Hawaiian,” or “Native Hawaiian organization” are included. This excludes other territories of the United States. Information compiled for this report is drawn from several primary sources, including Archeological Curation Needs Assessments Reports, National NAGPRA Program databases, and the fiscal year 2017 (FY17) Air Force survey of cultural resources information for Air Force Bases (AFBs), Air Force Stations (AFSs), Air Force Ranges (AFRs), Air Reserve Bases (ARBs), Air Reserve Stations (ARSs), Air Force Auxiliary, and Airfield facilities. All Air Force related installations are included in this report including those subject to closure or reassigned to another branch of service. Likewise, military installations for which control was transferred to the Air Force as part of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process (e.g., Fort Sam Houston and Fort Richardson) are also included in this report under the Air Force installation that has controlling authority for them. For this report, researchers obtained a list of all Air Force installations that were active in 1990 and subject to NAGPRA, (Table 2) and used this list to search the primary data sources. Researchers reviewed 136 installations and determined the current status of each installation (also listed in Table 2). Active with primary control (88 installations), control transferred to another Air Force installation (12 installations), control transferred outside of the Air Force (four installations), Inactive (four installations), or Closed (28 installations). This information will assist Air Force personnel in understanding what NAGPRA-related items are potentially still under the control of the Air Force, even as facilities have undergone transition since the passage of NAGPRA.

Table 2. List of Air Force Installations, active in 1990, covered in this report with their current status.

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Active w/ Control	Control Transferred to Other Air Force Installation	Control Transferred Outside of Air Force	Inactive	Closed
611 th /Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) Regional Support Center (PRSC)	AK	X				
611 th /PRSC--Eareckson AFS	AK		X			
Air Force Plant No. 4	TX	X				
Air Force Plant No. 42 - A, B, C, & D	CA	X				
Air Force Plant No. 44	AZ	X				
Air Force Plant No. 6	GA	X				
Air Force Research Laboratory -Maui Optical and Supercomputing Observatory	HI	X				
Air Force Research Laboratory--Mesa City	AZ		X			
Air Force Research Laboratory-Rome Research Site	NY	X				
Altus AFB	OK	X				
Arnold AFB/Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC)	TN	X				
Avon Park AFR	FL		X			
Badlands AFR	SD		X			
Barksdale AFB	LA	X				
Beale AFB	CA	X				
Bellows AFS	HI		X			
Bergstrom AFB	TX					X
Bolling AFB	DC	X				
Brooks AFB	TX					X
Buckley AFB	CO	X				
Cannon AFB	NM	X				
Cape Canaveral AFS	FL	X				
Carswell AFB/Carswell Field	TX			X		

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Active w/ Control	Control Transferred to Other Air Force Installation	Control Transferred Outside of Air Force	Inactive	Closed
Castle AFB	CA					X
Cavalier AFS	ND	X				
Chanute AFB	IL					X
Cheyenne Mountain AFS	CO	X				
Clear AFS	AK	X				
Columbus AFB	MS	X				
Creech AFB	NV	X				
Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	X				
Dobbins ARB	GA	X				
Dover AFB	DE	X				
Duke Field	FL		X			
Dyess AFB	TX	X				
Eaker AFB	AR					X
Edwards AFB	CA	X				
Eglin AFB	FL	X				
Eielson AFB	AK	X				
Eldorado AFS	TX					X
Ellsworth AFB	SD	X				
England AFB	LA					X
F.E. Warren AFB	WY	X				
Fairchild AFB	WA	X				
Falcon AFS	CO		X			
Galena AFB/Forward Operating Location (FOL)	AK					X
General Mitchell ARS	WI					X
Gentile AFS	OH					X
George AFB	CA					X
Goodfellow AFB	TX	X				

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Active w/ Control	Control Transferred to Other Air Force Installation	Control Transferred Outside of Air Force	Inactive	Closed
Grand Bay AFR	GA		X			
Grand Forks AFB	ND	X				
Griffiss AFB	NY					X
Grisson ARB	IN	X				
Hanscom AFB	MA	X				
Hickam AFB	HI			X		
Hill AFB/Utah Test and Training Range	UT	X				
Holloman AFB	NM	X				
Homestead ARB	FL	X				
Hurlburt Field	FL	X				
Indian Springs Air Force Auxiliary Field	NV		X			
Joint Base Andrews	MD	X				
Joint Base Cape Cod (Cape Cod Air Station)	MA	X				
Joint Base Charleston	SC	X				
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	AK	X				
Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	X				
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	NJ	X				
Joint Base San Antonio (Lackland AFB/Randolph AFB)	TX	X				
Jonathan Dickinson Missile Tracking Annex	FL	X				
K.I. Sawyer AFB	MI					X
Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station	HI	X				
Keesler AFB	MS	X				
Kelly AFB	TX		X			
Kirtland AFB	NM	X				
Laughlin AFB	TX	X				
Little Rock AFB	AR	X				

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Active w/ Control	Control Transferred to Other Air Force Installation	Control Transferred Outside of Air Force	Inactive	Closed
Loring AFB	ME					X
Los Angeles AFB	CA	X				
Lowry AFB	CO					X
Luke AFB (Barry M. Goldwater Range)	AZ	X				
MacDill AFB	FL	X				
Malabar Transmitter Annex	FL	X				
Malmstrom AFB	MT	X				
March ARB	CA	X				
Matagorda Island AFR	TX				X	
Mather AFB	CA					X
Maxwell AFB (Gunter Annex)	AL	X				
McChord AFB	WA			X		
McClellan AFB	CA					X
McConnell AFB	KS	X				
Melrose AFR	NM		X			
Minneapolis/St. Paul ARS	MN	X				
Minot AFB/AFR	ND	X				
Moody AFB	GA	X				
Mountain Home AFB	ID	X				
Myrtle Beach AFB	SC					X
Nellis AFR/AFB	NV	X				
New Boston AFS	NH	X				
Newark AFB	OH					X
Niagara Falls ARS	NY	X				
Norton AFB	CA					X
Offut AFB	NE	X				
O'Hare ARS	IL					X
Onizuka AFS	CA					X

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Active w/ Control	Control Transferred to Other Air Force Installation	Control Transferred Outside of Air Force	Inactive	Closed
Patrick AFB	FL	X				
Pease AFB	NH					X
Peterson AFB	CO	X				
Pittsburgh ARS	PA	X				
Plattsburg AFB	NY					X
Poinsett AFR	SC	X				
Pope AFB	NC				X	
Reese AFB	TX					X
Richards-Gebaur ARB	MO					X
Robins AFB	GA	X				
Saylor Creek AFR	ID	X				
Schriever AFB	CO	X				
Scott AFB	IL	X				
Seymour Johnson AFB	NC	X				
Shaw AFB	SC	X				
Shemya AFB	AK		X			
Sheppard AFB	TX	X				
Tinker AFB	OK	X				
Travis AFB	CA	X				
Tyndall AFB	FL	X				
U.S. Air Force Academy	CO	X				
U.S. Air Force Ground-Wave Emergency Network (GWEN) Site	RI				X	
Vance AFB	OK	X				
Vandenberg AFB	CA	X				
Westover ARB	MA	X				
Wheeler AFB	HI			X		
Whiteman AFB	MO	X				

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Active w/ Control	Control Transferred to Other Air Force Installation	Control Transferred Outside of Air Force	Inactive	Closed
Wilder AFS	ID				X	
Williams AFB	AZ					X
Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	X				
Wurtsmith AFB	MI					X
Youngstown ARS	OH	X				

1.5.1 Archeological Curation needs assessments reports

In the afterglow of the passage of NAGPRA, a strong push to meet established deadlines resulted in various research efforts. A series of volumes of curation assessment and facility evaluations across the entire U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) was conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers and published as part of the Archeological Curation Needs Assessments Reports series. These volumes are available online and through the DoD Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange (DENIX, www.denix.osd.mil). They include not only military installations but also repositories where collections may be held. These repositories include museums, state and University resources, and private contracting firms. Most, or possibly all, of these collections are likely pre-1990 artifacts and remains. The Archeological Curation Needs Assessments Reports used surveys, interviews, and site-visits/field inspections to gather the information contained in the reports. Information included for each installation in these reports includes: volume in cubic feet of archeological artifacts (on and off base), linear feet of recorded documentation (on and off base), and either cubic feet of human remains or minimum number of individuals (MNI). The reports also typically provide detailed information on compliance status, storage conditions, containers and environment, collection management standards used (if any), and recommendations. Where existing, content contained in the Curation Needs Assessments Reports has been copied directly from the report in each installation's section in Chapters 2, or 3. The copied text is presented in a different font. Many installations have noted that the information reported in the Curation Needs Assessments Reports is currently out of date. In those instances, we

have also included the updated information as reported by installation personnel.

The following Archeological Curation Needs Assessments Reports were used to compile the information contained in the current report:

Anderson, Lara, Karolyn Kinsey, Marc Kodack, Eugene Marino, Jennifer Riordan, Barbara Smoyer, and Kelly Wissehr. 2000. *An Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment of Military Installations in Selected Eastern States Volumes 1 & 2*. Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessments Technical Report No. 23. St. Louis, MO: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.

This report gathered information on military installations located in the eastern United States. The work was conducted from 1997 through 1999.

Drew, Natalie M. 1995. *An Archaeological Curation Needs Assessment for the U.S. Air Force, Air Mobility Command*. Archaeological Curation Needs Assessments Technical Report No. 6, St. Louis: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.

Drew, Natalie M., Rhonda Lueck, Eugene Marino, and Christopher Pulliam. 1996. *An Archaeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 1. Archaeological Curation Needs Assessments*. Technical Report No. 10(1), St. Louis: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.

Felix, Susan S., Amy E. Halpin, Kelly L. Holland, Eugene A. Marino, Steve McSween, D. Lynn Murdoch, Julia A. Samerdyke, Kenneth L. Shingleton, and Sylvia Yu. 2000. *An Archaeological Curation Needs Assessment of Military Installations in Selected Western States Volumes 1 & 2. Archaeological Curation Needs Assessments*. Technical Report No. 20, St. Louis: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.

This report gathered information on military installations located in the western United States. The work was conducted from 1996 through 1997.

Holland-Wissehr, Kelly, Kenneth L. Shingleton, Jr., Jeremy L. Goldstein, Mary J. Bade, and Sylvia Yu. 1999. *An Archaeological Curation Needs Assessment for the Legacy Resource Management Program: Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Virginia and Wyoming Regions*. Archaeological Curation Needs Assessments Technical Report No. 15, St. Louis: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.

This report gathered information on all military installations located in Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Virginia and Wyoming; research was conducted from 1994 through early 1996. Several Air Force installations are included in this report.

Marino, Eugene A. 1997. *An Archaeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 2. Archaeological Curation Needs Assessments*. Technical Report No. 10(2), St. Louis: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.

This report gathered information from 20 Air Force installations from FY94 to FY95.

Marino, Eugene, and Amy E. Halpin. 1996. *An Archaeological Curation Needs Assessment for Wright-Patterson Air Force Base*. Archaeological Curation Needs Assessments Technical Report No. 17, St. Louis: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.

Meyers, Thomas B., and Michael K. Trimble. 1993. *An Archaeological Curation Needs Assessment for Fort Sill, OK, Fort Gordon, GA, Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA, Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, CA, and Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, CA*. Archaeological Curation Needs Assessments Technical Report No. 1, St. Louis: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.

This first report in the series selected an installation from each military branch as a pilot study. Vandenberg Air Force Base is the Air Force installation covered in this report.

Militello, Teresa M., and Natalie M. Drew. 1996. *An Archaeological Curation Needs Assessment of Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida*. Archaeological Curation Needs Assessments Technical Report No. 7, St. Louis: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.

Siemons, Richard L., and Dawayne Sanders. 1998. *Assessment of Potential Archaeological Collections Facility Sites at Eaker Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas*. Archaeological Curation Needs Assessments Technical Report No. 2, St. Louis: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis.

Trimble, Michael K., and Christopher B. Pulliam (eds.). *An Archaeological Curation Needs Assessment for Fort Irwin, Naval Air Station, North Island, Edwards AFB, Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms*. Archaeological Curation Needs Assessments Technical Report No. 5, St. Louis: U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, 2000.

This report was conducted in 1992 for the Legacy Resource Management Program to investigate the viability of using a regional strategy for curation needs assessments. As part of the study, the report selected several DoD installations in Southern California, including Edwards Air Force Base.

The scope of military installations covered in these curation needs assessments are expansive and historically useful today. However, these reports are neither comprehensive nor conclusive. Of the 136 installations reviewed for this report, only 69 installations were included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports. Many installations were not included in these reports for various reasons. Some installations were currently in the process of inventory, so timing did not make it possible for their inclusion. Other installations were subject to closure or transfer to another government or private entity. Therefore, not every Air Force Base, Station, or range is included in this report.

1.5.2 National NAGPRA program databases

In an effort to help federal agencies, museums, Native American tribes, NHOs, and the general public keep apprised of current information pertaining to NAGPRA, the National NAGPRA Program maintains several online, searchable databases. The National NAGPRA Program databases are updated regularly and provide the most current information on NAGPRA activities across all federal agencies and Federally-funded museums. These databases compile and make available NICs, NIDs, NIRs, CUI, Summaries, and other information submitted to the National NAGPRA Program. (See USDOJ [2003b] to access the National NAGPRA Program's online databases, and for more information on each database. Note that the Native American Consultation Database [NACD] is being replaced and is no longer available on the website). For this report, each database was searched using the following search parameters: Air Force, AFB, range, joint base, air station (AFS), air reserve (ARB), air field, Canaveral, GWEN, Kaena Point, Malabar, and academy. The resulting information was tabulated for each relevant notice. Table 3 provides a quick roll-up of all USAF installations that have filed notifications in the NAGPRA database (see also Chapter 5).

Table 3. Roll-up of all USAF Installations with NAGPRA filings.

NAGPRA Database	Installations
Summaries	F.E. Warren AFB (11 Summaries) Joint Base San Antonio (5 Summaries)
Statement of No Summary	Hurlburt Air Field (1) Patrick AFB (1)
NICs	Edwards AFB (1) Hickam AFB (1) Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (2) Luke AFB, Barry M. Goldwater Range East (1) Vandenberg AFB (1)
NIDs	Bellows AFB (1) 6911 th /PRSC-Eareckson AFB (3) Hickam AFB (2) Hill AFB (1) Vandenberg AFB (1)
NIRs	None
CUI	Hurlburt Air Field (1) Patrick AFB (1)

NAGPRA Database	Installations
CA	Edwards AFB (6) Hickam AFB (1) 6911 th /PRSC-Eareckson AFB (1) Luke AFB (1) Vandenberg AFB (8)

Existing documents filed by the National NAGPRA Program Manager in the Federal Register on behalf of individual installations are copied in their entirety in the installation's section in Chapters 2, or 3. For all of the databases, except for Statements of No Summary (SNS), the notices are copied as screen captures directly from the database; SNS are summarized in this report because the National NAGPRA Program only provides a list of the institutions and federal agencies that have submitted a SNS, but does not provide the actual SNS. The following sections describe each database.

1.5.2.1 Summaries database (Summaries and Statement of No Summary)

The Summaries database (USDOJ 2016c) collects information on summaries of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony that have been completed by federal agencies and museums. The database also records individual SNS, which may be submitted by federal agencies and museums to indicate they have reviewed their collections and found no cultural items subject to NAGPRA under their control. The NAGPRA database only provides a list of federal agencies and museums that have submitted Summaries or SNS, and records the name of the Native American tribe or NHO receiving a copy of the Summary or SNS. The database does not provide a copy of the actual Summary or SNS itself. Although federal agencies and museums are required by NAGPRA to complete a summary no later than November 16, 1993, and to make their summary available to pertinent Native American tribes and NHOs, there is no requirement for federal agencies and museums to submit their summaries or SNS to the National NAGPRA Program. Therefore, this database cannot be held to be a complete representation of completed summaries. As of July 2018, there are 46,786 records contained in the Summaries database, and approximately 460 SNS on file.

1.5.2.2 Notices of Inventory Completion (NIC) database

The NIC database (USDOJ 2019d) contains all of the NICs published in the Federal Register by the National NAGPRA Program, or by another federal agency working with the National NAGPRA Program. NICs are published when cultural affiliation for Native American human remains and associated funerary objects are determined by the federal agency or museum, working in consultation with Native American tribes and NHOs. It is important to note that NIC publication does not mean that repatriation of the human remains or associated funerary objects has occurred, or will occur after the mandatory 30-day waiting period. Repatriation information is recorded in the NID, CA, or CUI databases. The NIC database provides a chronological listing of all NICs submitted beginning with the earlier entries in February 1994, through current day, and is searchable through the Federal Register (NARA 2019).

1.5.2.3 Notices of Intent to Repatriate (NIRs) database

The NIRs database (USDOJ 2019b) contains all of the NIRs published in the Federal Register by the National NAGPRA Program, or by other federal agencies working with the program. NIRs are published once a repatriation claim for an unassociated funerary object, sacred object or object of cultural patrimony is received and accepted by a federal agency or museum. NIRs do not cover repatriation of human remains or associated funerary objects, which are listed in the NID, CA and CUI databases. Similar to the NIC database, the NIR database provides a chronological listing with the earliest entries in February 1994 through the current day, and is searchable through the Federal Register website.

1.5.2.4 Notices of Intended Disposition (NID) DATABASE

The NID database (USDOJ Undated) provides a listing of NAGPRA compliance documents regarding the disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered after November 16, 1990. As of July 2018, there have been 179 NIDs “accounting for: 1155 minimum number of individuals; 25,958 associated funerary objects; 64 unassociated funerary objects; and three objects of cultural patrimony” (USDOJ 2019a).

1.5.2.5 Culturally Affiliated (CA) Inventories Database

The CA database (USDOI 2004) provides an overview “snapshot” of the current status of many of the Native American human remains under the control and possession of federal agencies and museums that have been culturally affiliated as a result of consultation. The database is intended to facilitate and support consultation efforts between Native American tribes, NHOs, and federal agencies and museums as part of the repatriation process, by providing a listing of human remains and the Native American tribes and NHOs determined to be affiliated with, and thus eligible to receive, the remains. Each record in the database contains the following information: Federal agency or museum name in possession of the human remains and associated funerary objects, state, county, and site (if known) from where the human remains were removed, collection identification number (if given), the MNI, the number of associated funerary objects, and a notes section that may provide information on collection histories, available age, cultural or early group information, a listing of the associated funerary objects, the NIC publication date, and the repatriation date (if known) (USDOI 2004). According to the National NAGPRA Program, all of the individual human remains listed in the CA database should also be represented in a NIC. As of July 2018, the database includes 6,856 records that account for 62,516 human remains and 1,432,103 associated funerary objects inventoried by federal agencies and museums (USDOI 2019c). See USDOI (2019c) to access the National NAGPRA Program’s online databases and more information on each database. Note that the Native American Consultation Database (NACD) is being replaced and is no longer available on the website. The CA database is downloadable and searchable.

1.5.2.6 Culturally Unidentifiable Inventories (CUI) Database

The CUI database (USDOI 2004) is similar to the CA database except that it provides an inventory listing of human remains and associated funerary objects that have not been culturally identified or affiliated with a Native American tribe or NHO that are under the control and possession of federal agencies or museums. NAGPRA mandates that the Review Committee establish and maintain the CUI database; The Act also authorizes the Review Committee to make recommendations about the disposition of culturally unidentifiable remains. Part of this process involves ongoing consultation with Native American tribes and NHOs, which has resulted in

several of the remains listed in the CUI database being potentially identified and/or culturally affiliated, and as a result, repatriated. In these instances, the Native American tribes or NHOs that received the remains are noted in the notes section. The CUI database contains the same fields as the CA database, and is also downloadable and searchable.

1.5.3 U.S. Air Force environmental quality data calls, FY17 and FY18

The Air Force conducts periodic surveys to ascertain the status of installation cultural resources. These surveys include crucial information to NAGPRA goals like human remains, artifacts, comprehensive agreements, NIRs, and other pertinent topics. While informative, surveys are not always fully appreciated, so this may not reflect the true nature of cultural resources for the Air Force. For example, while positive responses are useful, blank or empty responses leave gaps in the information that make it difficult to reconcile the existing compliance status, particularly for installations where external information from Curation Needs Assessment Reports and NAGPRA databases are available. Likewise, potential conflicts between the survey results and compliance status arise when installations that are located in geographic areas rich with Native American context claim that they are not currently consulting with tribes and that they do not have NAGPRA eligible cultural items. These installations will need to be revisited to gather more information.

For this report, researchers extracted the listings from the Fiscal Year 2017 (FY17) and FY18 U.S. Air Force Environmental Quality Data Call that pertain to NAGPRA (see Table 4). This data call included responses from 33 installations. Of these 33 installations: 16 reported having pre-1990 archeological collections; two have human remains; three have CUI items; 11 installations report being in full compliance with NAGPRA with respect to completion of inventories and summaries; three are currently consulting on repatriation of cultural items; three installations have published NIDs (16 total); 20 installations report having inadvertent discoveries since November 16, 1990 (95 total discoveries), while only three of these installations report still having cultural items under their possession (10 total items); 12 installations have comprehensive agreements in place, and an additional nine installations have a written Plan of Action for inadvertent discoveries.

Table 4 also presents a comprehensive roll-up of content in the individual data sources for each USAF installation that has controlling authority. Content for USAF installations that have had their control transferred to another USAF installation are included and rolled up with the controlling USAF installation.

1.5.4 Report organization

The remainder of the report is organized as follows. Chapter 2 presents a detailed compilation of the NAGPRA-related information contained in all of the primary resources discussed above for all *active* Air Force installations. The information contained in chapter 2 is organized alphabetically by installation. Air Force installations that have had their control transferred to another Air Force installation will still be listed in alphabetical order in chapter 2, but will direct the reader to the controlling Air Force installation. For example, control of Lackland AFB was transferred to Joint Base San Antonio, therefore, its information is listed under Joint Base San Antonio.

A standard reporting format is used throughout chapter 2 to document what information, if any, exists for each installation in each of the primary resources consulted. This format will allow the user to quickly ascertain, for each installation, the extent of NAGPRA-related items held in their possession and the level of compliance with the requirements and mandates of NAGPRA. For each installation, the format includes a brief summary describing the location, history, and affiliated Native American tribes and NHOs in the vicinity of the installation, followed by the findings, if any, contained in each of the primary data sources described above; negative findings for each source are also reported. Please note that information contained in the primary data sources may not be up to date, or reflect actions taken since the data source was published; similarly, discrepancies in the information may exist between the various data sources (e.g., the Curation Needs Assessment Report indicates the installation has NAGPRA-related items, but the Environmental Data Call does not list any). Finally, a NAGPRA summary is provided for each installation detailing what information exists for each installation, and any potential issues that exist in the data.

Table 4. List of Air Force installations and Air Force Environmental Quality Data Call FY17 Reporting; also includes summary data for NAGPRA and Curation Needs Assessment Reports.

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Pre-1990 Archeological Collections	Human Skeletal Remains	Culturally Unidentifiable NAGPRA Items from Pre-1990 Collection	Verified Compliance with NAGPRA §5 & §6	Consulting on Repatriation of Pre-1990 Cultural Items	# NID Published	# Inadvertent Discovery Items Still Under Installation Control (#)	# Inadvertent Discoveries	Has Comprehensive Agreement	Has Written Plan of Action	# NAGPRA Summaries/SNS	# NAGPRA NIC Entries	# NAGPRA NIR Entries	# NAGPRA NID Entries	# NAGPRA CA Entries	# NAGPRA CUI Entries	Curation Needs Assessment Report, Report Number
611 th /PRSC (Civil Engineer Operating Group)	AK							3	3	X	X							
611 th /PRSC (Eareckson AFS)	AK								2		X				3	1		20
Air Force Plant No. 4	TX																	
Air Force Plant No. 42 - A, B, C, & D	CA																	
Air Force Plant No. 44	AZ																	
Air Force Plant No. 6	GA																	
Air Force Research Laboratory -Maui Optical and Supercomputing Observatory	HI																	
Air Force Research Laboratory-Mesa City	AZ																	
Air Force Research Laboratory-Rome Research Site	NY									X								
Altus AFB	OK									X								
Arnold AFB/AEDC	TN									X								23
Avon Park AFR	FL	X						3	3									23, 1
Badlands AFR	SD									X								

†Stored at Martin Marietta
 AFB=Air Force Base; AFR=Air Force Range; AFS=Air Force Station; ARS=Air Reserve Station; ARB=Air Reserve Base

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Pre-1990 Archeological Collections	Human Skeletal Remains	Culturally Unidentifiable NAGPRA Items from Pre-1990 Collection	Verified Compliance with NAGPRA §5 & §6	Consulting on Repatriation of Pre-1990 Cultural Items	# NID Published	# Inadvertent Discovery Items Still Under Installation Control (#)	# Inadvertent Discoveries	Has Comprehensive Agreement	Has Written Plan of Action	# NAGPRA Summaries/SNS	# NAGPRA NIC Entries	# NAGPRA NIR Entries	# NAGPRA NID Entries	# NAGPRA CA Entries	# NAGPRA CUI Entries	Curation Needs Assessment Report, Report Number
Barksdale AFB	LA								1	X								1
Beale AFB	CA									X								1
Bellows AFS	HI						5		38		X				1			20
Bergstrom AFB	TX																	20
Bolling AFB	DC																	
Brooks AFB	TX																	
Buckley AFB	CO																	
Cannon AFB	NM																	1
Cape Canaveral AFS	FL	X			X				3		X							23, 7
Carswell AFB/Carswell Field	TX																	
Castle AFB	CA																	
Cavalier AFS	ND																	
Chanute AFB	IL																	
Cheyenne Mountain AFS	CO																	20
Clear AFS	AK																	
Columbus AFB	MS																	

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Air Force Installation	State/Country	Pre-1990 Archeological Collections	Human Skeletal Remains	Culturally Unidentifiable NAGPRA Items from Pre-1990 Collection	Verified Compliance with NAGPRA §5 & §6	Consulting on Repatriation of Pre-1990 Cultural Items	# NID Published	# Inadvertent Discovery Items Still Under Installation Control (#)	# Inadvertent Discoveries	Has Comprehensive Agreement	Has Written Plan of Action	# NAGPRA Summaries/SNS	# NAGPRA NIC Entries	# NAGPRA NIR Entries	# NAGPRA NID Entries	# NAGPRA CA Entries	# NAGPRA CUI Entries	Curation Needs Assessment Report, Report Number
Crech AFB	NV																	
Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	X			X													23
Dobbins ARB	GA																	
Dover AFB	DE	X						1			X							23
Duke Field	FL																	
Dyess AFB	TX																	2
Eaker AFB	AR																	23
Edwards AFB	CA	X	X		X			3					1			6		5
Eglin AFB	FL							7		X								23
Eielson AFB	AK																	
Eldorado AFS	TX																	
Ellsworth AFB	SD																	2
England AFB	LA																	
F.E. Warren AFB	WY											11						15
Fairchild AFB	WA																	
Falcon AFS	CO																	

‡Stored at Martin Marietta
 AFB=Air Force Base; AFR=Air Force Range; AFS=Air Force Station; ARS=Air Reserve Station; ARB=Air Reserve Base

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Pre-1990 Archeological Collections	Human Skeletal Remains	Culturally Unidentifiable NAGPRA Items from Pre-1990 Collection	Verified Compliance with NAGPRA §5 & §6	Consulting on Repatriation of Pre-1990 Cultural Items	# NID Published	# Inadvertent Discovery Items Still Under Installation Control (#)	# Inadvertent Discoveries	Has Comprehensive Agreement	Has Written Plan of Action	# NAGPRA Summaries/SNS	# NAGPRA NIC Entries	# NAGPRA NIR Entries	# NAGPRA NID Entries	# NAGPRA CA Entries	# NAGPRA CUI Entries	Curation Needs Assessment Report, Report Number
Galena AFB/Forward Operating Location	AK																	
General Mitchell ARS	WI																	
Gentile AFS	OH																	
George AFB	CA																	
Goodfellow AFB	TX							1										
Grand Bay AFR	GA																	
Grand Forks AFB	ND																	6
Griffiss AFB	NY																	23
Grissom ARB	IN																	23
Hanscom AFB	MA																	23
Hickam AFB	HI												1	2	1			20
Hill AFB/Utah Test and Training Range	UT							4							1			20
Holloman AFB	NM	X			X													1
Homestead ARB	FL						9	4										
Hurlburt Field	FL							3	X			1					1	23
Indian Springs Air Force Auxiliary Field	NV																	

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Air Force Installation	State/Country	Pre-1990 Archeological Collections	Human Skeletal Remains	Culturally Unidentifiable NAGPRA Items from Pre-1990 Collection	Verified Compliance with NAGPRA §5 & §6	Consulting on Repatriation of Pre-1990 Cultural Items	# NID Published	# Inadvertent Discovery Items Still Under Installation Control (#)	# Inadvertent Discoveries	Has Comprehensive Agreement	Has Written Plan of Action	# NAGPRA Summaries/SNS	# NAGPRA NIC Entries	# NAGPRA NIR Entries	# NAGPRA NID Entries	# NAGPRA CA Entries	# NAGPRA CUI Entries	Curation Needs Assessment Report, Report Number
Joint Base Andrews	MD																	6
Joint Base Cape Cod (Cape Cod Air Station)	MA																	
Joint Base Charleston	SC																	23
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	AK																	20
Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA	X			X			3			X							1
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	NJ	X						1			X							23
Joint Base San Antonio (Lackland AFB/Randolph AFB)	TX	X			X			1				5						20
Jonathan Dickinson Missile Tracking Annex	FL																	
K.I. Sawyer AFB	MI																	23
Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station	HI																	20
Keesler AFB	MS																	
Kelly AFB	TX																	
Kirtland AFB	NM	X			X					X								20
Laughlin AFB	TX																	20
Little Rock AFB	AR																	23, 2
Loring AFB	ME																	23

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Air Force Installation	State/Country	Pre-1990 Archeological Collections	Human Skeletal Remains	Culturally Unidentifiable NAGPRA Items from Pre-1990 Collection	Verified Compliance with NAGPRA §5 & §6	Consulting on Repatriation of Pre-1990 Cultural Items	# NID Published	# Inadvertent Discovery Items Still Under Installation Control (#)	# Inadvertent Discoveries	Has Comprehensive Agreement	Has Written Plan of Action	# NAGPRA Summaries/SNS	# NAGPRA NIC Entries	# NAGPRA NIR Entries	# NAGPRA NID Entries	# NAGPRA CA Entries	# NAGPRA CUI Entries	Curation Needs Assessment Report, Report Number
Los Angeles AFB	CA																	
Lowry AFB	CO																	
Luke AFB (Barry M. Goldwater Range)	AZ								3		X		1			1		20
MacDill AFB	FL								4									23, 1
Malabar Transmitter Annex	FL																	
Malmstrom AFB	MT																	6
March ARB	CA																	6
Matagorda Island AFR	TX																	20
Mather AFB	CA																	
Maxwell AFB (Gunter Annex)	AL																	23
McCord AFB	WA																	
McClellan AFB	CA																	
McConnell AFB	KS																	
Melrose AFR	NM																	1
Minneapolis-St. Paul ARS	MN																	
Minot AFB/AFR	ND																	

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Air Force Installation	State/Country	Pre-1990 Archaeological Collections	Human Skeletal Remains	Culturally Unidentifiable NAGPRA Items from Pre-1990 Collection	Verified Compliance with NAGPRA §5 & §6	Consulting on Repatriation of Pre-1990 Cultural Items	# NID Published	# Inadvertent Discovery Items Still Under Installation Control (#)	# Inadvertent Discoveries	Has Comprehensive Agreement	Has Written Plan of Action	# NAGPRA Summaries/SNS	# NAGPRA NIC Entries	# NAGPRA NIR Entries	# NAGPRA NID Entries	# NAGPRA CA Entries	# NAGPRA CUI Entries	Curaton Needs Assessment Report, Report Number
Moody AFB	GA																	23, 2
Mountain Home AFB	ID	X			X													2
Myrtle Beach AFB	SC																	23
Nellis AFR/AFB	NV	X		X	X	X				X								2
New Boston AFS	NH																	23
Newark AFB	OH																	
Niagara Falls ARS	NY																	
Norton AFB	CA																	6
Offut AFB	NE																	
O'Hare ARS	IL																	
Onizuka AFS	CA																	
Patrick AFB	FL									X		1					1	
Pease AFB	NH																	23
Peterson AFB	CO																	20
Pittsburgh ARS	PA																	
Plattsburg AFB	NY																	23

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Air Force Installation	State/Country	Pre-1990 Archeological Collections	Human Skeletal Remains	Culturally Unidentifiable NAGPRA Items from Pre-1990 Collection	Verified Compliance with NAGPRA §5 & §6	Consulting on Repatriation of Pre-1990 Cultural Items	# NID Published	# Inadvertent Discovery Items Still Under Installation Control (#)	# Inadvertent Discoveries	Has Comprehensive Agreement	Has Written Plan of Action	# NAGPRA Summaries/SNS	# NAGPRA NIC Entries	# NAGPRA NIR Entries	# NAGPRA NID Entries	# NAGPRA CA Entries	# NAGPRA CUI Entries	Curation Needs Assessment Report, Report Number
Poinsett AFR	SC																	2
Pope AFB	NC																	20
Reese AFB	TX																	
Richards-Gebaur ARB	MO																	
Robins AFB	GA																	23
Saylor Creek AFR	ID																	
Schriever AFB	CO																	20
Scott AFB	IL																	6
Seymour Johnson AFB	NC																	2
Shaw AFB	SC	X		X	X			1			X							23, 1
Shemya AFB	AK																	
Sheppard AFB	TX																	
Tinker AFB	OK																	
Travis AFB	CA																	23
Tyndall AFB	FL	X		X	X	X	2	4	9		X							23
U.S. Air Force Academy	CO																	20

‡Stored at Martin Marietta
 AFB=Air Force Base; AFR=Air Force Range; AFS=Air Force Station; ARS=Air Reserve Station; ARB=Air Reserve Base

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Pre-1990 Archeological Collections	Human Skeletal Remains	Culturally Unidentifiable NAGPRA Items from Pre-1990 Collection	Verified Compliance with NAGPRA §5 & §6	Consulting on Repatriation of Pre-1990 Cultural Items	# NID Published	# Inadvertent Discovery Items Still Under Installation Control (#)	# Inadvertent Discoveries	Has Comprehensive Agreement	Has Written Plan of Action	# NAGPRA Summaries/SNS	# NAGPRA NIC Entries	# NAGPRA NIR Entries	# NAGPRA NID Entries	# NAGPRA CA Entries	# NAGPRA CUI Entries	Curation Needs Assessment Report, Report Number
U.S. Air Force GWEN Site	RI																	23
Vance AFB	OK																	
Vandenberg AFB	CA	X	X†			X							1		1	8		1
Westover ARB	MA	X																23
Wheeler AFB	HI																	
Whiteman AFB	MO																	2
Wilder AFS	ID																	
Williams AFB	AZ																	
Wright-Patterson AFB	OH																	17
Wurtsmith AFB	MI																	
Youngstown ARS	OH																	

†Stored at Martin Marietta AFB=Air Force Base; AFR=Air Force Range; AFS=Air Force Station; ARS=Air Reserve Station; ARB=Air Reserve Base

Chapter 3 presents a detailed compilation of the NAGPRA-related information contained in all of the primary resources discussed above for all *inactive* Air Force installations. Similar to the format in chapter 2, Air Force installations that have had their control transferred to another non-Air Force military installation will still be listed in alphabetical order in chapter 3, but will not have content listed in this report as the U.S. Air Force is no longer the controlling authority for the NAGPRA-related items. For example, Carswell AFB was transferred to the Navy, and therefore will not have any content listed in this report. However, the Air Force will want to confirm that deaccessioned letters are in place for all NAGPRA items owned by the installation.

Chapter 4 presents a summary roll-up of the Air Force Environmental Quality Data Call. Chapter 5 presents a summary roll-up of current NAGPRA database content. The information contained in Chapters 4 and 5 is also included in Chapters 2, and 3 where it is organized by installation; in Chapters 4 and 5, the same information is organized by content. Chapter 6 of the report presents the summary, including a comprehensive roll-up of compliance status by installation. Chapter 7 presents recommendations for the way forward.

2 NAGPRA Compliance Status for Active Air Force Installations

This chapter provides a detailed compilation of the NAGPRA-related information for all active Air Force installations. NAGPRA-related information is compiled from Curation Needs Assessment Reports, the National NAGPRA Program databases, and the FY17 Environmental Data Call. The information is organized alphabetically by installation and uses a standard reporting format. For each installation, the format includes a brief summary describing the location, history, and affiliated Native American tribes and NHOs in the vicinity of the installation, followed by the findings, if any, contained in each of the primary data sources described above; negative findings for each source are also reported. Finally, a NAGPRA summary is provided for each installation detailing what information exists for each installation, and any potential issues that exist in the data.

2.1 611th Air Support Squadron/PACAF Regional Support Center (PRSC)

The 611th Air Support Squadron, currently known as the PRSC, operates out of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. The PRSC manages remote sites in Alaska, Hawaii, and Wake Island. Table 5 provides a list of the installations and facilities under the control of PRSC. From this list, only two facilities—Eareckson AFS and the Civil Engineer Operating Squadron—report having NAGPRA content.

Table 5. List of 611th/PRSC Facilities.

611 th /PRSC Facilities	Reported NAGPRA Content
Anvil Mountain Range Radar Site (RRS)	
Barter Island Long-Range Radar Station (LRRS)	
Bear Creek RRS	
Beaver Creek RRS	
Bethel RRS	
Big Mountain Radio Relay Station	
Bullen Point SRRS	
Cape Lisburne LRRS	
Cape Newenham, LRRS	
Cape Romanzof	
Civil Engineer Operating Squadron	YES
Cold Bay	
Driftwood Bay	

611 th /PRSC Facilities	Reported NAGPRA Content
Duncan Canal	
Eareckson AFS	YES
Granite Mountain	
Indian Mountain	
Kalakaket RRS	
Kikolski	
King Salmon AFS	
Kozebue LRRS	
Lake Louise Recreation Site	
Murphy Dome	
North River/Unalakleet	
Oliktok LRRS	
Pillar Mountain Radio Relay Station	
Point Barrow	
Point Heiden RRS	
Point Lay LRRS	
Point Lonely Short Range Radar Site (SRRS)	
Point Moeller RRS	
Sparrevohn LRRS	
Tatalina LRRS	
Tin City LRRS	
Wainwright SRRS	

Eareckson AFS is located on Shemya Island in the western end of the Aleutian chain stretching between Alaska and Russia (Figure 1). The site was formerly known as the Shemya AFB and was renamed to Eareckson AFS in 1993. It serves as a refueling station for, and is managed by, the 611th/PRSC; the PRSC operates out of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. The PRSC manages remote sites in Alaska, Hawaii, and Wake Island.

Figure 1. Location of Eareckson AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.1.1 Curation needs assessments reports

The Civil Engineer Operating Squadron was not included in the Curation Needs Assessments Reports.

Information for Eareckson AFS is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials are held at the University of Alaska Museum, in Fairbanks. Please note that the Technical Report incorrectly reports that Eareckson AFS is inactive.

2.1.1.1 Museum of the North, Fairbanks, AK

This location houses archeological materials for the former Eareckson AFS. Eareckson AFS is no longer an active AFB, but still used by the Air Force (AF) under Elmendorf AFB.

Volume of Archeological Materials: 6.9 ff³

Total Documentation for all Installations: 55.5 linear inches (not specific for Eareckson AFS)

Human Skeletal Remains: 7.9 ff³ (MNI = 13)

Yes, human remains inventoried for NAGPRA.

Naval Air Station Adak and Eareckson AFS. The human skeletal remains are on the whole fragmented and range from poor to good preservation and condition. All of the human skeletal remains have been sorted by human skeletal individual or element. All of the human skeletal remains have been labeled directly in pen or India ink with the accession number.

2.1.2 NAGPRA databases

Eareckson AFS filed two NICs, three NIDs, and one Cultural Affiliation in the NAGPRA database. Eareckson AFS is the only facility controlled by the 611th with filings in the NAGPRA databases (Table 6).

Table 6. NAGPRA database collections for Eareckson AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	Yes(2)	No	Yes (3)	Yes(1)	No

2.1.2.1 NAGPRA NICs

NIC published 23 May 2000:

REVISION-Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the 611th Air Support Group, United States Air Force, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK

A Notice by the [National Park Service](#) on 05/23/2000

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), [43 CFR 10.9](#), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of 611th Air Support Group, United States Air Force, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the W.H. Over Museum, South Dakota State Archeological Research Center, and 611th Air Support Group, USAF professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Aleut Corporation, and the **Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.**

In 1943, human remains representing one individual were uncovered during a legally authorized runway construction project on Shemya Island, AK conducted by Mr. C.B. Kimbrough, a contracted civil engineer with the Baker Engineering Company, Rochester, PA. In 1944, these

human remains were donated by Mr. Kinbrough to the Dakota Museum, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD (now known as the W.H. Over Museum). No known individual was identified. The 32 associated funerary objects include stone projectile points and animal bone tools related to sea and land hunting and fishing.

Based on the geographic location and material culture, this individual has been identified as Native American, most likely affiliated with the Aleut culture. The determination of cultural affiliation has been based upon the relative geographic isolation of Shemya Island, archeological evidence from the Shemya Island region, past and present Aleut oral tradition, historical evidence, and expert anthropological opinion. These forms of evidence all indicate that Aleut people were the sole pre-contact (pre-1741 A.D.) occupants of Shemya Island.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the 611th Air Force Group, USAF 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 611th Air Force Group, USAF have also determined that, pursuant to [43 CFR 10.2](#) (d)(2), the 32 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 611th Air Force Group, USAF have determined that, pursuant to [43 CFR 10.2](#) (e), 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 **Aleut Corporation**.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Aleut Corporation, and the **Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.** Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with

these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Captain Christopher A. Pleiman, Cultural Resources Manager, 611th Air Support Group, U.S. Air Force, 6900 9th Street, Ste. 360, Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506-2270; telephone: (907) 552-7442, before June 22, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Aleut Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 8, 2000.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. [00-12848](#) Filed 5-22-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

NIC published on 14 January 2000:

[Federal Register Volume 65, Number 10 (Friday, January 14, 2000)]

[Notices]

[Pages 2424-2425]

From the Federal Register Online via the Government Publishing Office [www.gpo.gov]

[FR Doc No: 00-907]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the 611th Air Support Group, United States Air Force, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of 611th Air Support Group, United States Air Force, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the W.H. Over Museum, South Dakota State Archeological Research Center, and 611th Air Support Group, USAF professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Aleut Corporation, and the Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St. George Islands.

In 1943, human remains representing one individual were uncovered during a legally authorized runway construction project on Shemya Island, AK conducted by Mr. C.B. Kimbrough, a contracted civil engineer with the Baker Engineering Company, Rochester, PA. In 1944, these human remains were donated by Mr. Kinbrough to the Dakota Museum, University of South Dakota,

Vermillion, SD (now known as the W.H. Over Museum). No known individual was identified. The 32 associated funerary objects include stone projectile points and animal bone tools related to sea and land hunting and fishing.

Based on the geographic location and material culture, this individual has been identified as Native American, most likely affiliated with the Aleut culture. The determination of cultural affiliation has been based upon the relative geographic isolation of Shemya Island, archeological evidence from the Shemya Island region, past and present Aleut oral tradition, historical evidence, and expert anthropological opinion. These forms of evidence all indicate that Aleut people were the sole pre-contact (pre-1741 A.D.) occupants of Shemya Island.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the 611th Air Force Group, USAF 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 an-

2.1.2.2 NAGPRA NIDs

Notices of Intended Disposition Database

1. U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Pacific Air Forces, Eareckson Air Station, AK

Cultural items:	human remains representing minimum of 1 individual;
Disposition:	Aleut Corporation, Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.
Based on:	Cultural Affiliation
Published:	Anchorage Daily News, October 26, 2002; Anchorage Daily News, November 2, 2002; Dutch Harbor Fisherman, October 24, 2002; Dutch Harbor Fisherman, October 31, 2002

The following NIDs, according to personnel at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, are for human remains reported in the NICs presented above and are therefore affiliated with Eareckson AFS even though Elmendorf AFB is listed as the federal entity on the notice.

Notices of Intended Disposition Database

1. U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK

Cultural items: human remains representing minimum of 15 individuals;
 Disposition: Port Heiden, Native Village of
 Based on: Cultural Affiliation
 Published: Bristol Bay Times, January 29, 2004

2. U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK

Cultural items: human remains representing minimum of 20 individuals;
 Disposition: Port Heiden, Native Village of
 Based on: Cultural Affiliation
 Published: Bristol Bay Times, July 29, 2004

2.1.2.3 NAGPRA CA Listings

Culturally Affiliated Inventories Database

The following records have been entered into the NAGPRA database as human remains that likely have been culturally affiliated following consultation with Native American tribes.

U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Elmendorf AFB

	MNI	AFO*	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Elmendorf AFB State/Area: Alaska County: Unknown Site: Shemya Island ID: Not Applicable (N/A)	1	32	Collection History: In 1943, human remains representing one individual were uncovered during a legally authorized runway construction project on Shemya Island, AK conducted by Mr. C.B. Kimbrough, a contracted civil engineer with the Baker Engineering Company, Rochester, PA. In 1944, these human remains were donated by Mr. Kinbrough to the Dakota Museum, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD (now known as the W.H. Over Museum). Age/Culture: Aleut AFO: stone projectile points and animal bone tools related to sea and land hunting and fishing. Note: this notice corrects affiliation only; corrects NICO321 published January 14, 2000. Repatriated.	05-23-00	04-27-11
Total	1	32			
Associated Funerary Objects (AFO)					

2.1.3 FY17 environmental data call

2.1.3.1 Civil Engineer Operating Squadron

The installation has three NAGPRA inadvertent discovering incidents still under their control. The installation has had three inadvertent discoveries over the years. The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Nome Eskimo Community, Native Village of Kaktovik, Native Village of Tanana, Northway Village Council, Orutsaramuit Native Council, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, Village of Iliamna, Igiugug Village, Kokhanok Village Council, Pedro Bay Village Council, Newhalen Village Council, Nondalton Village, Louden Tribal Council, Native Village of Point Hope, Native Village of Point Lay, Platinum Traditional Village, Native Village of Goodnews Bay, Togiak Traditional Council, Native Village of Kwinhagak, Twin Hills Village Council, Manokotak Village Council, Native Village of Hooper Bay, Native Village of Paimiut, Chevak Traditional Council, Scammon Bay Traditional Council, Agdaaux Tribe, False Pass Traditional Council, Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska, Petersburg Indian Association, Organized Village of Kake, Gwitchyaa Zhee Gwitch'in Tribal Government, Nenana Native Association, Native Village of Buckland, Native Village of Koyuk, Hughes Village Council, King Salmon Village Council, Naknek Village Council, South Naknek Village Council, Kotzebue Indian Reorganization Act Council, Native Village of Tazlina, Native Village of Kluti-Kaah, Native Village of Barrow Traditional Inupiat Government, Native Village of Nuiqsut, Chugachmiut, Minto Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council, Native Village of Nikolski, Native Village of Unalakleet, Sun"aq Tribe of Kodiak, Native Council of Port Heiden, Native Village of Nelson Lagoon, Lime Village, Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St. George Islands, McGrath Native Village Council, Takotna Village, Native Village of Wales, Valdez Native Tribe, and the Village of Wainwright.

2.1.3.2 Eareckson AFS

Eareckson AFS has had two inadvertent discoveries over the years, and has a written Plan of Action for inadvertent discoveries. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Native Village of Atka. The Aleut Corporation,

Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act Corporation with ANCSA 14(h)1 historic site claims, usually serves as the “tribe” for NAGPRA issues.

In the FY18 Repatriation Data Call, a NIC in possession by the 611th Air Support Group was issued on 14 January 2000. There were no other reports of NAGPRA items included. However, in a revision of the NIC from May 23, 2000, there was one MNI, which was repatriated. There were 32 AFOs, which were also repatriated.

2.1.3.3 King Salmon AFS, Alaska

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: King Salmon Village Council, Naknek Village Council, and the South Naknek Village Council.

2.1.4 NAGPRA summary

Eareckson AFS has a record of NAGPRA repatriation efforts. In 1944, human remains were transferred to the Dakota Museum at the University of South Dakota. It does not appear that there are any NAGPRA-related items in collection. There is a need to verify if the NAGPRA record is complete. There is no contact information available at the time of this report.

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for the Civil Engineer Operating Squadron, although they list three inadvertent discoveries. There is a need to verify if the NAGPRA record is complete. There is no contact information available at the time of this report.

2.2 Air Force Plant No. 4, Texas

Air Force Plant No. 4 is a government-owned, contractor-operated facility in Fort Worth, Texas (Figure 2). It is located 7 miles northwest of the city of Fort Worth, Texas. It occupies 602 acres in Tarrant County. It is adjacent to the former Carswell AFB, which is now Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth. Historically, Tonkawa, Kitsai, Tawankoni, Waco and Comanche tribes inhabited the lands in this area (Carapella 2013).

Figure 2. Location of Air Force Plant No. 4, TX.



Source: Google (Maps2018).

2.2.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.2.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA Databases for Air Force Plant No. 4 (Table 7).

Table 7. NAGPRA database collections for Air Force Plant No. 4.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.2.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. Air Force Plant No. 4 lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

2.2.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.3 Air Force Plant No. 42 (A, B, C & D), California

Air Force Plant No. 42 is located in the Antelope Valley near Palmdale, California in Los Angeles County (Figure 3). It controls over 5,800 acres of Mojave Desert land north of Avenue P and south of Columbia Way (Avenue M).

Figure 3. Location of Air Force Plant No. 42, CA.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.3.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.3.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA Databases for Air Force Plant No. 42 (Table 8).

Table 8. NAGPRA database collections for Air Force Plant No. 42.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.3.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. Air Force Plant No. 42 lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or over-flown by the installation: San Manuel Mission Band of Indians, Morongo

Band of Mission Indians, Colorado River Indian Tribes, and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe.

2.3.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.4 Air Force Plant No. 44, Arizona

The U.S. Air Force Plant 44 is located about 8 miles southwest of Tucson, Arizona in Pima County. Its 2,900 acres is operated by Raytheon Missile Systems Company (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Location of Air Force Plant No. 44.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.4.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.4.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA Databases for Air Force Plant No. 44 (Table 9).

Table 9. NAGPRA database collections for Air Force Plant No. 44.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.4.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. Air Force Plant No. 44 lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or over-flown by the installation: Tohono O’Odham Nation.

2.4.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.5 Air Force Plant No. 6, Georgia

Air Force Plant 6 located at Dobbins ARB in Marietta, Georgia. It covers 926 acres in Cobb County (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Location of Air Force Plant No. 6.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.5.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.5.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA Databases for Air Force Plant No. 6 (Table 10).

Table 10. NAGPRA database collections for Air Force Plant No. 6.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.5.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. Air Force Plant No. 6 lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: The Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Catawba Indian Nation, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, and the Cherokee Nation.

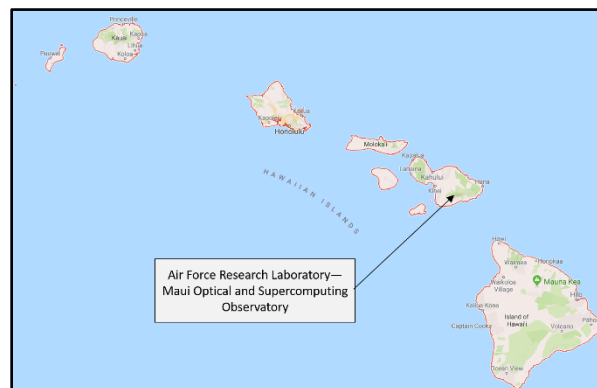
2.5.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.6 Air Force Research Laboratory—Maui Optical and Supercomputing Observatory, Hawaii

The Air Force Maui Optical and Supercomputing observatory is located at Haleakala Observatory on Maui, Hawaii (Figure 6). It occupies a small footprint in Maui County.

Figure 6. Location of Air Force Research Laboratory—Maui Optical and Supercomputing Observatory.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.6.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.6.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA Databases for Air Force Research Laboratory—Maui Optical and Supercomputing Observatory (Table 11).

Table 11. NAGPRA database collections for Air Force Research Laboratory—Maui Optical and Supercomputing Observatory.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.6.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation indicates there are no federally recognized Native American tribes or NHO associated with the lands surrounding this facility.

2.6.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.7 Air Force Research Laboratory—Rome Research Site, New York

Rome Laboratory is located in Rome, New York about 40 miles east-north-east of Syracuse (Figure 7). It occupies 25 acres in Oneida County.

Figure 7. Location of Air Force Research Laboratory—Rome Research Site.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.7.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.7.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA Databases for Air Force Research Laboratory—Rome Research Site (Table 12).

Table 12. NAGPRA database collections for Air Force Research Laboratory—Rome Research Site.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.7.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Oneida Indian Nation.

2.7.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.8 Altus AFB, Oklahoma

Altus AFB is located 4 miles east-northeast of Altus, Oklahoma (Figure 8). It encompasses 3,500 acres in Jackson County.

Figure 8. Location of Altus AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.8.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.8.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Altus AFB (Table 13).

Table 13. NAGPRA database collections for Altus AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.8.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: The Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Chickasaw Nation, Comanche Nation, Kiowa Nation, and the Osage Nation.

2.8.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.9 Arnold AFB, Tennessee

Arnold AFB occupies 39,081 acres in Coffee and Franklin Counties (Figure 10). It is located about 73 miles Southeast of Nashville, TN, adjacent to the city of Tullahoma. Arnold AFB is also home to AEDC, one of six subordinate commands of the Air Force Materiel Command (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Location of Arnold AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.9.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Arnold AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 14.58 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 14.58 ft³ at University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Associated Documentation: 2.67 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 2.67 linear feet at University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.9.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Arnold AFB (Table 14).

Table 14. NAGPRA database collections for Arnold AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.9.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Absentee Shawnee Tribe, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Kialegee Tribal Town, Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Shawnee Tribe, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee.

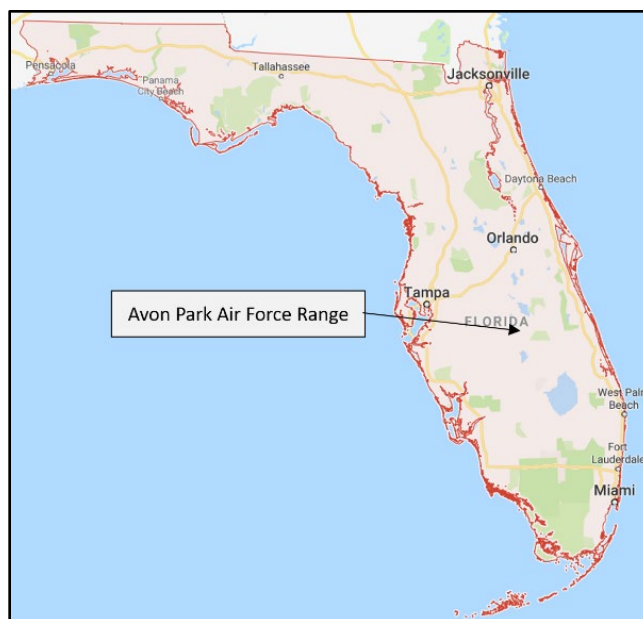
2.9.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.10 Avon Park AFR, Florida

Avon Park AFR occupies 106,079 acres in Polk and Highlands Counties (Figure 10). It is located about 75 miles South of Orlando, Florida and 12 miles from Avon Park. It is managed under Moody AFB as Avon Park 598th Range Squadron.

Figure 10. Location of Avon Park AFR.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.10.1 Curation needs assessments reports

The installation summary for Avon Park is provided in the Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 37.05 ft³

On Base: 33.93 ft³

Off Base: 3.12 ft³ at Parsons Engineering Science

Associated Documentation: 3.79 linear feet

On Base: 3.79 linear feet

Off Base: None

Human Skeletal Remains: 1.43 ft³

On Base: 1.43 ft³

Off Base: None.

The installation summary for Avon Park is also provided in the Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 1 (Drew et al. 1996). In 1996, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 60 ft³

On Base: 4.0 ft³

Off Base: 56 ft³ at JANUS Research

Associated Documentation: 1.92 linear feet

On Base: 0.08 linear feet

Off Base: 1.84 linear feet at JANUS Research

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.10.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Avon Park (Table 15).

Table 15. NAGPRA database collections for Avon Park AFR.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.10.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, three NAGPRA inadvertent discovering incidents still under their control, and has had three inadvertent discoveries over the years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the

following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Alabama – Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Muscogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma, Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Seminole Tribe of Florida, Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Kialegee Tribal Town, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

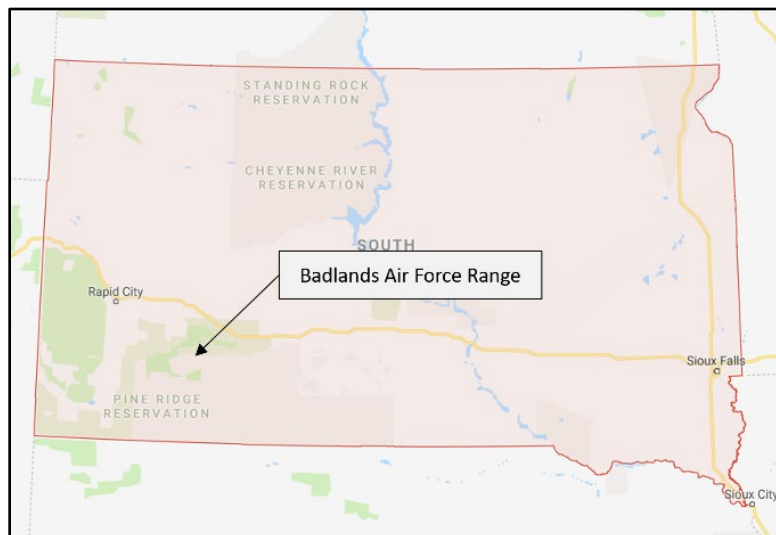
2.10.4 NAGPRA summary

Update from installation November 15, 2018: There are no human remains in curation for Avon Park AFR. An assessment by Versar Inc. in 2018 verified there were no remains in curation. A previous cultural resources manager at Avon Park reported a small skull cap in the archives. However, nothing meeting this description was ever found. An inadvertent discovery some time ago was made during construction activity. However, these remains were filled back into the hole by request of the consulting Tribe. There are no longer any offsite curations for archeological items. Any inadvertent discoveries have been reburied in place at the request of the Tribes.

2.11 Badlands AFR, South Dakota

Formerly known as the Badlands Bombing Range, the Badlands AFR is located 20 miles Southeast of Scenic and 15 miles North of Kyle, South Dakota (Figure 11). It originally retained 341,726 acres in Oglala Lakota County, but now is reduced to 2,500 acres.

Figure 11. Location of Badlands AFR.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.11.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.11.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Badlands AFR (Table 16).

Table 16. NAGPRA database collections for Badlands AFR.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.11.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all years. Consulting tribes are the same as reported for Ellsworth AFB, the parent organization. Tribal affiliations are with the Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Standing Rock Sioux, Cheyenne River Sioux, Pine Ridge Sioux, and Rosebud Sioux.

2.11.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.12 Barksdale AFB, Louisiana

Barksdale AFB is in Northwest Louisiana in Bossier Parish (Figure 12). It occupies 22,000 acres east of Bossier City.

Figure 12. Location of Barksdale AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.12.1 Curation needs assessments reports

The installation summary for Barksdale AFB is provided in the Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 1 (Drew et al. 1996). In 1996, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 3 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 3 ft³ at South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

Associated Documentation: 0.75 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.75 linear feet at South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.12.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Barksdale AFB (Table 17).

Table 17. NAGPRA database collections for Barksdale AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.12.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has had one inadvertent discovery over the years, and The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all

years. The installation reported “Unknown” for the Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation, and suggests contacting Fort Polk which has consulted tribes.

2.12.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.13 Beale AFB, California

Beale AFB is located approximately 8 miles east of Marysville, California (Figure 13). It occupies 23,000 acres in Yuba County in northern California.

Figure 13. Location of Beale AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.13.1 Curation needs assessments reports

The installation summary for Beale AFB is provided in the Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 1 (Drew et al. 1996). In 1996, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1 ft³

On Base: 1.0 ft³

Off Base: None

Associated Documentation: 0.24 linear feet

On Base: 0.08 linear feet

Off Base: 0.16 linear feet at PAR Environmental

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Installation personnel report that this information is incorrect. The Volume of Archeological Artifacts is 16 ft³, of which 15 ft³ is located off base; 1 linear foot of associated documentation is located on base and no associated documentation located off base.

2.13.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Beale AFB (Table 18).

Table 18. NAGPRA database collections for Beale AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.13.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in draft. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria, Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria, Mooretown Rancheria, and the United Auburn Indian Community.

2.13.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.14 Bellows AFS, Hawaii

Bellows AFS is located in Waimanalo, Hawaii (Figure 14). It occupies 437 acres in Honolulu County on the island of Oahu.

Figure 14. Location of Bellows AFS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.14.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Bellows AFS is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that NAGPRA items under the control of Bellows AFS are located across five different locations:

2.14.1.1 Bishop Museum, Hawaii

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 7.1 ft³

Associated Documentation: 8.00 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: 1.3 ft³

Note: MNI represented for the skeletal remains are undetermined.

2.14.1.2 International Archeological Research Institute, Inc., Hawaii

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: None

Associated Documentation: 1.50 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.14.1.3 Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Hawaii

This location houses materials for Bellows AFB among other DoD installations.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1.0 ft³

Associated Records Documentation: 4.00 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Ogden holds approximately 90 individuals from projects conducted on Fort Kamehameha (33.5 ft³) and 16 fragments of human bone from Waianae Army Recreation Center (2.5 ft³). All remains are scheduled for repatriation. None for AFBs.

2.14.1.4 Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., Hawaii

This location houses materials for Bellows AFS.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: None

Associated Records Documentation: 4.75 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.14.1.5 Scientific Consultants Services, Hawaii

This location houses materials for Bellows AFS.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 2.0 ft³

Associated Records Documentation: 4.00 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.14.2 NAGPRA databases

Bellows AFS has published one NID (Table 19).

Table 19. NAGPRA database collections for Bellows AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	Yes (1)	No	No

2.14.2.1 NAGPRA NIDs

U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Bellows AFB, HI	
Cultural items:	human remains representing minimum of 2 individuals;
Disposition:	Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo O'Hawaii, Nation of Hawaii, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Pu'uuhonua O Waimanalo
Based on:	Geographical location
Published:	Honolulu Advertiser, May 8, 2006; Honolulu Advertiser, May 15, 2006

2.14.2.2 FY17 Environmental Data Call

The installation has published five NIDs in FY17; has had thirty-eight (38) inadvertent discoveries over the years; and has a written Plan of Action for inadvertent discoveries. The installation lists and indicates that they have

consulted with the following NHOs affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Nation of Hawaii, and the Hawaiian Civic Club of Waimanalo.

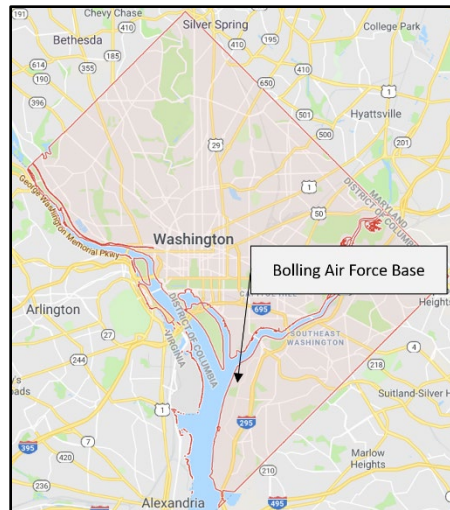
2.14.3 NAGPRA summary

Update from installation November 14, 2018: All the human remains from the Bishop Museum were interred into a burial vault. The protocol for Bel- lows AFS is to immediately contact the NHO should human remains be discovered. Their first preference is to leave the remains in place. If the remains are fragmented, then those fragments are interred into the burial vault. The 1.3 cubic feet listed for Bishop Museum included 32 MNI that were interred into the burial vault. There is a Notice of Disposition in progress for remains found in 2016 and 2017 as part of various utility projects.

2.15 Bolling AFB, District of Columbia

Bolling AFB, now a part of Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, is controlled by the U.S. Navy (Figure 15). It has 905 acres in Southwest Washington DC in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

Figure 15. Location of Bolling AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.15.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.15.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Bolling AFB (Table 20).

Table 20. NAGPRA database collections for Bolling AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.15.3 FY17 environmental data call

This base was not included in the data call.

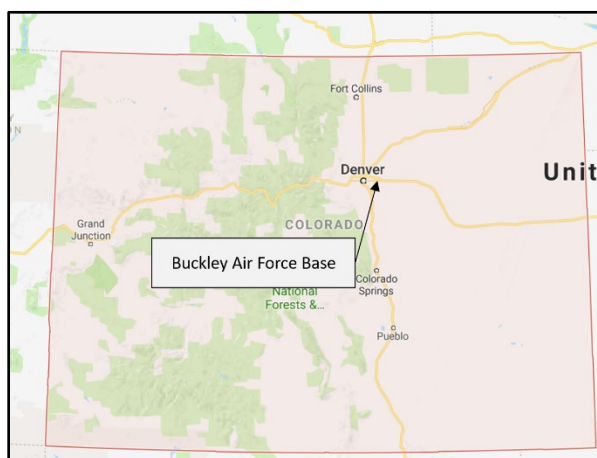
2.15.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.16 Buckley AFB, Colorado

Buckley AFB is located in Aurora, Colorado (Figure 16). It occupies 5,740 acres in Arapahoe County.

Figure 16. Location of Buckley AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.16.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation. Installation personnel report that artifacts from Buckley AFB are curated at the facility located on F.E. Warren AFB in Wyoming.

2.16.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Buckley AFB (Table 21).

Table 21. NAGPRA database collections for Buckley AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.16.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Comanche Nation, Crow Tribe of Indians, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Eastern Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Indian Reservation, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, Fort Belknap Indian Community, Fort Peck Tribes of the Assiniboine and Sioux, Fort Sill Apache of Oklahoma, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Northern Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Ute Reservation, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Santee Sioux Nation Council Headquarters, Southern Ute Tribal Council, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Yankton Sioux Tribe, Pueblo of Zuni, Spirit Lake Nation, and the Taos Pueblo.

2.16.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.17 Cannon AFB, New Mexico

Cannon AFB is located 7 miles southwest of Clovis, New Mexico (Figure 17). It occupies 4,000 acres in Curry County.

Figure 17. Location of Cannon AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.17.1 Curation needs assessments reports

The installation summary for Cannon AFB is provided in the Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 1 (Drew et al. 1996). In 1996, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: None

On Base: None

Off Base: None

Associated Documentation: 0.08 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.08 linear feet at New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.17.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Cannon AFB (Table 22).

Table 22. NAGPRA database collections for Cannon AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.17.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Comanche Tribe of OK, Apache Tribe of OK, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Mescalero Apache Tribe, and the Kiowa Tribe of OK.

2.17.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.18 Cape Canaveral AFS, Florida

Cape Canaveral AFS is located near Cocoa Beach, Florida (Figure 18). It encompasses 1,325 acres in Brevard County.

Figure 18. Location of Cape Canaveral AFS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.18.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Cape Canaveral AFS is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000) and No. 7 (Militelio and Drew 1996). In 2000 and 1996, the reports indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 28.39 ft³

On Base: 1.0 ft³

Off Base: 15.8 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archeological Research; 4.59 ft³ at Florida Museum of Natural History; 7.0 ft³ at New South Associates.

Associated Documentation: 7.54 linear feet

On Base: 0.71 linear feet

Off Base: 5.75 linear feet at Florida Bureau of Archeological Research; 0.08 linear feet at Florida Museum of Natural History; 1.0 linear foot at New South Associates.

Human Skeletal Remains: 1.56 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.99 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archeological Research; 0.57 ft³ at Florida Museum of Natural History.

2.18.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Cape Canaveral AFS (Table 23).

Table 23. NAGPRA database collections for Cape Canaveral AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.18.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, and can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA. The installation has had three inadvertent discoveries over the years, and has a written Plan of Action for inadvertent discoveries. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Seminole Tribe of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

2.18.4 NAGPRA summary

Update from installation November 14, 2018: All human remains found at Cape Canaveral have been repatriated. Archeological surveys were performed before Cape Canaveral AFS became Air Force property. In 1994 and 1996, human remains were disturbed by power crews working on the base. These remains were either reburied on site or were moved to their repatriation mound created for human remains that have to be moved. Entities involved with prior archeological studies were the University of Florida (contracted by Kennedy Space Center [KSC]), Florida Museum of Natural History in Gainesville (curations, but no human remains), National Park Service (claimed artifacts from KSC), and Florida Bureau of Archeological Research (state reports of NAGPRA inventories).

2.19 Cavalier AFS, North Dakota

Cavalier AFS is in Beaulieu Township of Pembina County, North Dakota sitting on 278 acres (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Location of Cavalier AFS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.19.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.19.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Cavalier AFS (Table 24).

Table 24. NAGPRA database collections for Cavalier AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.19.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, MT, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, SD, Chippewa Cree Tribe of Rocky Boy's Reservation, MT, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, SD, Crow Nation of the Crow Reservation, MT, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, SD, Fort Belknap Indian Community, MT, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, SD, Lower Sioux Indian Community in Minnesota, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe: Bois Forte Band, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe: Fon du Lac Band, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe: Grand Portage Band, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe: Leech Lake Band, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe: Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe: White Earth Band, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, MT, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, SD, Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, MN, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, SD, Santee Sioux Tribe, NE, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, MN, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Tribe, Lake Traverse Reservation, SD, Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe, ND, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, ND, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, ND, Upper Sioux Community, MN, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of SD.

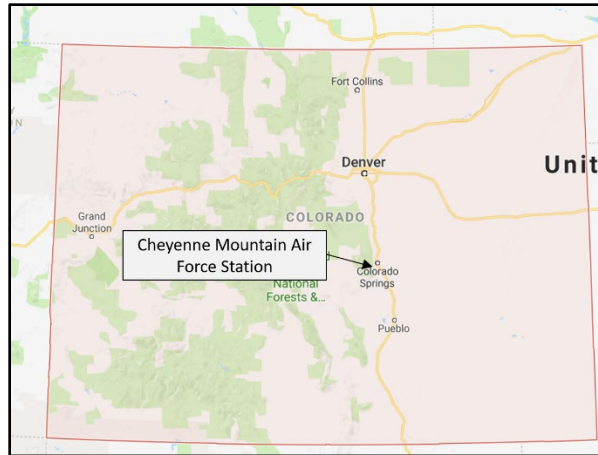
2.19.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.20 Cheyenne Mountain AFS, Colorado

Cheyenne Mountain AFS is located on Cheyenne Mountain on the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains in unincorporated El Paso County, Colorado, next to Colorado Springs (Figure 20). It occupies about 5 acres.

Figure 20. Location of Cheyenne Mountain AFS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.20.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Cheyenne Mountain AFS is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials for Cheyenne Mountain AFB are held at the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs.

2.20.1.1 University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, CO

Cheyenne Mountain AFB (only 0.1 linear feet of documentation for Cheyenne AFB).

Installation personnel report that Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 is incorrect and that no artifacts have been collected from the Cheyenne Mountain AFS; therefore, they have nothing curated at the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs facility.

2.20.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Cheyenne Mountain AFS (Table 25).

Table 25. NAGPRA database collections for Cheyenne Mountain AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.20.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Eastern Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Fort Sill Apache Tribe, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nation, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Crow Nation, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, SD, Yankton Sioux Tribe, Fort Belknap Indian Community, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Santee Sioux Nation, Taos Pueblo, Pueblo of Zuni, Upper Sioux Indian Community, and the Spirit Lake Nation.

2.20.4 NAGPRA summary

There are no issues related to NAGPRA at Cheyenne Mountain AFS. The facility has a small acreage with no human remains or artifacts of concern for repatriation.

2.21 Clear AFS, Alaska

Clear AFS resides on 11,438 acres about 80 miles southwest of Fairbanks, Alaska (Figure 21). It is located in Denali Borough.

Figure 21. Location of Clear AFS.



Source: Google Maps, 2018.

2.21.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.21.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Clear AFS (Table 26).

Table 26. NAGPRA database collections for Clear AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.21.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Nenana Native Council.

2.21.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.22 Columbus AFB, Mississippi

Columbus AFB is located approximately 9 miles north of Columbus, Mississippi (Figure 22). It occupies 3,600 acres in Lowndes County.

2.22.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.22.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Columbus AFB (Table 27).

Figure 22. Location of Columbus AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

Table 27. NAGPRA database collections for Columbus AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.22.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Alabama-Quassarte, Alabama Coushatta, Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Cherokee Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Muscogee Nation, Caddo Nation, Kialegee Tribal Town, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Shawnee Tribe.

2.22.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.23 Creech AFB, Nevada

Creech AFB is located 35 miles Northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada (Figure 23). It occupies 2,300 acres in Clark County (Military.com 2019).

Figure 23. Location of Creech AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.23.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.23.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Creech AFB (Table 28).

Table 28. NAGPRA database collections for Creech AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.23.3 FY17 environmental data call

Information listed for Creech AFB is co-reported under Nellis AFB. They list these tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, or overflowed by installation missions: Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley, Bishop

Paiute Tribe, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, Ely Shoshone Tribe, Fort Independence Indian Tribe, Fort Mojave Tribe, Kaibab Band of Southern Paiutes, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, Moapa Band of Paiutes, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, Benton Paiute Indian Tribe, Yomba Shoshone Tribe, and the Pahrump Paiute Tribe.

2.23.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation. Although, this installation is co-reported with Nellis AFB. Nellis AFB reports that they have no items for repatriation under NAGPRA.

2.24 Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona

Davis-Monthan AFB is located within the city limits approximately 5 miles south-southeast of downtown Tucson, Arizona (Figure 24). It occupies 10,763 acres in Pima County.

Figure 24. Location of Davis-Monthan AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.24.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Davis-Monthan AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Drew et al. 1996). In 1996, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 12 ft³

On Base: One artifact

Off Base: 12 ft³ at Arizona State Museum

Associated Documentation: 0.88 linear feet

On Base: 0.34 linear feet

Off Base: 0.54 linear feet at Arizona State Museum

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Installation personnel report that the artifact was added to the collection at the Arizona State Museum on January 31, 2013, and is no longer located on base.

2.24.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Davis-Monthan AFB (Table 29).

Table 29. NAGPRA database collections for Davis-Monthan AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.24.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, and can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Ak Chin Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, San Carlos Apache Tribe, Tohono O'odham Nation, White Rive Apache Tribe, Yavapai-Apache Nation, Navajo Nation, and the Fort Still Apache Tribe.

2.24.4 NAGPRA summary

Davis-Monthan AFB has a record of curations in inventory, although installation personnel report that the artifact has been added to the collection at the Arizona State Museum, and is no longer located on base. Davis-Monthan can verify compliance with NAGPRA.

2.25 Dobbins ARB, Georgia

Dobbins ARB is located in Marietta, Georgia (Figure 25). It occupies 3,087 acres in Cobb County.

Figure 25. Location of Dobbins ARB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.25.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.25.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Dobbins ARB (Table 30).

Table 30. NAGPRA database collections for Dobbins ARB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.25.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation states that the list of consulting Native American tribes is Unknown, and that they are “Awaiting completion of [Air Force Civil Engineer Center] AFCEC Contract for Ethnohistoric Study of Tribally Affiliated Lands (Expected Completion Date [ECD] FY18).”

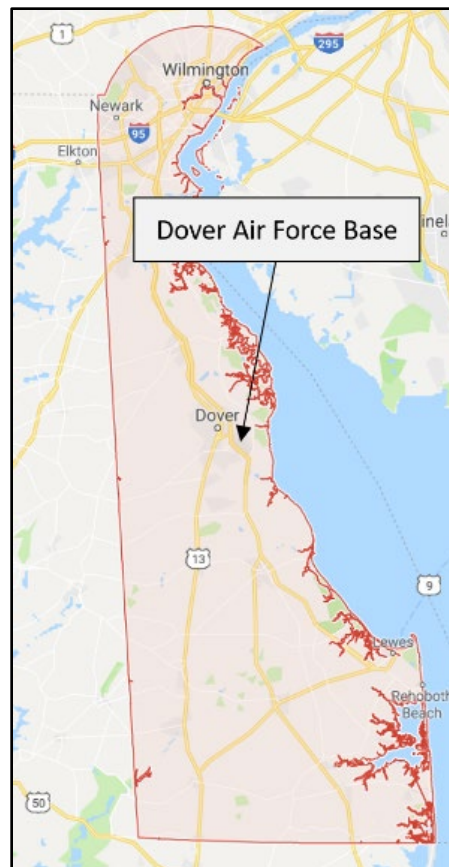
2.25.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.26 Dover AFB, Delaware

Dover AFB is located 2 miles southeast of the city of Dover, Delaware (Figure 26). It occupies 3,700 acres in Kent County.

Figure 26. Location of Dover AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.26.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Dover AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 6.00 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 6.00 ft³ at MAAR Associates

Associated Documentation: 1.62 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.08 linear feet at MAAR Associates; 1.54 linear feet at Parsons Engineering Science

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.26.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Dover AFB (Table 31).

Table 31. NAGPRA database collections for Dover AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.26.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, and has had one inadvertent discovery over the years. The installation has a written Plan of Action for inadvertent discoveries. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: The Delaware Nation, and The Delaware Tribe of Indians.

2.26.4 NAGPRA summary

Historically, Dover AFB has a record of curations in possession. These items need to be verified for compliance with NAGPRA. No response was provided from the installation.

2.27 Duke Field, Florida

See Eglin AFB.

2.28 Dyess AFB, Texas

Dyess AFB is located approximately 7 miles southwest of Abilene, Texas (Figure 27). It resides on 6,409-acres in Taylor County.

Figure 27. Location of Dyess AFB.



Source: Google Maps, 2018. Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.28.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Dyess AFB is contained in An Archeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 2 (Marino 1997). In 1997, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 6.78 ft³

On Base: 4.2 ft³

Off Base: 2.58 ft³ at Texas Archeological Research Laboratory

Associated Documentation: 0.24 linear feet

On Base: 0.06 linear feet

Off Base: 0.08 linear feet at Texas Archeological Research Laboratory; 0.10 linear feet at 3D International Group

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.28.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Dyess AFB (Table 32).

Table 32. NAGPRA database collections for Dyess AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.28.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Caddo Nation, and the Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma.

2.28.4 NAGPRA summary

Dyess AFB has a record of curations in collection. However, the FY17 Environmental Data Call indicated that there were not any NAGPRA items of concern for repatriation.

2.29 Eareckson AFS/PRSC, Alaska

See 611th/PRSC.

2.30 Edwards AFB, California

Edwards AFB is located in Kern County in Southern California, about 22 miles northeast of Lancaster and 15 miles east of Rosamond (Figure 28). It encompasses 308,000 acres.

Figure 28. Location of Edwards AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.30.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Edwards AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 5 (Trimble and Pulliam 2000). In 1997, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Materials: 76.5 ft³

On Base: 60.5 ft³

Off Base: 15 ft³ (Antelope Valley College [AVC]); 1 ft³ (San Bernardino County Museum [SBCM])

Linear Feet of Records: 66.3 linear feet

On Base: 65.5 linear feet

Off Base: 0.5 linear feet (AVC); 0.3 linear feet (SBCM)

Human Skeletal Remains: Human skeletal remains representing one individual have been recovered from site KER-2060 and the remains are stored with the archeological collections on Edwards AFB. Rick Norwood, the base archeologist, stated that a Mr. A. Van Dusen Eggers may have an additional cremation in his possession at the time of assessment. Mr. Van Dusen Eggers has not responded to inquiries by Mr. Norwood. Elements represented include a partial skull, ribs, vertebrae, innominates, long bones, hands and feet, scapulae and clavicles. Although structurally in good condition, none of the remains are labeled and some of the long bones have been glued together.

2.30.2 NAGPRA databases

Edwards AFB has published one NIC, and has six entries in the CA database (Table 33).

Table 33. NAGPRA database collections for Edwards AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	Yes (1)	No	No	Yes (6)	No

2.30.2.1 NAGPRA NICs

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards Air Force Base, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC), Edwards Air Force Base, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by AFFTC professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, the Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

SUMMARY: Between 1972 and 1990, human remains representing nine individuals were recovered from five archaeological sites on Edwards Air Force Base (EAFB). These sites include: CA-LAN-1296 (one possible and three probable cremations); CA-KER-2060/H (one cremation and one inhumation); CA-KER-2241 (one interment unknown type); CA-LAN-1158 (one cremation); and CA-KER-796 (one interment, unknown type). No known individuals were identified. Associated funerary objects include three projectile points (two arrow points and one dart point), one bone tool, 18 shell beads, and two modified shell fragments. The ethnohistoric information establishing the relationship between these tribes and the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects consists of ethnographies, language studies, Spanish mission records, oral interviews, and other sources (Earle 1997). No unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony were

identified in the collection.

In 1972, one human cranial bone fragment representing one individual was recovered from the surface during legally authorized excavations at the CA-LAN-1296 (AVAS-1; EAFB-1000) site by the Antelope Valley Archaeological Society (AVAS) (EAFB Historic Preservation Office file 72-A). No consultation was done at the time of the discovery of the cranial bone fragment. The cranial bone fragment (ISOCAT 2181; AVAS 1-38a) appears to have been part of a cremation interment. No associated funerary objects were found with the cranial bone fragment.

In 1988, Regional Environmental Consultants (RECON) conducted legally authorized test excavations at CA-LAN-1296 and recovered human bone representing three individuals (Hector et al. 1988). The first individual is represented by 18 unidentified human bone fragments (RECON CAT# 163-119a) that were surface collected from a probable cremation interment in Unit 12 (Locus E). The artifacts found in association with the 18 human bone fragments consist of five *Olivella* sp. shell beads (RECON CAT 163-118, surface) and one *Haliotis* sp. shell fragment (RECON CAT 163-119d, surface). On Edwards AFB, *Olivella* sp. shell beads and *Haliotis* sp. shell generally date to the Gypsum through Late Periods (2000 B.C.-A.D. 1770). The second individual is represented by 180 human bone fragments that were surface collected from a probable cremation interment in Unit 18 (Locus E). The human bone fragments consist of an orbit fragment, distal metacarpal fragment (RECON CAT 163-196a), and 178 unidentified bone fragments (RECON CAT 163-196b-d). The artifacts found in association with the 180 human bone fragments include: one unidentified shell fragment (RECON CAT 163-196f, surface); 12 unidentified shell beads (RECON CAT 163-197, 0-10 cm); one Humboldt dart point (RECON CAT 163-199, 0-10 cm); and one *Olivella* sp. shell bead (RECON CAT 163-201, 10-20 cm). Humboldt dart points and *Olivella* sp. shell beads are diagnostic artifacts of the Gypsum Period (2000 B.C.--A.D. 500). The third individual is represented by one human cranial bone fragment (RECON CAT 163-231a, 10-20 cm). The cranial bone fragment was excavated from a probable cremation interment in Unit 21 (Locus D). No associated funerary objects were found with the cranial bone fragment.

The estimated date of occupation at the CA-LAN-1296 site is 5000 B.C.-A.D. 1770 based on the presence of Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Late Period components (Earle et al. 1997a). Native Americans were not consulted at the time the human remains were recovered from the CA-LAN-1296 site. The human remains were not identified as such until they were examined by Dr. Rose Tyson of the San Diego Museum of Man during the NAGPRA inventory process. The cultural affiliation of the human remains cannot be positively determined (Campbell et al. 1997). Ethnohistoric information, however, indicates that the human remains may be affiliated with one of the five tribes (Chemehuevi, Kawaiisu, Kitanemuk, Serrano, or Tataviam) who utilized the region in historic times (Earle 1997). This is supported by the site's location in the vicinity of historic ``Ap'avutsiviat'' or Buckhorn Springs (Earle 1997:59).

In November 1985, the Base Historic Preservation Officer (BHPO), Richard H. Norwood, recovered human bone representing two individuals (one cremation; one inhumation) during an emergency investigation at site CA-KER-2060/H (EAFB-617) (EAFB Historic

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Preservation Office files 85-041, 85-0). The first survey of the site by the BHPO was done in April 1985 prior to the construction of a sewage treatment pond (Norwood 1985). The remains were not found at that time. During the construction mechanical grading uncovered the human bone. The BHPO's emergency investigation of the site involved: (1) a surface inspection of ``spoils'' piles; (2) excavation of the inhumation with the assistance of Colonel H.P. Riessen, a US Air Force Reserve physical anthropologist; and (3) the excavation of seven 1 m x 1 m test units in different areas of the site. At the time the human remains were collected, consultations were conducted with Native Americans (Kawaiisu [Lynn Bedabe]) and State and Federal agencies. These included the: State of California Native American Heritage Commission (Annette Ospital); State of California Office of Historic Preservation (Rob Jackson); National Park Service Interagency Archeological Services (Holly Dunbar); and National Park Service Archeological Assistance Division (Deborah Katz).

The first individual at the CA-KER-2060/H site is represented by 239 burned human bone from a cremation interment in Units 1, 5, 6, and 7. The cremation was discovered in a 4 m-square area approximately 5 m west of the inhumation interment described below. The ISOCAT catalog numbers for the interment include: two burned femur fragments (1639b); 46 unidentified bone fragments (1673); 1 unidentified bone fragment (1767); two right lower bicuspid fragments (1813, surface); five long bone fragments, three cranial bone fragments, and small bone fragments (1662, Unit 1, 10-20 cm); 58 unidentified bone fragments and 23 cranial bone fragments (including thick parietal bone indicative of anemia) (1663, Unit 1, 10-20 cm); one tooth fragment, two mandible fragments, seven unidentified bone fragments (1763, 1763a-c, Unit 1, 20-30 cm); one tooth (1739, Unit 5, 10-20 cm); six tooth fragments (including one root and one incisor fragment) (1745, Unit 5, 20-30 cm); one unidentified burned bone (1746, Unit 5, 20-30 cm); one bicuspid fragment with severe occlusal wear (1748, Unit 5, 30-40 cm); 22 long bone fragments, one phalange, and eight cranial bone fragments (1756, Unit 6, 20-30 cm); two tooth fragments (including one bicuspid and one root) and two bone fragments (1757, Unit 6, 20-30 cm); one burned tooth fragment (1664, Unit 7, 10-20 cm); two lower bicuspid fragments (1669, Unit 7, 20-30 cm); one extremely worn right lateral mandibular incisor (1670, Unit 7, 20-30 cm); left mandibular molar fragments with severe occlusal wear (1671, Unit 7, 20-30 cm); and one tooth fragment (1672, Unit 7, 20-30 cm). No artifacts were found in association with the cremated human bone.

The cremated human bone was examined by Colonel H.P. Riessen in 1985 and Dr. Rose Tyson of the San Diego Museum of Man during the NAGPRA inventory process. Riessen's analysis found severe wear present on the occlusal surfaces of the teeth, but no evidence of caries or abscesses (1985:14-16). All sutures on the skull fragments are closed, and are characteristic of a more mature individual. The severe occlusal wear, closed sutures, and robustness of the bone indicate the individual was a 30 or so year old male with possible anemia.

The second individual at CA-KER-2060/H consists of unburned cranial and postcranial bone from an inhumation interment approximately 5 m east of the cremation described above (Riessen 1985; Norwood 1985,

1987). The inhumation did not evidence a burial pit, but it appeared that the grave had been dug to the level of the caliche. Riessen (1985:3) describes the burial as lying in an extended position, face upward with a northwest-southeast orientation; head oriented to the northwest. The ISOCAT catalog numbers for the inhumation include: one tibia fragment (1639a); post-cranial bone (1640); and rib fragment (4279). Three artifacts were found in association with the inhumation, and include two Cottonwood Triangular arrow points (ISOCAT 1481, translucent white chalcedony; ISOCAT 1482, red and white chalcedony) and one bone tool (ISOCAT 1483).

Riessen (1985:13) analyzed the bone from the inhumation in 1985, and concluded that the individual was probably a 32 or so year old male, 5 foot 7 inches in height, who showed no gross evidence of trauma or pathology. At first it was not clear whether the well preserved unburned bone in the inhumation represented a Native American or Euroamerican burial. The platymeric index of the individual's femur, for example, is 84.4, a value close to that of English populations and higher than the mean (74) for Native Americans (Riessen 1985:14). Other indices such as the index of curvature (1.0) and index of torsion (21.45), however, are closer to the mean values for Native American populations. Based on this information and associated Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, one of which was found in close proximity to the individual's left arm, the inhumation appears to be a Native American burial dating to the Saratoga Springs or Late Periods (A.D. 500-1770).

The estimated date of occupation at the CA-LAN-2060/H site is A.D. 500-1770. This is primarily based on the presence of the aforementioned Cottonwood Triangular arrow points with the inhumation (Earle et al. 1997a). It is not possible to positively determine the cultural affiliation of the human remains (Campbell et al. 1997). Ethnohistoric information nevertheless indicates that they are probably affiliated with one of the five historically-documented tribes (Chemehuevi, Kawaiisu, Kitanemuk, Serrano, or Tataviam) in the region (Earle 1997).

In 1987, the BHPO surface collected a fossilized human molar or premolar crown fragment at the CA-KER-2241 (EAFB-907) site (EAFB Historic Preservation Office file 88-A). The discovery of the tooth (ISOCAT 2286) occurred during legally authorized a Base-wide inventory of paleontological resources by the San Bernardino County Museum (Reynolds 1988:76c, Rochez Ridge paleontological complex). The tooth was found in Locus 4 in the proximity of two chert flakes. The type of interment that the tooth may have been part of is unknown.

Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts, no determination has been made on the CA-LAN-2241 site's estimated date of occupation. The chronological relationship of the tooth to the site's late Pleistocene paleontological finds is unknown. The cultural affiliation of the human remains also cannot be positively determined (Campbell et al. 1997). Ethnohistoric information, however, indicates that the tooth may be affiliated with one of the five tribes (Chemehuevi, Kawaiisu, Kitanemuk, Serrano, or Tataviam) who were present in the region in historic times (Earle 1997).

In 1988, RECON conducted legally authorized test excavations at the CA-LAN-1158 (EAFB-207) site and recovered burned human bone representing one cremated individual (EAFB Historic Preservation Office file 88-E). Native Americans were not consulted at the time the human remains were recovered from the CA-LAN-1158 site. The bone was not identified until they were examined by Dr. Rose Tyson of the San Diego

Museum of Man during the NAGPRA inventory process. The individual is represented by a left distal fibula fragment and three probable cranial bone fragments (RECON CAT 163-565a). The human bone was recovered

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from a cremation interment in Unit 46 (Locus B) (Hector et al. 1988:27).

The estimated date of occupation at the CA-LAN-1158 site is 2000 B.C.-A.D. 1770 or the Gypsum through Late Periods. This is based on the presence of Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, Olivella sp. shell beads, and Haliotis sp. shell elsewhere on the site (Earle et al. 1997a). The cultural affiliation of the human remains cannot be positively determined (Campbell et al. 1997). Ethnohistoric information, however, indicates that the cremation interment is probably affiliated with one of the five tribes (Chemehuevi, Kawaiisu, Kitanemuk, Serrano, or Tataviam) who utilized the region in historic times (Earle 1997).

In 1990, the BHPO surface collected one burned human tooth representing one individual at the CA-KER-796 (EAFB-199; AVAS-40) site (EAFB Historic Preservation Office file 90a-Jud). No Native Americans were consulted at the time the tooth was discovered. The tooth was not identified as a human remain until it was examined by Dr. Rose Tyson of the San Diego Museum of Man during the NAGPRA inventory process. The type of interment that the tooth came from is unknown although it may have been part of a cremation. The tooth (ISOCAT 4672) is a probable canine with severe occlusal wear, exposed pulp cavity, and secondary dentine formation. Two small areas of enamel are also visible at the root juncture on the lingual and buccal surfaces of the tooth.

No determination has been made on the estimated date of occupation of the CA-KER-796 site. The cultural affiliation of the tooth also can not be positively determined (Campbell et al. 1997). Ethnohistoric information, however, indicates that the tooth may be affiliated with one of the five tribes (Chemehuevi, Kawaiisu, Kitanemuk, Serrano, or Tataviam) who utilized the region in historic times (Earle 1997).

The ethnohistoric information establishing the relationship between these tribes and the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects consists of ethnographies, language studies, Spanish mission records, oral interviews, and other sources (Earle 1997).

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Air Force Flight Test Center have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d) (1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Air Force Flight Test Center have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d) (2), the 24 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 Air Force Flight Test Center have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), 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 Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, the Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chemehuevi Indian

Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, the Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact David N. Fuerst or Richard H. Norwood, Air Force Flight Test Center Environmental Management (AFFTC/EM) 5 E. Popson Avenue, Building 2650A, Edwards AFB, CA 93524-1130; telephone: (805) 277-6295, before February 8, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, the Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the contents of or determinations within this notice.

Dated: December 8, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,
 Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
 Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.
 [FR Doc. 99-325 Filed 1-6-99; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

NAGPRA CA Listings

There are six entries for Edwards AFB in the CA Database. The following records have been entered into the NAGPRA database as human remains that likely have been culturally affiliated following consultation with Native American tribes:

	MNI	AFO	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Edwards AFB State/Area: California County: Kern Site: CA-KER-796 ID: Catalog #: 4672	1	0	Collection History: In 1990, the Base Historic Preservation Officer (BHPO) surface collected one burned human tooth representing one individual at the CA-KER-796 (Elmendorf AFB [EAFB]-199; Antelope Valley Archeological Society (AVAS) 40) site (EAFB Historic Preservation Office file 90 a-Jud). No Native Americans were consulted at the time the tooth was discovered. The tooth was not identified as a human remain until it was examined by Dr. Rose Tyson of the San Diego Museum of Man during the NAGPRA inventory process. The type of interment that the tooth came from is unknown although it may have been part of a cremation.	01-07-99	10-16-09

	MNI	AFO	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated
<p>Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Edwards AFB State/Area: California County: Kern Site: CA-KER-2241 (Rochez Ridge paleontological site complex) ID: Catalog #: 2286</p>	1	0	<p>Collection History: In 1987, the BHPO surface collected a fossilized human molar or premolar crown fragment at the CA-KER-2241 (EAFB-907) site (EAFB Historic Preservation Office file 88-A). The discovery of the tooth occurred during legally authorized a Base-wide inventory of paleontological resources by the San Bernardino County Museum (Reynolds 1988:76c, Rochez Ridge paleontological complex).</p>	01-07-99	10-16-09
<p>Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Edwards AFB State/Area: California County: Kern Site: CA-KER-2060/H site ID: Catalog #: 1639 a-b, 1640, 1663, 1673, 1767, 1813, 1763, 1739, 1745-1746, 1748, 1756-1757, 1662-1664,</p>	2	3	<p>Collection History: In November 1985, the BHPO, Richard H. Norwood, recovered human bone representing two individuals (one cremation; one inhumation) during an emergency investigation at site CA-KER-2060/H. The first survey of the site by the BHPO was done in April 1985 prior to the construction of a sewage treatment pond Age/Culture: A.D. 500-1770 two Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, and one bone tool.</p>	01-07-99	10-16-09
<p>Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Edwards AFB State/Area: California County: Los Angeles Site: CA-LAN-1296 ID: Catalog #: ISOcat catalog number 2181</p>	1	0	<p>Collection History: In 1972, one human cranial bone fragment representing one individual was recovered from the surface during legally authorized excavations at the CA-LAN-1296 (AVAS-1; EAFB-1000) site by AVAS (EAFB Historic Preservation Office file 72-A). No consultation was done at the time of the discovery of the cranial bone fragment. AFO: none.</p>	01-07-99	10-16-09
<p>Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Edwards AFB State/Area: California County: Los Angeles Site: CA-LAN-1158 ID: Catalog #: Regional Environmental Consultants (RECON) catalog number 163-565</p>	1	0	<p>Collection History: In 1988, RECON conducted legally authorized test excavations at the CA-LAN-1158 (EAFB-207) site and recovered burned human bone representing one cremated individual (EAFB Historic Preservation Office file 88-E). Native Americans were not consulted at the time the human remains were recovered from the CA-LAN-1158 site. The bone was not identified until they were examined by Dr. Rose Tyson of the San Diego Museum of Man during the NAGPRA inventory process.</p>	01-07-99	10-16-09

	MNI	AFO	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Edwards AFB State/Area: California County: Los Angeles Site: CA-LAN-1296 ID: Catalog #: 163-119, 163-196 (items "a-d"), and 163-231	3	21	Collection History: In 1988, RECON conducted legally authorized test excavations at CA-LAN-1296 and recovered human bone representing three individuals AFO: five Olivella sp. shell beads and one Haliotis sp. shell fragment, one unidentified shell fragment, 12 unidentified shell beads, one Humboldt dart point and one Olivella sp. shell bead.	01-07-99	10-16-09
Total	9	24			

2.30.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990. The installation has human skeletal remains. The installation can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA. The installation has had three inadvertent discoveries over the years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Tejon Indian Tribe, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribe, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

In the FY18 Repatriation Data Call, Edwards AFB reported that a NIC was submitted on January 7, 1999. It also showed nine MNI in curation, 24 AFOs, and plans to reopen consultations in FY19.

2.30.4 NAGPRA summary

Edwards AFB has been active in repatriation efforts. This installation needs to verify complete compliance with NAGPRA once consultations are complete and all curated items are repatriated. No response was provided from the installation.

2.31 Eglin AFB, Florida

Eglin AFB is located about 3 mi southwest of Valparaiso, Florida in Okaloosa County (Figure 29). It covers 463,128 acres.

Figure 29. Location of Eglin AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.31.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Eglin AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 334.56 ft³

On Base: 289.92 ft³

Off Base: 5.21 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archeological Research; 5.63 ft³ at Florida State University; 3.17 ft³ at Indian Temple Mound Museum; 30.63 ft³ at Prentice Thomas & Associates

Associated Documentation: 108.83 linear feet

On Base: 71.35 linear feet

Off Base: 0.77 linear feet at Indian Temple Mound Museum; 36.71 linear feet at Prentice Thomas & Associates

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.31.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Eglin AFB (Table 34).

Table 34. NAGPRA database collections for Eglin AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.31.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has had seven inadvertent discoveries over the years. The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town.

2.31.4 NAGPRA summary

Update from installation January 28, 2019:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1290.6 ft³

On Base: 1,287.1 ft³

Off Base: 30.63 ft³ at Prentice Thomas & Associates (unconfirmed due to funding lapse); 1.5 ft³ on display at Jackson Guard; 1.5 ft³ at Florida Museum of Natural History for research; 0.5 ft³ on display at the Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida

Associated Documentation: 654.9 linear feet

On Base: 654.9 linear feet

Off Base: Unknown (~<2.0) linear feet at Prentice Thomas & Associates

Human Skeletal Remains: One possible human molar fragment from 8OK33, collected in 1982 Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) (needs to be analyzed). It was discovered recently when rehabilitating older collections.

The human molar fragment recently discovered needs to be analyzed for verification. Otherwise, there are no NAGPRA items of interest.

2.32 Eielson AFB, Alaska

Eielson AFB is located approximately 26 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska and just southeast of Moose Creek, Alaska (Figure 30). It covers 63,195 acres in Fairbanks North Star Borough. Eielson AFB was named in honor of polar pilot Carl Ben Eielson (MilitaryBases.US Undated).

Figure 30. Location of Eielson AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.32.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.32.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Eielson AFB (Table 35).

Table 35. NAGPRA database collections for Eielson AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.32.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Doyon Limited, Native Village of Cantwell, Native Village of Eagle (IRA), Venetie Village Council, Nenana Traditional Council, Native Village of Tanana, Village of Dot Lake, Circle Native Community, Chalkyitsik Village Council, Native Village of Gakona, Cheesh-Na Tribal Council, Mendas Cha-Ag Tribe of Healy Lake, and the Tanana Chiefs Council.

2.32.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.33 Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota

Ellsworth AFB is located about 10 miles northeast of Rapid City, South Dakota, just north of the town of Box Elder (Figure 31). It resides on 4,858 acres in Meade and Pennington counties.

Figure 31. Location of Ellsworth AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.33.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Ellsworth AFB is contained in An Archeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 2 (Marino et al. 1997). In 1997, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: One artifact

On Base: None

Off Base: One artifact at South Dakota Archeological Research Center

Associated Documentation: 0.10 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.10 linear feet at South Dakota Archeological Research Center

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.33.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Ellsworth AFB (Table 36).

Table 36. NAGPRA database collections for Ellsworth AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.33.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Standing Rock Sioux, Cheyenne River Sioux, Pine Ridge Sioux, and the Rosebud Sioux.

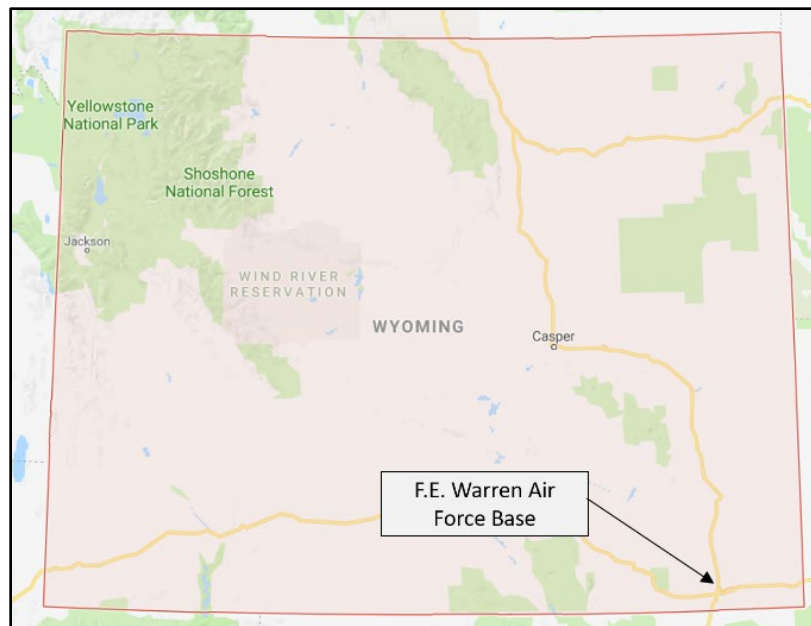
2.33.4 NAGPRA summary

Ellsworth AFB does not indicate any NAGPRA items for curation. The record shows one archeological artifact in possession.

2.34 F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming

F.E. Warren AFB is located approximately 3 miles East of Cheyenne, Wyoming (Figure 32). It occupies approximately 6,000 acres in Laramie County.

Figure 32. Location of F.E. Warren AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.34.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for F.E. Warren AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 15 (Holland-Wissehr et al. 1999). In 1999, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Artifacts Collections: > 156.0 ft³

On Base: 156 ft³

Off Base: Wyoming State Museum (WSM), Cheyenne, unknown amount.

Linear Feet of Records: 52 linear feet

On Base: 52 linear feet

Off Base: WSM, unknown amount

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Installation personnel report that currently, all collections are located on base and that artifacts or records are no longer held at WSM.

2.34.2 NAGPRA databases

NAGPRA summaries are the only content in the NAGPRA databases for F.E. Warren AFB (Table 37).

Table 37. NAGPRA database collections for F.E. Warren AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
Yes (11)	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.34.2.1 NAGPRA summaries/SNS database

F.E. Warren AFB published 11 NAGPRA summaries to the Federal Register. They were published to various tribes of Sioux, Arapahoe, and Cheyenne (Table 38).

Table 38. DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB Summaries.

1	WY	Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB
2	WY	Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB
3	WY	Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB
4	WY	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB
5	WY	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB
6	WY	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB
7	WY	Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB
8	WY	Oglala Sioux Tribe	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB
9	WY	Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB
10	WY	Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB
11	WY	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota	DoD, AF, F.E. Warren AFB

2.34.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Crow Nation, Eastern Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Fort Belknap Indian Community, Fort Sill Apache Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Northern Arapahoe Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Pueblo of Zuni, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Santee Sioux Nation, Spirit Lake Nation, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Taos Pueblo, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Upper Sioux Indian Community, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe.

2.34.4 NAGPRA summary

This installation has been active in repatriation efforts. Update: All collections are now located on the installation. It appears that the installation record for NAGPRA is complete.

2.35 Fairchild AFB, Washington

Fairchild AFB is located approximately 12 miles southwest of Spokane, Washington (Figure 33). It occupies 4,300 acres in Spokane County.

Figure 33. Location of Fairchild AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.35.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.35.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Fairchild AFB (Table 39).

Table 39. NAGPRA database collections for Fairchild AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.35.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Spokane Tribe of Indians, Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Coeur d’Alene Tribe of Indians, Confederate Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederate Tribes of Siletz Indians, Makah Indian Tribe, Quileute Tribe, Hoh Indian Tribe, Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, and the Lower Elwha Tribe.

2.35.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.36 Falcon AFS, Colorado

See Schriever AFB.

2.37 Goodfellow AFB, Texas

Goodfellow AFB is located in San Angelo, Texas (Figure 34). It resides on 1,002 acres in Tom Green County.

Figure 34. Location of Goodfellow AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.37.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.37.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Goodfellow AFB (Table 40).

Table 40. NAGPRA database collections for Goodfellow AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.37.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has had one inadvertent discovery over the years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following

Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Comanche Nation, Mescalero Apache, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas.

2.37.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.38 Grand Bay AFR, Georgia

See Moody AFB.

2.39 Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota

Grand Forks AFB is located north of Emerado and 16 miles west of Grand Forks (Figure 35). It resides on 5,400 acres in Grand Forks County.

Figure 35. Location of Grand Forks AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.39.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Grand Forks AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Report for Air Mobility Command (Drew 1995). Unfortunately, at the time of the report, archeological surveys were being conducted and were not included in this report.

2.39.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Grand Forks AFB (Table 41).

Table 41. NAGPRA database collections for Grand Forks AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.39.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Leech Land Band of Chippewa Indians, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, White Earth Ojibwe), Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Lower Sioux Indian Community Council, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate, Spirit Lake Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, Upper Sioux Indian Community, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe.

2.39.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.40 Grissom ARB, Indiana

Grissom ARB is located about 12 miles north of Kokomo in Cass and Miami counties in Indiana (Figure 36). It exists on 2,722 acres of property.

Figure 36. Location of Grissom ARB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.40.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Grissom ARB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 2.24 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 2.24 ft³ at Ball State University

Associated Documentation: 0.88 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.88 linear feet at Ball State University

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.40.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Grissom ARB (Table 42).

Table 42. NAGPRA database collections for Grissom ARB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.40.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation does not list any consulting Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation.

2.40.4 NAGPRA summary

While archeological artifacts are present at this installation, no information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded.

Grissom ARB has a historical record of artifacts in curation. However, there is no evidence that these are NAGPRA-related items.

2.41 Hanscom , Massachusetts

Hanscom AFB is located predominantly within Bedford, Massachusetts with portions extending into the adjoining towns of Lincoln, Concord, and Lexington (Figure 37). It occupies 1,120 acres in Middlesex County.

Figure 37. Location of Hanscom AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.41.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Hanscom AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1.29 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.17 ft³ at Public Archeological Laboratory; 1.12 ft³ at University of Massachusetts

Associated Documentation: 1.47 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.72 linear feet at Public Archeological Laboratory; 0.75 linear feet at University of Massachusetts

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.41.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Hanscom AFB (Table 43).

Table 43. NAGPRA database collections for Hanscom AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.41.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Mashpee Wampanoag, and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

2.41.4 NAGPRA summary

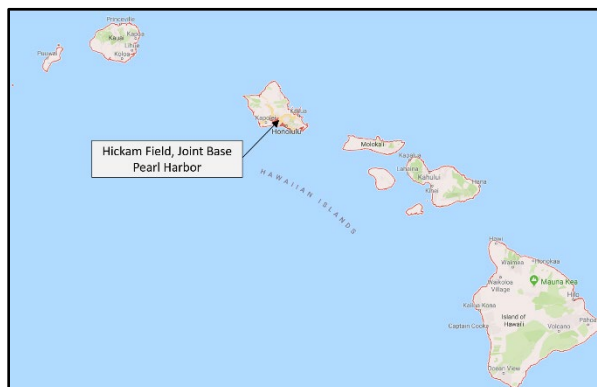
Hanscom AFB has a historical record of artifacts in collection. However, the installation does not list any NAGPRA items of concern.

2.42 Hickam Field, Joint Base Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Hickam AFB is located in Honolulu, Hawaii on 2,850 acres of land (Figure 38). The county is Honolulu County.

Hickam AFB merged with Naval Base Pearl Harbor in 2010 to form Joint Base Pearl Harbor. The Navy now has controlling authority over Hickam AFB. However, the Air Force is still listed as the controlling authority in the NAGPRA databases.

Figure 38. Location of Hickam AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.42.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Hickam AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials for Hickam AFB were held at several museums and intuitions, as listed in the following sections.

2.42.1.1 Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii

Volume of Artifacts Collections: 1.3 ft³

Linear Feet of Records: None

Human Skeletal Remains: 1.3 ft³

Note: MNI represented for the skeletal remains are undetermined.

2.42.1.2 International Archeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, Hawaii

Volume of Artifacts Collections: None

Associate Documentation: 1.5 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.42.1.3 Garcia and Associates, Honolulu, Hawaii

The only Air Force Base among the DoD installations housed at this location is Hickam AFB.

Volume of Archeological Materials: 2.6 ft³

Records Documentation: 2.25 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.42.1.4 Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., Hilo, HI

This location houses materials for Hickam AFB.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 3.9 ft³

Associated Records Documentation: 8.0 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.42.1.5 Scientific Consultants Services, Honolulu, Hawaii

This location houses materials for Hickam AFB.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1.0 ft³

Associated Records Documentation: 3.75 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None

2.42.2 NAGPRA databases

Hickam AFB has published one NIC, two NIDs and content in the CA database (Table 44).

Table 44. NAGPRA database collections for Hickam AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	Yes (1)	No	Yes (2)	Yes (1)	No

NAGPRA NICs

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Air Force, 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base, HI

A Notice by the [National Park Service](#) on 03/14/2006

AGENCY:

National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION:

Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with provisions of 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 U.S. Department of Defense, Air Force, 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base, HI. The human remains were removed from the Bellows Air Force Station, Island of O'ahu, HI.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum (Bishop Museum), Honolulu, HI, and the 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base professional staff in consultation with representatives from Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo 'O Hawai'i Nei, Nation of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Puuhonua 'o Waimanalo, and State of Hawai'i Burial Sites Program.

At an unknown date, between 1955 and November 16, 1990, human remains representing a minimum of 15 individuals were removed from along Bellows Beach on Bellows Air Force Station, Waimanalo ahupua'a, District of Ko'olaupoko, Island of O'ahu, HI, during excavations and as a result of inadvertent finds. No known individuals were identified. The 28 associated funerary objects are 1 gastropod exoskeleton, bone fragments from 6 fish, 1 pig, 1 medium mammal (pig or dog), 1 shark, and 1 bird; 1 kukui nut shell, 2 pieces of waterworn coral, 1 unmodified wood fragment, 4 pieces of basalt lithic debitage, 1 basalt hammerstone, 1 basalt adze, 1 sample of red ochre-colored sand, and 6 samples of unmodified sand.

The human remains and associated funerary objects were placed in the collections Bishop Museum between 1955 and 1990. Prior to November 16, 1990, the Bishop Museum repatriated most of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Bellows Air Force Station. Between 2001 and 2002, the Bishop Museum reviewed its collections and found additional human remains and associated funerary objects from the Bellows Air Force Station. In 2003, the Bishop Museum transferred the human remains and associated funerary objects, and all other archeological material associated with the 15th Air Wing to the Environmental Planning office at Hickam Air Force Base. Between 2003 and 2005, the U.S. Air Force conducted a second review of the materials

returned by the Bishop Museum to search for NAGPRA related materials. This notice describes the human remains and associated funerary objects that were identified from both inventory surveys.

These burials for which a position can be determined were flexed. The burial position is consistent with traditional Hawaiian burial practices. The associated funerary objects, which include shell midden, sediment samples, non-human animal bones, and basalt artifacts are consistent with traditional Hawaiian lithic materials and subsistence practices. Based on the manner of the interments, types of associated funerary objects, recovery location, Land Commission Award records, historic maps and documents, oral history, and archeological investigations, the human remains are likely of Native Hawaiian ancestry.

Officials of the 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base have determined that, pursuant to [25 U.S.C. 3001](#)(9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 15 individuals of Native Hawaiian ancestry. Officials of the 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base also have determined that, pursuant to [25 U.S.C. 3001](#) (3)(A), the 28 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base have determined that, pursuant to [25 U.S.C. 3001](#)(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native Hawaiian human remains and associated funerary objects and Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo 'O Hawai'i Nei, Nation of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Puuhonua 'o Waimanalo.

Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Valerie Curtis, Department of the Air Force, 15 CES/CEVP, 75 H Street, Hickam AFB, HI 96853-5233, before April 13, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains and associated fu-

nerary objects to Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo 'O Hawai'i Nei, Nation of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Puuhonua 'o Waimanalo may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base is responsible for notifying Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo 'O Hawai'i Nei, Nation of Hawai'i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Puuhonua 'o Waimanalo, and State of Hawai'i Burial Sites Program that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 15, 2006.

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. [E6-3554](#) Filed 3-13-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

2.42.2.1 NAGPRA NIDs

Notices of Intended Disposition Database

1. U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base, HI

Cultural items:

Disposition: Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei

Based on: Not identified

Published: Honolulu Advertiser, July 13, 2001; Honolulu Advertiser, July 20, 2001

2. U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base, HI

Cultural items: human remains representing minimum of 15 individuals;

Disposition: Aloha First, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Kaiwi Olelo O'Hawaii, Nation of Hawaii, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Pu'u'honua O Waimanalo

Based on: Not identified

Published: Honolulu Star Bulletin, December 23, 2005; Honolulu Star Bulletin, December 30, 2005; MidWeek, December 23, 2005; MidWeek, December 30, 2005

2.42.2.2 NAGPRA CA Listings

	MNI	AFO	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam AFB State/Area: Hawaii County: N/A Site: Bellows AFS ID: N/A	15	28	<p>Collection History: At an unknown date, between 1955 and November 16, 1990, human remains representing a minimum of 15 individuals were removed from along Bellows Beach on Bellows AFS, Waimanalo ahupua'a, District of Ko'olaupoko, Island of O'ahu, HI, during excavations and as a result of inadvertent finds. The human remains and associated funerary objects were placed in the collections Bishop Museum between 1955 and 1990. Prior to November 16, 1990, the Bishop Museum repatriated most of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Bellows AFS. Between 2001 and 2002, the Bishop Museum reviewed its collections and found additional human remains and associated funerary objects from the Bellows AFS. In 2003, the Bishop Museum transferred the human remains and associated funerary objects, and all other archeological material associated with the 15th Air Wing to the Environmental Planning office at Hickam AFB. Between 2003 and 2005, the U.S. Air Force conducted a second review of the materials returned by the Bishop Museum to search for NAGPRA-related materials.</p> <p>AFO: 1 gastropod exoskeleton, bone fragments from 6 fish, 1 pig, 1 medium mammal (pig or dog), 1 shark, and 1 bird; 1 kukui nut shell, 2 pieces of waterworn coral, 1 unmodified wood fragment, 4 pieces of basalt lithic debitage, 1 basalt hammerstone, 1 basalt adze, 1 sample of red ochre-colored sand, and 6 samples of unmodified sand.</p>	03-14-06	11-23-09
Total	15	28			

2.42.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation is not listed in the FY17 data call since Navy has the lead.

In the FY18 Repatriation Data Call, Hickam AFB is listed as having a NIC from March 14, 2006. There were 15 MNIs and 28 AFOs, which were all repatriated.

2.42.4 NAGPRA summary

Hickam AFB reported in the FY18 Repatriation Data Call that all NAGPRA items were repatriated. There was no contact information available for this installation. The Navy is the lead service branch for Joint Base Pearl Harbor.

2.43 Hill AFB/Utah Test and Training Range, Utah

Hill AFB is located in northern Utah just south of the city of Ogden near the towns of Clearfield, Riverdale, Roy, Sunset, and Layton (Figure 39). It is located about 30 miles north of Salt Lake City, in Davis County. Hill AFB also manages the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) which has airspace situated over 2.3 million acres of land in Box Elder and Tooele Counties in Utah and Elko County in Nevada. Hill AFB manages numerous geographically separated units throughout Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada. These include Carter Creek Recreational Facility, Boulder Seismic Facility (Pinedale, WY), and Little Mountain Test Facility (Weber County, UT).

Figure 39. Location of Hill AFB/UTTR.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.43.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Hill AFB/UTTR is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). According to the 2000 report, archeological materials under the control of Hill AFB/UTTR are housed at several different institutions; however, installation personnel indicate that Technical Report No. 20 is no longer accurate, as noted in the following sections.

2.43.1.1 *Utah Division of State History, Utah*

This location houses archeological materials from the UTTR/ Hill AFB.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 11.1 ft³

Associated Documentation: 1.0 linear foot

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Installation personnel indicate that the above material is currently stored at the Natural History Museum of Utah, and the materials include 32.4 ft³ of archeological artifacts and 13.5 linear feet of associated documentation.

2.43.1.2 *Utah Geological Survey, Utah*

This location houses archeological materials from UTTR/ Hill AFB.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 9.0 ft³

Associated Documentation: 4.75 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Installation personnel indicate that there currently are no artifacts or documentation stored at the Utah Geological Survey; this materials has been moved to the Natural History Museum of Utah.

2.43.1.3 *Weber State University, Utah*

This location houses archeological materials from the UTTR/ Hill AFB.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 16.9 ft³

Associated Documentation: 1.3 linear feet

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Installation personnel indicate that there currently are no artifacts or documentation stored at Weber State University, Utah; this materials has been moved to the Natural History Museum of Utah.

2.43.2 NAGPRA databases

Hill AFB/UTTR has published one NID (Table 45).

Table 45. NAGPRA database collections for Hill AFB/UTTR.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	Yes (1)	No	No

2.43.2.1 NAGPRA NIDs

Notices of Intended Disposition Database

1. U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Hill AFB, UT

Cultural items:	human remains representing minimum of 1 individual;
Disposition:	Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation
Based on:	Cultural Affiliation
Published:	Box Elder News Journal, September 10, 2003; Box Elder News Journal, September 17, 2003; Desert News, September 11, 2003; Desert News, September 17, 2003; High Desert Advocate, September 8, 2003; High Desert Advocate, September 15, 2003; Hilltop Times, September 10, 2003; Hilltop Times, September 17, 2003; Idaho State Journal, September 11, 2003; Idaho State Journal, September 17, 2003; Ogden Standard Examiner, September 11, 2003; Ogden Standard Examiner, September 18, 2003; Salt Lake Tribunal, September 11, 2003; Salt Lake Tribunal, September 17, 2003; Spectrum, September 11, 2003; Spectrum, September 17, 2003; Tooele Transcript Bulletin, September 9, 2003; Tooele Transcript Bulletin, September 18, 2003

2.43.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has had four inadvertent discoveries over the years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Blackfeet Indian Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Indian Reservation. Crow Tribe of Montana, Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, Eastern Shoshone Tribe, Ely Shoshone Tribe, Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, Pueblo of Zuni, San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, Shoshone Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, Shoshone Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Wells Band of Western Shoshone, and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation. Plans of Action (POAs) or a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) have been developed through consultation with the tribes on sites still containing human remains.

2.43.4 NAGPRA summary

Update from installation December, 6 2018: Hill AFB does not have any human remains or curations for repatriation. The previously listed curation facilities are no longer used. The NID that is in the database was in regards to human remains that were located after the 2000 cultural needs report (Felix et al. 2000). Weathering of the landscape sometimes brings to surface human remains or artifacts. Per the wishes of consulting Tribes,

the existing POAs for inadvertent discoveries are for human remains to be reinterred in the same location, with tribal participation, particularly as the areas are not used. Should human remains be found in the future at other locations, consultation would be required to determine the course of action. All NAGPRA procedures are incorporated into project plans and would be followed.

2.44 Holloman AFB, New Mexico

Holloman AFB is located 6 miles southwest of the central business district of Alamogordo (Figure 40). It occupies 59,639 acres in Otero County.

Figure 40. Location of Holloman AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.44.1 Curation needs assessments reports

The installation summary for Holloman AFB is provided in the Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 1 (Drew et al. 1996). In 1996, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 5.5 ft³

On Base: 0.5 ft³

Off Base: 4.0 ft³ at the Maxwell Museum; 1.0 ft³ at Human Systems Research, Inc.

Associated Documentation: 5.59 linear feet

On Base: 1.5 linear feet

Off Base: 2.0 ft³ at Human Systems Research, Inc.; 1.17 linear feet at Albuquerque District; 0.75 linear feet at the Office for Contract Archeology; and 0.17 linear feet at New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.44.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Holloman AFB (Table 46).

Table 46. NAGPRA database collections for Holloman AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.44.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, and can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Mescalero Apache, Chiricahua Apache, and the Alamo Band Navajo.

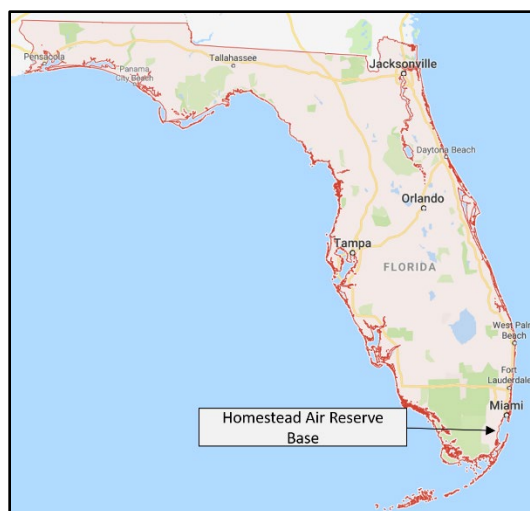
2.44.4 NAGPRA summary

Holloman AFB has a history of archeological collections in curation. However, they can verify compliance with NAGPRA.

2.45 Homestead ARB, Florida

Homestead ARB is located in Miami–Dade County, Florida to the northeast of the city of Homestead (Figure 41). It occupies 1,943 acres.

Figure 41. Location of Homestead ARB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.45.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.45.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Homestead ARB (Table 47).

Table 47. NAGPRA database collections for Homestead ARB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.45.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has published nine NIDs in FY17, and has had four inadvertent discoveries over the years. The installation does not list any Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation, that they are consulting with.

2.45.4 NAGPRA summary

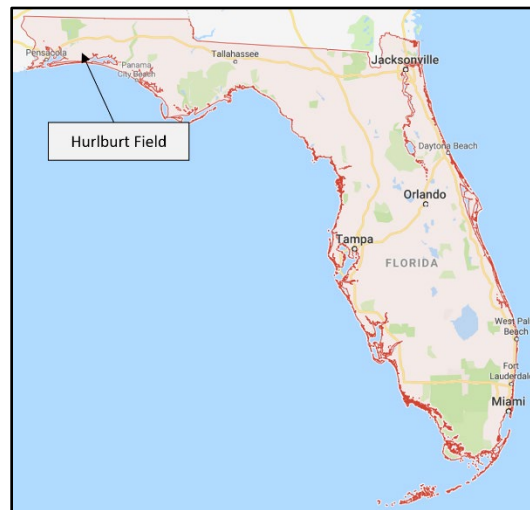
Update from installation November 14, 2018: The information in the FY17 data call is incorrect. There are no findings of artifacts or burials at Homestead ARB. Therefore, there are no notices filed in the NAGPRA database. There is a K-cemetery associated with the Cold War era that is eligible for

listing with the state Historic Preservation Office. As part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process for the F-35 A Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), these (five) Native American tribes were consulted: Miccosukee of Florida, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Poarch Band of Creek, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Seminoles of Florida.

2.46 Hurlburt Field, Florida

Hurlburt Field is located immediately west of the Town of Mary Esther, Florida (Figure 42). It occupies 6,700 acres in Okaloosa County.

Figure 42. Location of Hurlburt Field.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.46.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Hurlburt Field is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials under the control of Hurlburt Field are housed at a different institution:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 0.91 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.91 ft³ at University of Alabama

Associated Documentation: 1.54 linear feet

On Base: 1.46 linear feet

Off Base: 0.08 linear feet at University of Alabama

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.46.2 NAGPRA databases

Hurlburt Field has published one SNS and submitted one listing to the CUI database (Table 48).

Table 48. NAGPRA database collections for Hurlburt Field.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	Yes (1)	No	No	No	No	Yes (1)

2.46.2.1 NAGPRA SNS Database

Hurlburt Field submitted a SNS to the National NAGPRA Program stating that the museum/agency does not have possession or control of any holding or collection that might contain unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

2.46.2.2 NAGPRA CUI Listings

These submissions include human remains originally inventoried as culturally unidentifiable.

Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Inventory Database						
U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Hurlburt Air Field						
	MNI	AFO	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated	
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Hurlburt Air Field	2	0	Collection History: No inventory submitted. Reference to two sets of human remains in Statement of No Summary.		03-22-05	
Site: Hurlburt Field			Age/Culture: Unknown			
ID: None			AFO: None.			
State/Area: Florida						
County: Okaloosa						
Total	2	0				

In the 2016 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Hurlburt Field identifies that cultural items were repatriated to the state-recognized Florida Tribe of the Eastern Creek in 1994. The National Park Service recommended that they retroactively publish an NIR to identify tribes that may wish to claim the remains (Hensley and Russo 1995). As of 2018, there are no NIRs for the Air Force in the NAGPRA database. Also, this tribe desired to reinter the burials at the original site locations or at the

San Destin site in Okaloosa County. It is unclear if this reburial occurred (Eglin AFB 2015).

2.46.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has had three inadvertent discoveries over the years. The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Muscogee (Creek) Nation (also known as Muscogee Nation of Florida), formerly Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Poarch Band of Creeks, Seminole Tribe of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and other tribes in progress.

2.46.4 NAGPRA summary

Update from installation November 30, 2018: Any previous inventory of human remains or inadvertent discoveries of human remains have been appropriately culturally identified and either reburied by the associated Tribe or repatriated to the associated Tribe. Regarding discoveries in 1990 and 1992, confirmation of receipt was received from the Tribe and no further action was required. All NAGPRA requirements have been fulfilled.

2.47 Indian Springs Air Force Auxiliary Field, Nevada

See Creech AFB (section 1.2).

2.48 Joint Base Andrews, Maryland

Joint Base Andrews is located in Camp Springs, Maryland, about 5 miles southeast of Washington DC (Figure 43). The Andrews AFB portion occupies 4,360 acres in Prince George's County.

Figure 43. Location of Joint Base Andrews.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.48.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Andrews AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Report for Air Mobility Command (Drew 1995). Unfortunately, at the time of the report, archeological surveys were being conducted and were not included in this report.

2.48.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Joint Base Andrews (Table 49).

Table 49. NAGPRA database collections for Joint Base Andrews.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.48.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Pamunkey, Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe, Oneida Nation Wisconsin, and the Oneida of NY, Tuscarora.

2.48.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.49 Joint Base Cape Cod (Cape Cod Air Station), Massachusetts

Cape Cod AFS is located on northwest corner of Joint Base Cape Cod on Flatrock Hill in Massachusetts (Figure 44). It stands on 100 acres in Barnstable County.

Figure 44. Location of Joint Base Cape Cod.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.49.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.49.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Joint Base Cape Cod (Cape Code Air Station) (Table 50).

Table 50. NAGPRA database collections for Joint Base Cape Code.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.49.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. Joint Base Cape Cod lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

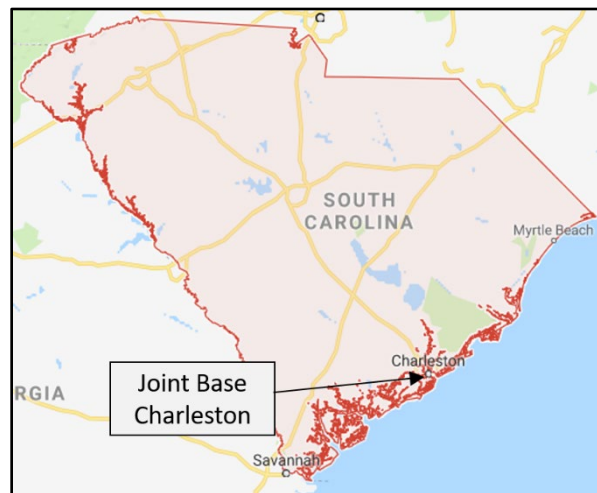
2.49.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.50 Joint Base Charleston, North Carolina

Joint Base Charleston is located partly in the City of North Charleston, South Carolina and partly in the City of Goose Creek, South Carolina (Figure 45). It occupies 20,877 acres in Berkeley County.

Figure 45. Location of Joint Base Charleston.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.50.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Joint Base Charleston is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 2.35 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 2.35 ft³ at Parson's Engineering Science, Inc.

Associated Documentation: 0.13 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.13 linear feet at Parson's Engineering Science, Inc.

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.50.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Joint Base Charleston (Table 51).

Table 51. NAGPRA database collections for Joint Base Charleston.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.50.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: The Catawaba Indian Nation, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Muscogee Nation of Oklahoma, and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

2.50.4 NAGPRA summary

Joint Base Charleston has a record of archeological curations. However, there are no indications that these items are NAGPRA-related.

2.51 Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska

Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) is located near Anchorage, Alaska (Figure 46). It occupies 78,608 acres in Anchorage Burrough.

JBER was formed in 2010 from the consolidation of Elmendorf AFB (EAFB) and Fort Richardson. The JBER AF area, which comprises former EAFB, covers 13,445 acres (5,440 ha). The Army area of JBER is made up of the land inside what was formerly known as Fort Richardson. The Army area of JBER occupies 65,163 acres (24,685 ha). The 673rd Air Base Wing provides installation management for the joint base.

Figure 46. Location of JBER.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.51.1 Curation needs assessments reports

JBER was not included in the Curation Needs Assessments Reports. Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

Currently, installation personnel report that archeological materials are held at the [University of Alaska Museum of the North \(UAMN\)](#), in Fairbanks. UAMN holds 0.5 ft³ of archeological materials, and no documentation or human remains.

2.51.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for JBER (Table 52).

Table 52. NAGPRA database collections for JBER.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.51.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response recorded in the FY17 data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Eklutna Village.

2.51.4 NAGPRA summary

JBER has a record of archeological curations. However, there are no indications that these items are NAGPRA-related. There is a need to verify if

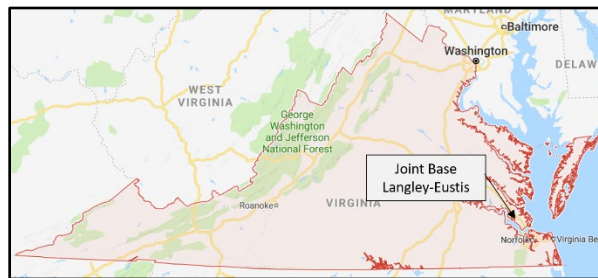
the NAGPRA record is complete. There is no contact information available at the time of this report.

2.52 Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia

Joint Base Langley-Eustis is located adjacent to Hampton and Newport News, Virginia (Figure 47). The Langley AFB portion resides on 3,152 acres, 17 miles away from Fort Eustis, near Hampton in Hampton County. While the Air Force is the controlling authority for this joint base, the other services are not reflected in this report.

The Air Combat Command Headquarters are located in Virginia, at Joint Base Langley-Eustis.

Figure 47. Location of Joint Base Langley-Eustis.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.52.1 Curation needs assessments reports

The installation summary for Langley AFB is provided in the Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 1 (Drew et al. 1996). In 1996, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 5.4 ft³

On Base: 5.4 ft³

Off Base: None

Associated Documentation: 0.8 linear feet

On Base: 0.67 linear feet

Off Base: 0.13 linear feet at William and Mary Center for Archeological Research

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.52.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Joint Base Langley-Eustis (Table 53).

Table 53. NAGPRA database collections for Joint Base Langley-Eustis.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.52.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990. The installation can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA. The installation has had three inadvertent discoveries over the years. The installation has a written Plan of Action for inadvertent discoveries. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Pamunkey Indian Tribe, Catawba Indian Nation, Delaware Nation, Oklahoma, and the Delaware Tribe of Indians.

2.52.4 NAGPRA summary

This base is actively engaged in NAGPRA efforts.

2.53 Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey

Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst is located 18 miles southeast of Trenton, New Jersey (Figure 48). It occupies 3,500 acres in Burlington County.

Figure 48. Location of Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.53.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1.19 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.19 ft³ at Hunter Research

Associated Documentation: None

On Base: None

Off Base: None

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.53.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (Table 54).

Table 54. NAGPRA database collections for Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.53.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, has had one inadvertent discovery over the years, and has a written Plan of Action for inadvertent discoveries. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Delaware Tribe of Indians, and the Delaware Nation.

2.53.4 NAGPRA summary

This base is actively engaged with NAGPRA efforts. Full confirmation is required regarding compliance with NAGPRA.

2.54 Joint Base San Antonio, Texas

The facility is a Joint Base established in 2009 during the last round of BRAC and is under the control of the U.S. Air Force. Joint Base San Antonio is comprised of 11 former installations including: U.S. Army Fort Sam Houston, Randolph AFB, Lackland AFB, Kelly Field Annex, Medina Annex, Port San Antonio, Seguin Auxiliary Airfield, Canyon Lake, Camp Bullis, Grayson Street Annex, and Medical Center Annex. Joint Base San Antonio is located in San Antonio, Texas (Figure 49). It occupies 7,000 acres in Bexar County.

Figure 49. Location of Joint Base San Antonio.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.54.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Joint Base San Antonio is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials under the control of Joint Base San Antonio are located at several facilities, as summarized in the following sections.

2.54.1.1 Center for Archeological Research, University of Texas, San Antonio

At the time of the St. Louis District visit, the Center for Archeological Research was engaged in processing collections from projects they conducted on Laughlin AFB and Lackland AFB and analyzing fire-cracked rock from Fort Bliss. A total of 287 ft³ of artifacts (Table 19) and 30 linear feet of records generated during archeological projects conducted on DoD lands is currently housed at the Center for Archeological Research (CAR).

Volume of Archeological Materials:

Kelly AFB: 2 ft³

Lackland AFB: 160 ft³

Linear Feet of Records Documentation:

Kelly AFB: 0.6 linear feet

Lackland AFB: 7.4 linear feet

Human Skeletal Remains: None

2.54.1.2 Parsons Engineering Service, Fairfax, VA

This location houses materials for Lackland AFB.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1.2 ft³

Records Documentation: 1.25 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Parsons Engineering Science (Parsons) is an archeological contracting firm with multiple offices in more than 25 states and several foreign countries. They have conducted numerous archeological investigations for United States military installations. The offices, laboratory and temporary artifact storage area for the headquarters of Parsons cultural resources division are located at an office building in Fairfax, Virginia. Since the laboratory at this location is used for processing and temporary holding only, Parsons has no plans to expand the facility. Parsons is engaged in multiple ongoing projects for the DoD.

2.54.2 NAGPRA databases

Camp Bullis and Fort Sam Houston both have published Summaries in the NAGPRA database; both are now under the controlling authority of the Air Force (Table 55).

Table 55. NAGPRA database collections for Joint Base San Antonio.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
Yes (5)	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.54.2.1 NAGPRA summaries

Camp Bullis published three NAGPRA summaries to the Federal Register. They were published to various tribes of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma, and Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (Table 56).

Table 56. DoD, Army, Camp Bullis Summaries.

No	State	Tribe	Museum
1	TX	Caddo Nation of Oklahoma	U.S. Dept. of Defense, Army, Camp Bullis Training Site
2	TX	Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma	U.S. Dept. of Defense, Army, Camp Bullis Training Site
3	TX	Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	U.S. Dept. of Defense, Army, Camp Bullis Training Site

Fort Sam Houston published two NAGPRA summaries to the Federal Register. They were published to various tribes of the Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma, and Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (Table 57).

Table 57. DoD, Army, Fort Sam Houston Summaries.

No	State	Tribe	Museum
1	TX	Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma	U.S. Dept. of Defense, Army, Fort Sam Houston
2	TX	Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	U.S. Dept. of Defense, Army, Fort Sam Houston

According to the archeologist at Fort Sam Houston,

Although there are at least seven instances of human remains having been inadvertently discovered during excavations or within caves over the years, there is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Joint San Antonio. The human remains were returned to the original location and no documentation of the finds was forwarded to the National NAGPRA Committee or NAGPRA databases. All seven instances occurred on Camp Bullis prior to its incorporation into Joint Base San Antonio after BRAC.*

2.54.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990. The installation can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA, and has had one inadvertent discovery over the years. Although Joint Base San Antonio does not list any Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation that they are consulting with, Lackland AFB—which is part of Joint Base San Antonio—lists the following Native American tribes that they are consulting with: The Comanche Nation, Tonkawa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma, and the the Mescalero Indian Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation New Mexico.

2.54.4 NAGPRA summary

According to the archeologist at Fort Sam Houston,

In my opinion the installation is not in compliance with NAGPRA since there has not been any reporting to National NAGPRA Committee and National Databases. Also I believe that there has been more than one inadvertent discovery and I am documenting that now. Cultural affiliation studies have been conducted concerning tribes with potential connections to the aboriginal, tribal and reservation land in Bexar County. Four Native American tribes have been identified; The Comanche Nation; Oklahoma, the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New

* Arlan Kalina, Installation Archaeologist, Fort Sam Houston. comments submitted as part of review process for the report; received October 19, 2018.

Mexico; the Tonkawa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribe of Oklahoma. All four have aboriginal ties to Bexar County and in antiquity have traversed the area while going to Mexico and on other travels. All of their reservations are in New Mexico or Oklahoma about 600 miles away. A local non-Federally recognized tribe, the 'Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation,' have previously been represented in consultations through sponsorship by the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Joint Base San Antonio is conducting research to provide information and data for upcoming funded efforts to consult government to government with the tribes concerning a number of issues including, NAGPRA, Natural resources, construction and the environment. Focus of effort concerning NAGPRA will be compilation of accurate site forms, databases, and creation of summaries, inventories, and documenting and communicating NIC, NID to National NAGPRA.*

The installation archeologist informed that the Curation Needs Assessment Report information is no longer accurate and that reference to material from Fort Bliss should be disregarded and "additional artifacts and records that were housed at the Fort Sill Museum and the Texas Archeological Research Lab have been consolidated during 2018 at UTSA CAR" (University of Texas at San Antonio, Center for Archaeological Research).

The installation archeologist also disagrees with the information reported in the FY17 Environmental Data Call:

- "JBSA [Joint Base San Antonio] has only archeological collections prior to 1990, all NAGPRA materials were discovered post 1990."
- "JBSA does not have a unified inventory of human remains and it has not been communicated to National NAGPRA. JBSA does not have any unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony."
- "JBSA has more than one inadvertent discovery. I am documenting the situation now."
- "I have already written an Installation Tribal Relations Plan (ITRP) which included Comprehensive Agreements and Inadvertent Discoveries but they have not been consulted with the tribes."

* Arlan Kalina, Archaeologist, Fort Sam Houston. comments submitted as part of review process for the report; received October 19, 2018.

2.55 Jonathan Dickinson Missile Tracking Annex, Florida

Florida annexes are located at Malabar and Jonathan Dickinson State Park (Figure 50). The annex at the state park is referred to as the Jonathan Dickinson Missile Tracking Annex. It is situated 95 miles south of the Cape near Jupiter, Florida on 11 acres of land that is part of the Jonathan Dickinson State Park in Brevard County.

Figure 50. Location of Jonathan Dickinson Missile Tracking Annex.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.55.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.55.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Jonathan Dickinson Missile Tracking Annex (Table 58).

Table 58. NAGPRA database collections for Jonathan Dickinson Missile Tracking Annex.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.55.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Seminole Tribe of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

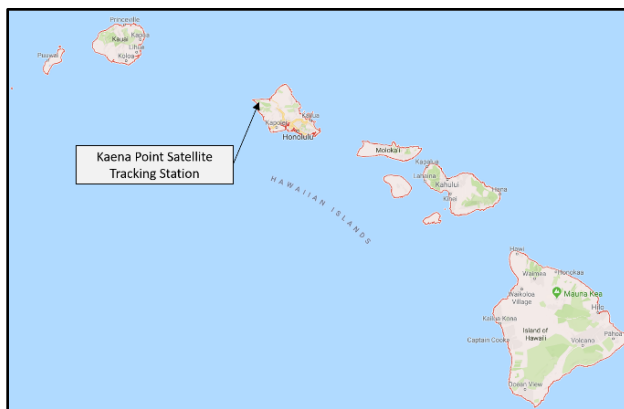
2.55.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.56 Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station, Hawaii

The Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station is located at Kaena Point on the island of Oahu in Hawaii (Figure 51). It occupies few acres in Honolulu County.

Figure 51. Location of Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.56.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials under the control of Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station are located at the Bishop Museum, Hawaii.

2.56.1.1 Bishop Museum, Hawaii

Holding materials for Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station.

Volume of Artifact Collections: 0.7 ft³

Associated Documents: None

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.56.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station (Table 59).

Table 59. NAGPRA database collections for Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.56.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation does not list any NHOs or Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation with which they are consulting.

2.56.4 NAGPRA summary

Kaena Point has a record of a small volume of artifacts in collection. However, there is no information that regards these items as NAGPRA-related.

2.57 Keesler AFB, Mississippi

Keesler AFB is located in Biloxi, Mississippi (Figure 52). It occupies 1,784 acres along the Gulf Coast in Harrison County.

Figure 52. Location of Keesler AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.57.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.57.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Keesler AFB (Table 60).

Table 60. NAGPRA database collections for Keesler AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.57.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

2.57.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.58 Kelly AFB, Texas (merged into Joint Base San Antonio)

See Joint Base San Antonio.

2.59 Kirtland AFB, New Mexico

Kirtland AFB is located in the southeast quadrant of the Albuquerque, New Mexico urban area, adjacent to the Albuquerque International Sunport (Figure 53). The base occupies 51,558 acres in Bernalillo County.

Figure 53. Location of Kirtland AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.59.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Kirtland AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials under the control of Kirtland AFB are located in several institutions, as summarized in the following sections.

2.59.1.1 *Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico*

Volume of Artifact Collections: 42.8 ft³

Associated Documents: 0.1 linear feet

Human Skeletal Remains: 5.2 ft³

The osteology laboratory houses a large number of human skeletal remains including prehistoric skeletons, forensic cases from the medical examiner, and donated specimens. A total of four boxes (5.2 ft³) from Fort Wingate is housed at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM (UNM). Two boxes (2.6 ft³) of remains from Kirtland AFB are also housed at UNM. These came from the Two Dead Junipers site, which is on Kirtland AFB land that has been withdrawn from the U.S. Forest Service. The U.S. Forest Service is taking responsibility for this skeletal collection; therefore, it has not been included in the collection totals of this report.

A team from the St. Louis District visited the Maxwell Museum to conduct a NAGPRA section 5 inventory in February 1997. They examined two boxes of remains recovered from White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) that were not assessed in October 1996. The contents of one box is entirely from WSMR (1.3 ft³). A second box has remains from WSMR, but also from non-DoD lands. Upon examination, the remains from WSMR were identified as faunal remains.

Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and Archeological Records Management Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

2.59.1.2 *Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and Archeological Records Management Section, Santa Fe, New Mexico*

This location houses materials for Kirtland AFB.

Volume of Archeological Materials: 0.4 ft³

Records Documentation: 1.00 linear inch

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.59.1.3 *TRC-Mariah Associates, Albuquerque, NM*

This location houses archeological materials for Kirtland AFB. These materials were due to be turned over to Maxwell Museum of Anthropology for permanent curation in early 1997 once analysis was complete.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 49.7 ft³

Records Documentation: 6.7 linear feet

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.59.2 **NAGPRA databases**

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Kirtland AFB (Table 61).

Table 61. NAGPRA database collections for Kirtland AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.59.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990. The installation can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA, and has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Navajo Nation, Ohkay Owingeh (Pueblo of San Juan), Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Isleta, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Nambe, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Picuris, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of Sandia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Taos, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Tesuque, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, Pueblo of Zia, Pueblo of Zuni, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

2.59.4 NAGPRA summary

Curation assessments report several human remains in collection. However, no records of repatriation are reported in the NAGPRA database.

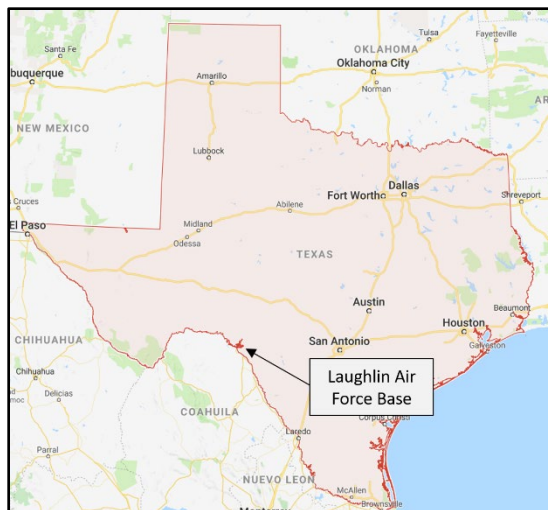
Update from installation November 16, 2018: The installation reports that a U.S. Forest Service MOU was put in place in the 1990s so that the U.S. Forest Service would consult under section 106 for withdrawn lands from Kirtland AFB. Any discoveries made during that time were addressed by the U.S. Forest Service.

The installation is in communication with the Maxwell Museum to identify any records or curations held on behalf of Kirtland AFB. Other than an update from Maxwell Museum, Kirtland AFB does not have NAGPRA curations for repatriation.

2.60 Laughlin AFB, Texas

Laughlin AFB is located near Del Rio, Texas (Figure 54). It occupies 4,524 acres in Val Verde County.

Figure 54. Location of Laughlin AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.60.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Laughlin AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Materials: 1.00 ft³

Records Documentations: 1.0 linear feet

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.60.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Laughlin AFB (Table 62).

Table 62. NAGPRA database collections for Laughlin AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.60.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Mescalero Apache Tribe, Comanche Tribe of Lawton Ok, Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, Lipan Apache Tribe of Texas, and the Jicarilla Apache Nation.

2.60.4 NAGPRA summary

Laughlin AFB has a historical record of a small volume of artifacts in collection. However, the installation does not indicate that these are items of concern for NAGPRA.

2.61 Little Rock AFB, Arkansas

Little Rock AFB is located in Little Rock, Arkansas (Figure 55). It encompasses 6,100 acres in Pulaski County.

Figure 55. Location of Little Rock AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.61.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Little Rock AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 5.44 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 5.44 ft³ at University of Arkansas

Associated Documentation: 1.21 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.21 linear feet at University of Arkansas

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Information for Little Rock AFB is also contained in An Archeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 2 (Marino et al. 1997). In 1997, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 1 ft³ at Geo-Marine

Associated Documentation: 1.85 linear feet

On Base: 0.35 linear feet

Off Base: 1.5 linear feet at Geo-Marine

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.61.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Little Rock AFB (Table 63).

Table 63. NAGPRA database collections for Little Rock AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.61.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Osage, Caddo, Quapaw, and the Tunica-Biloxi.

2.61.4 NAGPRA summary

There are multiple assessments that identify artifacts in collection at Little Rock AFB. However, a recent data call did not identify any NAGPRA items of interest.

2.62 Los Angeles AFB, California

Los Angeles AFB is located in El Segundo, California (Figure 56). It occupies 113 acres in Los Angeles County.

Figure 56. Location of Los Angeles AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.62.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.62.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Los Angeles AFB (Table 64).

Table 64. NAGPRA database collections for Los Angeles AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.62.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. No recognized Indian tribes with historic ties to Los Angeles AFB have been identified.

2.62.4 NAGPRA summary

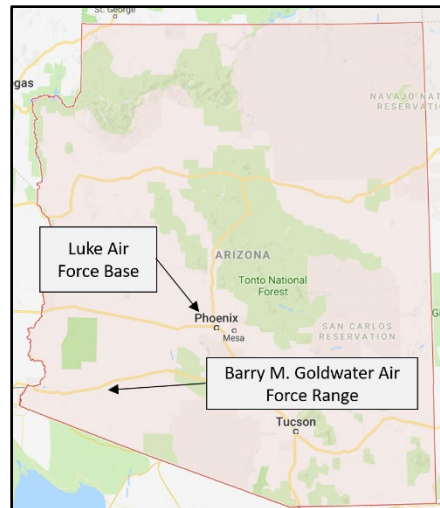
No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.63 Luke AFB (Barry M. Goldwater Range), Arizona

Luke AFB is located 7 miles west of the central business district of Glendale, Arizona (Figure 57). It occupies 4,200 acres in Maricopa County.

Luke AFB is the controlling authority for several auxiliary airfields located throughout the vicinity, including Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Airfield.

Figure 57. Location of Luke AFB (Barry M. Goldwater Range).



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.63.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Luke AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials under the control of Luke AFB and the Barry M. Goldwater Range are held at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Field Office in Phoenix, Arizona, and that:

The BLM Phoenix Field Office curates materials recovered from the Barry M. Goldwater Range (AF).

Archeological Materials: 1.3 ft³

Associated Documentation: 38.75 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.63.2 NAGPRA databases

Luke AFB has published one NIC and submitted one listing to the CA database (Table 65).

Table 65. NAGPRA database collections for Luke AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	Yes (1)	No	No	Yes (1)	No

2.63.2.1 NAGPRA NICs

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force, Air Education and Training Command, Barry M. Goldwater Range East, 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base, AZ

A Notice by the [National Park Service](#) on 06/30/2017

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY:

The U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force, Air Education and Training Command, Barry M. Goldwater Range East, 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base, has completed an in-

ventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes. 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 to the 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to lineal descendants or Indian tribes stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES:

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 the 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base by July 31, 2017.

ADDRESSES:

Mr. Charles Buchanan, Director, 56th Range Management Office, 7101 Jerstad Lane, Building 500, Luke Air Force Base, AZ 85309, phone (623) 856-5820, email charles.buchanan@us.af.mil.

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 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air

Force Base, and in physical custody of the Arizona State Museum, Tucson, AZ. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site AZ Y:8:001 (ASM), Maricopa County, AZ.

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 Department of the Air Force, 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base, which 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 Arizona State Museum and the 56th Range Management Office, Luke Air Force Base, professional staff in consultation with representatives of 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; 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 Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona. The following Indian tribes were invited to consult but did not participate in consultations: The Cocopah Tribe of Arizona; Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Fort Mohave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of

the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona); and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. All tribes listed are referred to as the “Invited and Consulted Tribes.”

History and Description of the Remains

On September 21, 1978, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site AZ Y:8:001 (ASM) on the Barry M. Goldwater Range East, Maricopa County, AZ (formerly the Luke AFB Bombing and Gunnery Range). The human remains, Cremation 1, were removed from Component 2, during an authorized archeological excavation under the direction of Dr. Bruce Huckell, Arizona State Museum, AZ. The collection was transferred to the Arizona State Museum on September 28, 1978, where it is currently curated. A professional report on the collection was published in 1979: *The Coronet REAL Project: Archaeological Investigations on the Luke Range, Southwestern Arizona*, by Bruce B. Huckell. Arizona State Museum Archaeological Series No. 129.

The estimated age of the individual at death is older than 40 years based on dentition and ectocranial suture of the sagittal suture. The sex of the cremation was determined to be male based on evidence from the skull and in nominate. The stature of the individual is indeterminate due to the fragmentary nature of the long bones. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects include 1 reconstructed Tanque Verde Red-on-Brown ceramic pitcher with missing handle (1979-145-1); 1 lot of sherds of a burned Colorado Red bowl (1979-145-10); 1 bone awl (1979-145-6); 3 rim sherds of a burned Tonto Polychrome bowl (1979-145-7:x); 14 body sherds of the same burned Tonto Polychrome bowl (1979-145-8:x), and 1 piece of worked animal bone (None-1979-145-C1-01).

Based on morphological characteristics, geographic location, archaeological context, and the presence of culturally and temporally identifiable ceramics, and consistency in cremation pit size and orientation, the human remains have been determined to be Native American dating to the Classic period (A.D. 1150-1450) Tucson Basin Hohokam. The cremation pit and orientation of the remains (the long-axis of the body was aligned east-west, with the head at the east) are consistent with Classic Period Hohokam sites in the Gila Bend area and Tucson Basin. The cremation pit is identical in size and shape with primary cremations from site AZ AA:12:46 (ASM), the Rabid Ruin, a Tucson Basin Hohokam site.

A relationship of shared group identity can reasonably be traced between members of the Hohokam culture and the four southern O'odham tribes of Arizona. The O'odham comprise four Federally recognized Indian tribes (Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona. Historically the Pimeria Alta is the traditional homeland of the O'odham; including the river people (Akimel), the desert people (Tohono) and the sand people (Hia C-ed O'odham). O'odham oral history teaches that the O'odham were created in this land and have always lived here. Places mentioned in the Creation Story and other stories and songs have been identified on the landscape throughout the Sonoran Desert.

A relationship of shared group identity may also reasonably be traced between members of the Hohokam culture of the Phoenix Basin and clans of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. Hopi history is based, in large part,

on clan migration narratives. The Hopi consider all of Arizona to be within traditional Hopi lands, *i.e.*, areas in and through which Hopi clans are believed to have migrated in the past. Hopi oral history and the anthropological record show that some clans originated in the Salt-Gila region and were descended from the Hohokam. After the fall of the Great House communities, Hohokam refugees were absorbed into the Hopi culture.

A relationship of shared group identity can also reasonably be traced between members of the Hohokam 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.

[FR Doc. [2017-13736](#) Filed 6-29-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

2.63.2.2 NAGPRA CA Listings

Table 66 gives NAGPRA CA listings for U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Luke AFB.

Table 66. NAGPRA CA listings for U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Luke AFB.

	MNI	AFO	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Luke State/Area: Arizona County: Maricopa Site: Luke Site, AZ Y:8:001 (Arizona State Museum [ASM]) ID: 79-145	1	21	Collection History: Removed Sept. 21, 1978 from AZ Y:801 (ASM) on the Barry M. Goldwater Range East (formerly the Luke AFB Bombing and Gunnery Range). During an authorized archeological excavation by Univ. of Arizona, Cultural Resources Management Services (CRMS), Bruck B. Huckell. Project collections were transferred to the Arizona State Museum on September 28, 1978 where they are currently curated. Age/Culture: Hohokam, Lowland Patayan, AD1150-AD 1500 AFO: 1 reconstructed Tanque Verde Red-on-Brown ceramic pitcher with missing handle (1979-145-1); 1 lot of sherds of a burned Colorado Red bowl (1979-145-10); 1 bone awl (1979-145-6); 3 rim sherds of a burned Tonto Polychrome bowl (1979-145-7:x); 14 body sherds of the same burned Tonto Polychrome bowl (1979-145-8:x), and 1 piece of worked animal bone (None-1979-145-C1-01). Note: revised inventory received Sep 2016. Culturally affiliated with 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.	06-30-17	10-19-17
Total	1	21			

2.63.3 FY17 environmental data call

The FY17 data call reports that the installation has had three inadvertent discoveries over the years, and has a written Plan of Action for inadvertent discoveries. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Ak Chin Indian Community, Cocopah Tribe Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort McDowell Yavapai Tribe, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe, Gila River Indian Community, Hualapai Tribe, Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, Pueblo of Zuni, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, San Carlos Apache Tribe, Tohono O'odham Nation, Yavapai-Apache Nation, and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe.

In the FY18 Repatriation Data Call, Luke AFB indicates a NIC was made on June 30, 2017. However, the one MNI and 21 AFOs have not been repatriated.

2.63.4 NAGPRA summary

Luke AFB has an extensive record of NAGPRA involvement. There are many questions regarding human remains and associated funerary objects. The installation did not respond to a request for information.

Luke AFB did not respond to inquiries regarding the NAGPRA record. It appears that there are items that require repatriation. Follow-up information is required from this installation.

2.64 MacDill AFB, Florida

MacDill AFB is located 4 miles south-southwest of downtown Tampa, Florida (Figure 58). It occupies 5,767 acres in Hillsborough County.

Figure 58. Location of MacDill AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.64.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for MacDill AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: None

On Base: None

Off Base: None

Associated Documentation: 0.01 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.01 linear feet at Auburn University

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

The installation summary for MacDill AFB is provided in the Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 1 (Drew et al. 1996), which indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1.5 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.5 ft³ at University of South Florida – Tampa

Associated Documentation: 0.24 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.16 linear feet at JANUS Research; 0.08 linear feet at University of South Florida – Tampa

Human Skeletal Remains: three MNI at University of South Florida – Tampa.

2.64.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for MacDill AFB (Table 67).

Table 67. NAGPRA database collections for MacDill AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.64.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has had four inadvertent discoveries over the years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

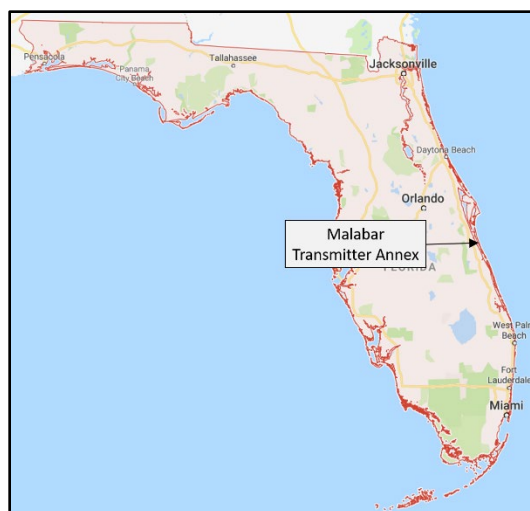
2.64.4 NAGPRA summary

Update from installation November 14, 2018: The human remains listed under curation at the University of South Florida were reinterred on the base in 1996. There are no curations off base other than some records at Eglin AFB. The two tribes listed for consultation are primary for MacDill AFB. However, since 1996, NAGPRA consultation letters were addressed to 11 tribes. Today, 10 tribes are still sent letters for consultation.

2.65 Malabar Transmitter Annex, Florida

The Malabar Transmitter Annex is located 6.2 miles southwest of Melbourne, Florida (Figure 59). It occupies 640 acres in Brevard County.

Figure 59. Location of Malabar Transmitter Annex.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.65.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.65.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Malabar Transmitter Annex (Table 68).

Table 68. NAGPRA database collections for Malabar Transmitter Annex.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.65.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Seminole Tribe of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

2.65.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.66 Malmstrom AFB, Montana

Malmstrom AFB is located in Great Falls, Montana (Figure 60). It occupies 28,606 acres in Cascade County.

Figure 60. Location of Malmstrom AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.66.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Malmstrom AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Report for Air Mobility Command (Drew 1995). Unfortunately, at the time of the report, archeological surveys were being conducted and were not included in this report.

2.66.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Malmstrom AFB (Table 69).

Table 69. NAGPRA database collections for Malmstrom AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.66.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation, Blackfoot Nation of the Blackfeet Reservation, Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy Reservation, Confederated Salish Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Crow Nation of the Crow Reservation, Assiniboine and

Gros Ventre Tribes of the Fort Belknap Reservation, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

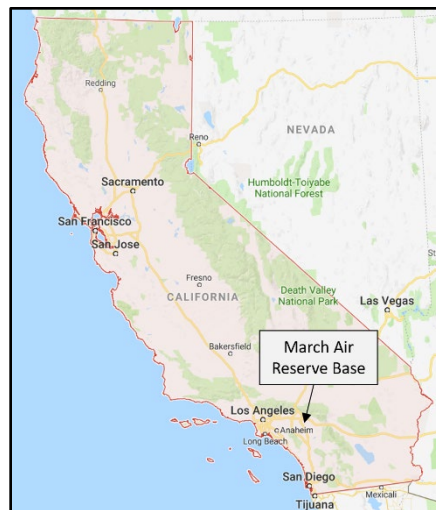
2.66.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.67 March ARB, California

March ARB is located between the cities of Riverside, Moreno Valley, and Perris, California (Figure 61). It occupies 6,600 acres in Riverside County.

Figure 61. Location of March ARB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.67.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for March ARB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Report for Air Mobility Command (Drew 1995). Unfortunately, at the time of the report, archeological surveys were being conducted and were not included in this report.

2.67.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for March ARB (Table 70).

Table 70. NAGPRA database collections for March ARB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.67.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Perchanga Band of Luiseno Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Twentynine Palms Tribe, and the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.

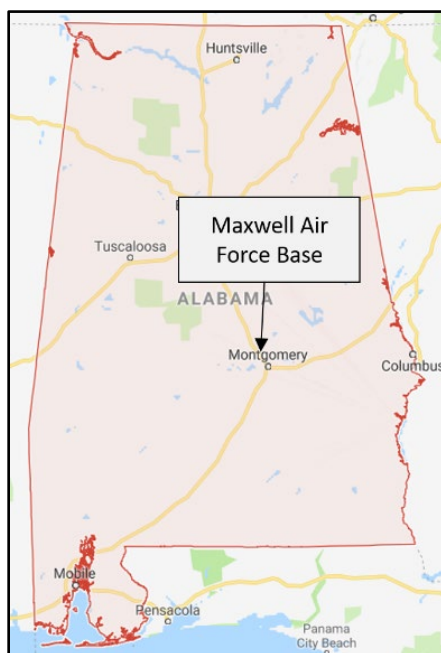
2.67.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.68 Maxwell AFB (Gunter Annex), Alabama

Maxwell AFB is located in Montgomery, Alabama (Figure 62). It occupies 4,100 acres in Montgomery County.

Figure 62. Location of Maxwell AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.68.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Maxwell AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 2.68 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.77 ft³ at Auburn University; 0.91 ft³ at University of Alabama

Associated Documentation: 0.09 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.06 linear feet at Auburn University; 0.03 linear feet at University of Alabama

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.68.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Maxwell AFB (Table 71).

Table 71. NAGPRA database collections for Maxwell AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.68.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town.

2.68.4 NAGPRA summary

While there is a historical record of artifacts present for Maxwell AFB, a recent data call did not indicate these items are of interest for NAGPRA.

2.69 McConnell AFB, Kansas

McConnell AFB is a U.S. Air Force base located 4 miles southeast of the central business district of Wichita, Kansas (Figure 63). It occupies 1,337 acres in Sedgwick County.

Figure 63. Location of McConnell AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.69.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.69.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for McConnell AFB (Table 72).

Table 72. NAGPRA database collections for McConnell AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.69.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Osage Nation, Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, Kaw Nation, Oklahoma, Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas, Caddo Nation, and the Chickasaw Nation.

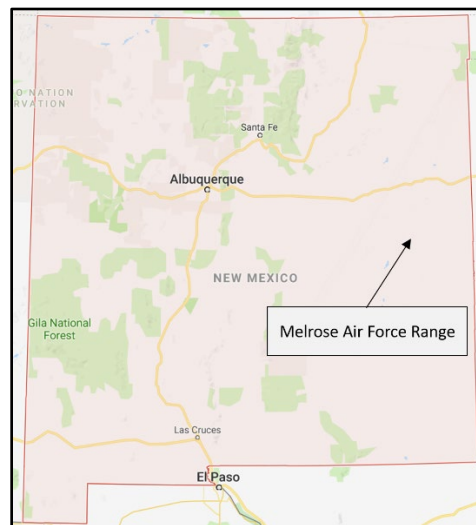
2.69.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.70 Melrose AFR, New Mexico

Melrose AFR is a U.S. Air Force Range located about 50 miles west of the Clovis, New Mexico (Figure 64). It occupies 66,000 acres in Roosevelt County. Melrose AFR is under the command of Cannon AFB.

Figure 64. Location of Melrose AFR.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.70.1 Curation needs assessments reports

The installation summary for Melrose AFR is provided in the Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 1 (Drew et al. 1996). In 1996, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 8.5 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 7.5 ft³ at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology; 1.0 ft³ at the Agency for Conservation Archeology warehouse

Associated Documentation: 2.16 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.0 linear feet at New Mexico Historic Preservation Division; 0.83

linear feet at Albuquerque District; 0.25 linear feet at the Office for Contract Archeology; and 0.08 linear feet at the Agency for Conservation Archeology warehouse

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.70.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Melrose AFR (Table 73).

Table 73. NAGPRA database collections for Melrose AFR.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.70.3 FY17 environmental data call

See information for Cannon AFB.

2.70.4 NAGPRA summary

Melrose AFB has a record of artifacts in collection. However, there are no indications that these items are of interest to NAGPRA.

2.71 Minneapolis-St. Paul ARS, Minneapolis

Minneapolis-St. Paul Joint ARS is located at Minneapolis-Saint Paul International Airport, which is 7.1 miles South-Southeast of Minneapolis, Minnesota. It covers 3,400 acres in Hennepin County.

Figure 65. Location of Minneapolis-St. Paul ARS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.71.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.71.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Minneapolis-St. Paul ARS (Table 74).

Table 74. NAGPRA database collections for Minneapolis-St. Paul ARS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.71.3 FY17 environmental data call

There are no known tribes associated with this location. No other NAGPRA items were listed in this call.

2.71.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.72 Minot AFB/AFR, North Dakota

Minot AFB is located 13 miles north of the city of Minot, North Dakota (Figure 66). It occupies 5,300 acres in Ward County.

Figure 66. Location of Minot AFB/Range.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.72.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.72.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Minot AFB/AFR (Table 75).

Table 75. NAGPRA database collections for Minot AFB/AFR.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.72.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, and the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation (Three Affiliated Tribes).

2.72.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.73 Moody AFB, Georgia

Moody AFB is located near Valdosta, Georgia (Figure 67). It occupies 11,402 acres in Valdosta and Lowndes Counties. Moody AFB is also the controlling authority for the Avon Park AFR.

Figure 67. Location of Moody AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.73.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Moody AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1.13 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.13 ft³ at Avon Park AFR

Associated Documentation: 0.83 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.83 linear feet at Avon Park AFR

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Information for Moody AFB is contained in An Archeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 2 (Marino et al. 1997):

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1.5 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.5 ft³ at Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Associated Documentation: 1.45 linear feet

On Base: 0.13

Off Base: 1.32 linear feet at Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.73.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Moody AFB (Table 76).

Table 76. NAGPRA database collections for Moody AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.73.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, The Cherokee Nation, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, The Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma Seminole Tribe of Florida, Kialegee Tribal Town, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Muscogee Nation of Florida, Caddo Nation, and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas.

2.73.4 NAGPRA summary

Multiple assessment reports indicate that a volume of artifacts are in curation at Moody AFB. However, there is not an indication that these items are of interest to NAGPRA.

2.74 Mountain Home AFB, Idaho

Mountain Home AFB is located 12 miles southwest of Mountain Home, Idaho (Figure 68). It occupies over 130,000 acres in Elmore County.

Figure 68. Location of Mountain Home AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.74.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Mountain Home AFB is contained in An Archeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 2 (Marino et al. 1997). In 1997, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 0.84 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.84 ft³ at Idaho State Historical Society

Associated Documentation: 1.28 linear feet

On Base: 0.42 linear feet

Off Base: 0.04 linear feet at Archeological Survey of Idaho; 0.82 linear feet at Science Applications International Corporation

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.74.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Mountain Home AFB (Table 77).

Table 77. NAGPRA database collections for Mountain Home AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.74.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, and can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Burns Paiute Tribe of Oregon, Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes, Shoshone Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, Northwest Band of Shoshone, and the Shoshone Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation.

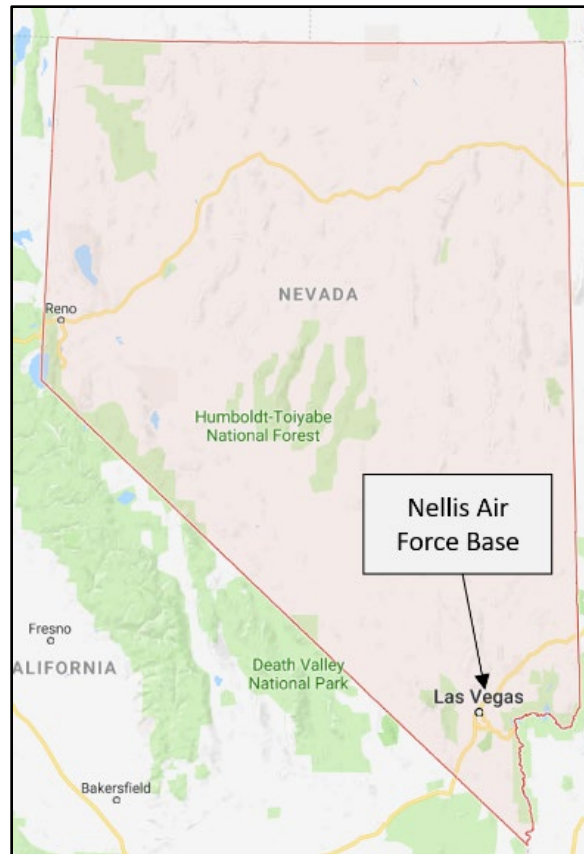
2.74.4 NAGPRA summary

A small volume of artifacts are listed in the record for collection at Mountain Home AFB. The installation can verify compliance with NAGPRA.

2.75 Nellis AFB/AFR, Nevada

Nellis AFB is located in southern Nevada 13 miles northeast of the Las Vegas strip (Figure 69). It has 11,300 acres in Clark County.

Figure 69. Location of Nellis AFB/AFR.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.75.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Nellis AFB is contained in An Archeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 2 (Marino et al. 1997). In 1997, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 20.71 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 16.18 ft³ at Desert Research Institute, Reno; 2.02 ft³ at Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies; 1.51 ft³ at Dames & Moore; 1 ft³ at Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas

Associated Documentation: 14.47 linear feet

On Base: 1.09 linear feet

Off Base: 11.34 linear feet at TRC Environmental Solutions, Inc.; 1.44 linear feet at Desert Research Institute, Reno; 0.24 linear feet at Dames & Moore; 0.21 linear feet at Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas; 0.16 linear feet at University of Nevada – Las Vegas

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.75.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Nellis AFB and AFR (Table 78).

Table 78. NAGPRA database collections for Nellis AFB/AFR.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.75.3 FY17 environmental data call

According to the FY17 data call, the installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, and has culturally unidentifiable NAGPRA items from pre-1990 collection. The installation can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA, and is consulting on repatriating retained NAGPRA cultural items from pre-1990 collections. The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley, Bishop Paiute Tribe, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, Ely Shoshone Tribe, Fort Independence Indian Tribe, Fort Mojave Tribe, Kaibab Band of Southern Paiutes, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, Moapa Band of Paiutes Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, Benton Paiute Indian Tribe, Yomba Shoshone Tribe, and the Pahrump Paiute Tribe.

The FY18 Repatriation Data Call indicated that there are 117 AFOs at Nellis. However, in a 2003 summary review, none of the 17 consulting Tribes made claim to those items.

2.75.4 NAGPRA summary

Update from installation (January 2, 2019): Following the cultural needs assessments from the 1990s, Native Americans were invited to investigate artifacts in the collection at Nellis AFB. Nothing in this collection fell within the NAGPRA categories. The tribes were further informed of this in their 2018 Spring Meeting. Therefore, there are no items eligible for NAGPRA at Nellis AFB.

2.76 New Boston AFS, New Hampshire

New Boston AFS is located in Hillsborough County in south central New Hampshire (Figure 70). It occupies more than 2,800 acres in three towns: New Boston, Amherst, and Mont Vernon.

Figure 70. Location of New Boston AFS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.76.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for New Boston AFS is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 9.38 ft³

On Base: 9.38 ft³

Off Base: None

Associated Documentation: 1.41 linear feet

On Base: 0.08 linear feet

Off Base: 1.33 linear feet at Public Archeological Laboratory

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.76.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for New Boston AFS (Table 79).

Table 79. NAGPRA database collections for New Boston AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.76.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation does not list any NHOs or Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation with which they are consulting.

2.76.4 NAGPRA summary

New Boston AFS has a record of artifacts in collection. However, there is not an indication that these items are of interest to NAGPRA.

2.77 Niagara Falls ARS, New York

Niagara Falls International Airport ARS is an Air Force Reserve Command military installation adjacent to Niagara Falls International Airport, New York (Figure 71). It occupies 987 acres in Niagara County.

Figure 71. Location of Niagara Falls ARS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.77.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.77.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Niagara Falls ARS (Table 80).

Table 80. NAGPRA database collections for Niagara Falls ARS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.77.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation does not list any NHOs or Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation with which they are consulting.

2.77.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.78 Offutt AFB, Nebraska

Offutt AFB is located near Omaha and lies adjacent to Bellevue in Sarpy County, Nebraska (Figure 72). It occupies 4,000 acres.

Figure 72. Location of Offutt AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.78.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.78.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Offutt AFB (Table 81).

Table 81. NAGPRA database collections for Offutt AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.78.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Omaha, Ponca, Winnebago, and the Santee Sioux Tribes.

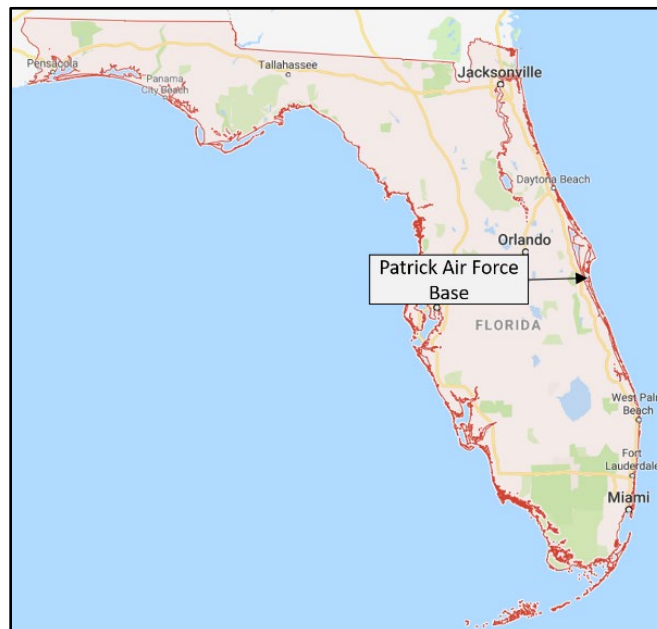
2.78.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.79 Patrick AFB, Florida

Patrick AFB is located between Satellite Beach and Cocoa Beach, in Brevard County, Florida (Figure 73). It occupies 2,300 acres.

Figure 73. Location of Patrick AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.79.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation. Patrick AFB is listed as the parent installation for a Cape Canaveral study, however Patrick was not included in the study.

2.79.2 NAGPRA databases

Patrick AFB has filed one SNS and content in the CUI database (Table 82).

Table 82. NAGPRA database collections for Malmstrom AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	Yes (1)	No	No	No	No	Yes (1)

2.79.2.1 NAGPRA summaries/SNS database

Patrick AFB submitted a SNS to the National NAGPRA Program stating that the museum/agency does not have possession or control of any holding or collection that might contain unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

2.79.2.2 NAGPRA CUI Listings

Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Inventory Database				
U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Patrick Air Force Base				
	MNI AFO	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Patrick Air Force Base Site: 8BR86, Holmes Mound ID: Accession #: 4595; Catalogue #: 103726 State/Area: Florida County: Brevard	1	Collection History: Collected from disturbed surface in 1966 by graduate student at Univ. of Florida employed by contractor for Kennedy Space Center. Age/Culture: Early Malabar II period, A.D. 750-1050 AFO: None. Note: Curated at Florida Museum of Natural History in 1968 at the request of Kennedy Sapce Center--included with their inventory.		03-23-05
Total	1	0		

2.79.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has a NAGPRA comprehensive agreement in effect for all years. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Seminole Tribe of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

2.79.4 NAGPRA summary

This base has been actively engaged in NAGPRA efforts. There are not currently any items subject to repatriation.

2.80 Peterson AFB, Colorado

Peterson AFB shares an airfield with the adjacent Colorado Springs Municipal Airport in Colorado (Figure 74). It occupies 1,392 acres in El Paso County.

Figure 74. Location of Peterson AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.80.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Peterson AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials for Peterson AFB are held at the University of

Colorado Museum, Anthropology Division, Cultural Resources Management (CRM) repository program, Colorado, and that:

This location houses archeological materials from Peterson AFB and the USAF Academy (among other DoD installations). The estimates of volumes are equal among installations.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 0.3 ft³

Associated Documentation: 0.5 linear inches (USAF Academy only)

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Installation personnel report that, currently, the artifact collection and associated documentation from Peterson AFB have been moved to and are being curated at Fort Carson's Curation Facility in Building 2420. This collection also includes archeological materials from Schriever AFB.

2.80.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Peterson AFB (Table 83).

Table 83. NAGPRA database collections for Peterson AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.80.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Crow Nation, Eastern Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Fort Belknap Indian Community, Fort Sill Apache Tribe, Front Upper Sioux Indian Community, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, SD, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Pueblo of Zuni, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Santee Sioux Nation, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Spirit Lake Nation, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Taos Pueblo, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nation, Upper Sioux Indian Community, Ute

Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe.

2.80.4 NAGPRA summary

Peterson AFB has a historical record of artifacts in collection. However, the installation does not report anything of interest to NAGPRA.

2.81 Pittsburgh ARS, Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh ARS is located 12.1 mile West-Northwest of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania adjacent to the Pittsburgh International Airport. It occupies 140 acres in Allegheny County.

Figure 75. Location of Pittsburgh ARS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.81.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.81.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Pittsburgh ARS (Table 84).

Table 84. NAGPRA database collections for Pittsburgh ARS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.81.3 FY17 environmental data call

No information provided regarding NAGPRA in the data call.

2.81.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.82 Poinsett AFR, South Carolina

Poinsett Air Force range occupies 12,520 acres 8 miles West of Sumter, South Carolina (Figure 78). It is in Sumter County and is managed by Shaw AFB, 7 miles to the North.

Figure 76. Location of Poinsett AFR.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.82.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for curations for Poinsett AFR is included in the Cultural Needs Assessment report for Shaw AFB (see Shaw AFB).

2.82.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Poinsett AFR (Table 85).

Table 85. NAGPRA database collections for Poinsett AFR.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.82.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was reported under Shaw AFB. Consulting tribes included under Shaw AFB were Cherokee, Eastern Band Cherokee, United Keetoowa Band, Cherokee Nation (Oklahoma), and Catawba.

2.82.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation. However, the installation was included under Shaw AFB in the FY 17 data call.

2.83 Robins AFB, Georgia

Robins AFB is located east of and adjacent to the city of Warner Robins, 18 mi south-southeast of Macon and approximately 100 mi south-southeast of Atlanta, Georgia (Figure 77). It occupies 8,722 acres in Houston County.

Figure 77. Location of Robins AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.83.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Robins AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 19.29 ft³

On Base: 19.23 ft³

Off Base: 0.06 ft³ at TRC Garrow & Associates, GA

Associated Documentation: 4.42 linear feet

On Base: 4.42 linear feet

Off Base: None

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.83.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Robins AFB (Table 86).

Table 86. NAGPRA database collections for Robins AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.83.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Kialegee Tribal Town of Oklahoma, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Seminole Tribe of Florida, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee, and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

2.83.4 NAGPRA summary

Robins AFB has a historical record of artifacts in collection. However, this installation does not report any NAGPRA items of interest.

2.84 Saylor Creek AFR, Idaho

Saylor Creek AFR, operated by Mountain Home, are located 12 miles East of Bruneau, Idaho and another range 37 miles Southeast of Bruneau, Idaho (Figure 78). In total, this range owns 109,000 acres in Owyhee County.

Figure 78. Location of Saylor Creek AFR.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.84.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.84.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Saylor Creek AFR (Table 87).

Table 87. NAGPRA database collections for Saylor Creek AFR.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.84.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in the FY17 data call.

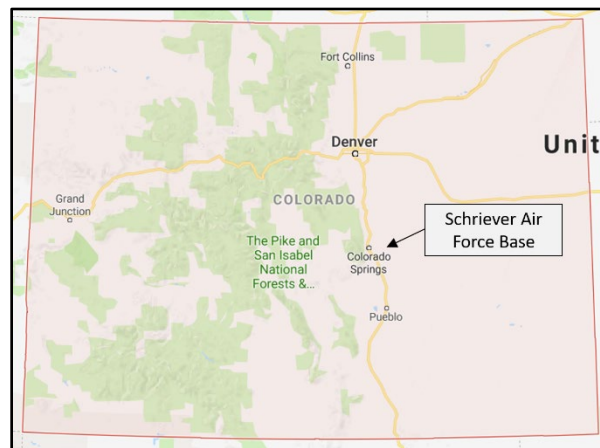
2.84.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.85 Schriever AFB, Colorado

Schriever AFB, formerly Falcon AFS, is located 10 miles east of Peterson AFB near Colorado Springs, Colorado (Figure 79). It occupies 4,100 acres in El Paso County.

Figure 79. Location of Schriever AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.85.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Schriever AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials for Schriever AFB were held at the University of Denver Museum, Colorado, and that:

This location houses archeological materials from Schriever AFB (formerly Falcon AFB) and the USAF Academy.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 2.1 ft³

Associated Documentation: 1.25 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Installation personnel report that, currently, the artifact collection and associated documentation from Schriever AFB have been moved to and are being curated at Fort Carson's Curation Facility in Building 2420. This collection also includes archeological materials from Peterson AFB.

2.85.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Schriever AFB (Table 88).

Table 88. NAGPRA database collections for Schriever AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.85.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Crow Nation, Eastern Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Fort Belknap Indian Community, Fort Sill Apache Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Pueblo of Zuni, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Santee Sioux Nation, Spirit Lake Nation, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Taos Pueblo, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nation, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Upper Sioux Indian Community, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe.

2.85.4 NAGPRA summary

Schriever AFB has a record of archeological items in curation. However, they do not list anything of interest to NAGPRA.

2.86 Scott AFB, Illinois

Scott AFB is located 25 miles east of downtown St. Louis, Missouri in St. Clair County, Illinois (Figure 80). It occupies 1,882 acres of land.

Figure 80. Location of Scott AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.86.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Scott AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment for Air Mobility Command (Drew 1995). In 1995, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: >1 ft³

Associated Documentation: 0.75 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.86.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Scott AFB (Table 89).

Table 89. NAGPRA database collections for Scott AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.86.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation does not list any NHOs or Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation with which they are consulting.

2.86.4 NAGPRA summary

Scott AFB has a record of artifacts in collection. However, they do not report that these are NAGPRA items of interest.

2.87 Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina

Seymour Johnson AFB is located in Goldsboro, North Carolina midway between Raleigh and the Atlantic coast (Figure 81). It occupies 3,300 acres in Wayne County.

Figure 81. Location of Seymour Johnson AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.87.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Seymour Johnson AFB is contained in An Archeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 2 (Marino et al. 1997). In 1997, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: None

Associated Documentation: 0.83 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.83 linear feet at Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.87.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Seymour Johnson AFB (Table 90).

Table 90. NAGPRA database collections for Seymour Johnson AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.87.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation does not list any NHOs or Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation with which they are consulting.

2.87.4 NAGPRA summary

Seymour Johnson AFB does not have any archeological artifacts or human remains in collection.

2.88 Shaw AFB, South Carolina

Shaw AFB is located approximately 8.4 miles west-northwest of downtown Sumter, South Carolina (Figure 82). It occupies 3,367 acres in Sumter County.

Figure 82. Location of Shaw AFB. Source: Google Maps, 2018.



2.88.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Shaw AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 13.70 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 13.70 ft³ at New South Associates

Associated Documentation: 0.79 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.79 linear feet at New South Associates

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

The installation summary for Shaw AFB and Poinsett AFR is provided in the Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 1 (Drew et al. 1996):

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 4 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: <1 ft³ at the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology; 3-4 ft³ at Cultural heritage Research Services, Inc.

Associated Documentation: 0.16 linear feet

On Base: 0.08 linear feet

Off Base: 0.08 linear feet at South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.88.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Shaw AFB (Table 91).

Table 91. NAGPRA database collections for Shaw AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.88.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, and has culturally unidentifiable NAGPRA items from pre-1990 collection. The installation can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA. The installation has had one inadvertent discov-

ery over the years. The installation has a written Plan of Action for inadvertent discoveries. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Eastern Band of the Cherokee, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and the Catawba.

2.88.4 NAGPRA summary

This installation is in compliance with NAGPRA.

2.89 Sheppard AFB, Texas

Sheppard AFB is located 5 miles north of the central business district of Wichita Falls in Wichita County, Texas (Figure 83). It occupies 5,700 acres.

Figure 83. Location of Sheppard AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.89.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.89.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Sheppard AFB (Table 92).

Table 92. NAGPRA database collections for Sheppard AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.89.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Comanche Nation, Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma, Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas, Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

2.89.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded of concern for this Air Force installation.

2.90 Tinker AFB, Oklahoma

Tinker AFB is located 5 miles east of downtown Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (Figure 84). It resides in Oklahoma County on 5,033 acres.

Figure 84. Location of Tinker AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.90.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.90.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Tinker AFB (Table 93).

Table 93. NAGPRA database collections for Tinker AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.90.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Osage Nation, Seminole Nation, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

2.90.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded of concern for this Air Force installation.

2.91 Travis AFB, California

Travis AFB is located 3 miles east of the central business district of Fairfield in Solano County, California (Figure 85). It occupies 6,383 acres of land.

Figure 85. Location of Travis AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.91.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Travis AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Drew 1995). In 1995, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 8.0 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.0 ft³ at ARS

Off Base: 7.0 ft³ at Sonoma State

Associated Documentation: 1.6 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.5 linear feet at ARS

Off Base: 0.1 linear feet at Sonoma State

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Installation personnel report that, currently, there are only 1 ft³ of archeological artifacts and 1.5 linear feet of associated documentation located on base, and there are no artifacts or documentation located off base.

2.91.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Travis AFB (Table 94).

Table 94. NAGPRA database collections for Travis AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.91.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians (formerly Cortina Band Rancheria), and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation.

2.91.4 NAGPRA summary

Travis AFB has a record of artifacts in collection. However, there is not an indication that these items have relevance to NAGPRA.

2.92 Tyndall AFB, Florida

Tyndall AFB is located 12 miles east of Panama City, Florida (Figure 86). It sits on 29,000 acres in Bay County.

Figure 86. Location of Tyndall AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.92.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for the U.S. Air Force Academy is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 67.05 ft³

On Base: 1.51 ft³

Off Base: 61.03 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archeological Research; 4.51 ft³ at Florida State University

Associated Documentation: 3.02 linear feet

On Base: 0.77 linear feet

Off Base: 2.08 linear feet at Florida Bureau of Archeological Research; 0.13 linear feet at Florida State University; 0.04 linear feet at University of West Florida

Human Skeletal Remains: 0.78 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.78 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archeological Research

2.92.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Tyndall AFB (Table 95).

Table 95. NAGPRA database collections for Tyndall AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.92.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, and has culturally unidentifiable NAGPRA items from pre-1990 collection. The installation can verify compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA, and is consulting on repatriating retained NAGPRA cultural items from pre-1990 collections. The installation has published two NIDs in FY17. The installation has four NAGPRA inadvertent discovering incidents still under their control, and has had nine inadvertent discoveries over the years. The installation has a written Plan of Action for inadvertent discoveries. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Seminole Tribe of Florida, Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and the Poarch Band Creek Indians of Alabama.

2.92.4 NAGPRA summary

Update from installation November 14, 2018: There are no human remains under curation at Tyndall AFB. Any human remains and inadvertent discoveries previously recorded were reburied. The only offsite collections are curated under a Memorandum of Agreement with Eglin AFB. There is also a large collection at Louisiana State University. Two artifacts are in long-term display for research at the Florida Bureau of Archeological Research. A complete NAGPRA inventory and/or summary are underway.

2.93 U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado

The U.S. Air Force Academy is immediately north of Colorado Springs, Colorado in El Paso County (Figure 87). It occupies 18,500 acres of land.

Figure 87. Location of U.S. Air Force Academy.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.93.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for the U.S. Air Force Academy is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials for the U.S. Air Force Academy are held at several different institutions, as listed in the following sections.

2.93.1.1 *University of Colorado Museum, Anthropology Division, CRM repository program, Boulder, CO*

This location houses archeological materials from Peterson AFB and the USAF Academy (among other DoD installations). The estimates of volumes are equal among installations.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 0.3 ft³

Associated Documentation: 0.5 linear inches (USAF Academy only)

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.93.1.2 *University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, CO*

This location holds archeological materials for the USAF Academy and Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Base (only 0.1 linear feet of documentation for Cheyenne AFB).

USAF Academy

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 5.6 ft³

Associated Documentation: 6.0 linear feet

Human Skeletal Remains: None

2.93.1.3 University of Denver Museum, Denver, CO

This location houses archeological materials from Schriever AFB (formerly Falcon AFB) and the USAF Academy.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 0.1 ft³

Associated Documentation: 3.00 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

Installation personnel indicate that the above information is no longer accurate. The entire USAF collection and associated records are now held at the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs (UCCS) Curation Facility. UCCS currently holds 6.0 ft³ of archeological artifacts, 9.5 linear feet of associated documentation, and no human skeletal remains.

2.93.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for the U.S. Air Force Academy (Table 96).

Table 96. NAGPRA database collections for U.S. Air Force Academy.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.93.3 FY17 environmental data call

This base consults with the following tribes: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, Crow Tribe/Nation, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Eastern Shoshone Tribe (Wind River Reservation), Jicarilla Apache Nation, Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Northern Arapaho Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pawnee Tribe/Nation of Oklahoma, Pueblo of Taos, Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe (Uintah and Ouray Reservation), Spirit Lake Nation, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, Navajo Nation, Pueblo de Cochiti, Pueblo of Picuris, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Wichita & Affiliated Tribes, Fort Sill Apache Tribe, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation South Dakota, Yankton Sioux Tribe, Fort Belknap Indian Community, Santee Sioux Nation, Upper Sioux Indian Community.

2.93.4 NAGPRA summary

The USAF Academy has a historical record of artifacts in collection. However, this installation does not report any items of concern to NAGPRA.

2.94 Vance AFB, Oklahoma

Vance AFB is located in southern Enid, Oklahoma about 65 mi north-northwest of Oklahoma City (Figure 88). It occupies 2,122 acres of land in Garfield County.

Figure 88. Location of Vance AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.94.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.94.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Vance AFB (Table 97).

Table 97. NAGPRA database collections for Vance AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.94.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation does not list any NHOs or Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation with which they are consulting. The installation does list that they are in consultation with: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Southern Plains Regional Office, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office.

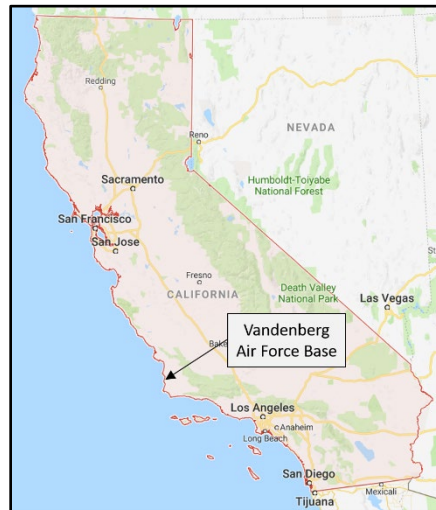
2.94.4 NAGPRA summary

No information of concern pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

2.95 Vandenberg AFB, California

Vandenberg AFB is located 9.2 miles northwest of Lompoc, California (Figure 89). It occupies 98,000 acres in Santa Barbara County.

Figure 89. Location of Vandenberg AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.95.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Vandenberg AFB (VAFB) is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 1 (Meyers and Trimble 1993). In 1993, the report indicated the following:

Volume of artifact collections: 233 ft³

On Base:	93 ft ³
Off Base:	140 ft ³

Compliance Status: Several artifact collections require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing Federal guidelines and standards.

Linear Feet of Records: 180 linear ft

On Base:	180 linear ft
Off Base:	Unknown

Compliance Status: A number of collections of associated documentation and reports require standard archival preparation to comply with Federal guidelines, standards, and modern archival procedures.

Human Skeletal Remains: Human skeletal remains from at least one individual are present in the Vandenberg AFB collections.

Although responses during the assessment interview indicated that no human skeletal remains belonging to VAFB are housed at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) repository, an inspection of the materials revealed that there may be some human remains and associated grave goods in the Hantman Site (SBa734) Collection.

No skeletal remains from VAFB are stored in the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) collections.

Status of Curation Funding: No long-term funding mechanism exists for curation at Vandenberg Air Force Base. All collections stored at the installation were curated initially through agreement with the recovering archeologist. An agreement with the UCSB for the long-term curation of materials was signed in June 1992.

Status of Installation Repository: No dedicated archeological repository exists at Vandenberg Air Force Base. The repository consists of any available space in the offices of the Environmental Management Division and in the on-base offices of the Martin Marietta Company.

The repository at UCLA has one VAFB collection at its institution. This repository flooded several days after the curation inspection resulting in water entering the basement. Shelved collections sustained water damage when water poured down from above. The repository is in a deplorable state.

Most installations do not appear to have a long-term archeological curation budget. A long-term curation agreement was under negotiation for several years with UCSB and was signed in 1992.

VAFB contracted an on-site facility housing the Martin Marietta collection. There is currently (2018) a company named Martin Marietta Materials in Nevada. The California assets from this company was bought by CalPortland, a cement company. There are no human skeletal remains in this collection.

2.95.2 NAGPRA databases

Vandenberg AFB has published one NIC, one NID, and has published eight entries in the CA database (Table 98).

Table 98. NAGPRA database collections for Malmstrom AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	Yes (1)	No	Yes (1)	Yes (8)	No

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Air Force, Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA and University of California, Santa Barbara, Repository of Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections, Santa Barbara, CA

A Notice by the [National Park Service](#) on 02/02/2009

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 an associated funerary object in the control of the U.S. Department of Defense, Air Force, Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA, and in the physical custody of the University of California, Santa Barbara, Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections, Santa Barbara, CA. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from the Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara 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 object. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made for the Vandenberg Air Force Base through a contracting Physical Anthropologist with

the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, and in consultation with representatives of the Santa Ynez Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

In the early 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the surface of CA-SBA-209, located near Point Arguello on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, CA, by L. Spanne, as part of Air Force commissioned archeological reconnaissance work. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

A single radiocarbon date (7890 BP) from site CA-SBA-209, dates the human remains to within the Early Period.

In the 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were collected from the surface of CA-SBA-734, located in the Casmalia Hills in the northern part of Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, CA, by L. Spanne and crew, during Air Force commissioned work. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the excavated artifacts from the site, but that are not associated funerary objects, CA-SBA-734 has been dated to the Middle Period (A.D. 700-900).

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from CA-SBA-210, located on the south side of Point Arguello on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, CA, by M. Glassow, University of California, Santa Barbara, under contract to the Air Force. No primary burials were identified in the field; instead the human remains were identified during the examination of faunal

material in the laboratory. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although site CA-SBA-210 was occupied during all major time periods, the presence of glass trade beads indicates its occupation after European contact (post-A.D. 1500).

Between 1969-1973, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the surface of CA-SBA-210, located on the south side of Point Arguello on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, CA, by L. Spanne, as part of Air Force commissioned archeological reconnaissance work. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Artifactual evidence indicates that site CA-SBA-210 was occupied throughout Santa Barbara prehistory and into the Mission Period. The age of the human remains is not clear.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were excavated from CA-SBA-539, located on the south side of Honda Canyon on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, CA, by M. Glassow, University of California, Santa Barbara, under contract with the Air Force. No discrete burials were identified in the field; instead the human remains were identified during the examination of faunal materials in the laboratory. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Radiocarbon dates from site CA-SBA-539 indicate a Middle Period occupation from 930-560 B.C.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from CA-SBA-551, located just north of Point Arguello

on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, CA, by M. Glassow, University of California, Santa Barbara, under contract with the Air Force. No discrete burials were identified in the field; instead the human remains were identified during the examination of faunal material in the laboratory. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Radiocarbon dates from site CA-SBA-551 indicate a date of occupation from 250 B.C.-A.D. 1260 (Middle to Late Periods).

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from CA-SBA-552, located on the east bank of Agua Vina Creek on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, CA, by M. Glassow, University of California, Santa Barbara, under contract with the Air Force. No discrete burials were identified in the field; instead human remains were identified during the examination of faunal materials in the laboratory. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Radiocarbon dates for site CA-SBA-552 suggest an early date of 5600-5150 B.C.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from CA-SBA-931, located near the coast northeast of Surf Railroad Station on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, CA, by M. Glassow, University of California, Santa Barbara, under contract with the Air Force. No discrete burials were identified in the field; instead human remains were identified during the examination of faunal material in the laboratory. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Radiocarbon dates from site CA-SBA-931 indicate the presence of two temporally distinct occupations (8860-9220 BP and 2460-2300 BP).

In 1987, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from CA-SBA-225, located on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, CA. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is an Olivella shell bead.

In December 2006, Vandenberg Air Force professional staff conducted an inspection of its archeological collection that is curated at the Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections, University of California, Santa Barbara. The human remains described in this notice were removed from archeological sites located on Vandenberg Air Force Base during excavations and recoveries conducted between 1969 and 1987. In 2007, Vandenberg Air Force contracted with a Physical Anthropologist from the University of California, Santa Barbara to conduct osteological tests and inventory human remains at the Repository. Tests proved that the human remains were Native American. In 2008, the associated funerary object described in this notice was identified. Additional Native American human remains and associated funerary objects removed from Vandenberg Air Force Base between 1991 and 1994, and curated at the Repository have been described in a Notice of Intended Disposition published in 2008.

Consultation evidence from representatives of the Santa Ynez Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California, supports the determination of the human remains as Native American, and that the removals were from sites that are known Chumash cultural sites pre-dating contact with the Spanish. Also consistent with pre-contact Chumash burials are the associated funerary object described in this notice,

and the others removed during the 1991-1994 excavations. Based on archeological, osteological, and consultation evidence, officials at Vandenberg Air Force Base have reasonably determined the human remains to have a shared group relationship with the Santa Ynez Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Officials at Vandenberg Air Force Base have determined that, pursuant to [25 U.S.C. 3001](#) (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 13 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials at Vandenberg Air Force Base also have determined that, pursuant to [25 U.S.C. 3001](#) (3)(A), the one object described above is 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 at Vandenberg Air Force Base have determined that, 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 the associated funerary object and the Santa Ynez Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object should contact Beth McWaters-Bjorkman, 30 CES/CEVNC, 1028 Iceland Ave., Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA 93437-6010, telephone (805) 606-0533, before March 4, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Santa Ynez Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Vandenberg Air Force Base is responsible for notifying the Santa Ynez Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 31, 2008

Sherry Hutt,
 Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. [E9-2117](#) Filed 1-30-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

2.95.2.1 NAGPRA NIDs

Notices of Intended Disposition Database

1. U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA

Cultural items: human remains representing minimum of 7 individuals;
 Disposition: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California
 Based on: Geographical location
 Published: The Lompoc Record, October 29, 2008; The Lompoc Record, November 12, 2008

2.95.2.2 NAGPRA CA Listings

U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Vandenberg AFB

	MNI	AFO	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Vandenberg AFB State/Area: California County: Santa Barbara Site: CA-SBA-209 ID: N/A	1	0	Collection History: In the early 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from the surface of CA-SBA-209, located near Point Arguello on Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County, CA, by L. Spanne, as part of Air Force commissioned archeological reconnaissance work.	02-02-09	02-09-09

	MNI	AFO	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Vandenberg AFB State/Area: California County: Santa Barbara Site: CA-SBA-734 ID: N/A	3	0	Collection History: In the 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were collected from the surface of CA-SBA-734, located in the Casmalia Hills in the northern part of Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County, CA, by L. Spanne and crew, during Air Force commissioned work.	02-02-09	02-09-09
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Vandenberg AFB State/Area: California County: Santa Barbara Site: CA-SBA-210 ID: N/A	2	0	Collection History: In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from CA-SBA-210, located on the south side of Point Arguello on Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County, CA, by M. Glassow, University of California, Santa Barbara, under contract to the Air Force. No primary burials were identified in the field; instead the human remains were identified during the examination of faunal material in the laboratory.	02-02-09	02-09-09
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Vandenberg AFB State/Area: California County: Santa Barbara Site: CA-SBA-539 ID: N/A	2	0	Collection History: In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were excavated from CA-SBA-539, located on the south side of Honda Canyon on Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County, CA, by M. Glassow, University of California, Santa Barbara, under contract with the Air Force. No discrete burials were identified in the field; instead the human remains were identified during the examination of faunal materials in the laboratory.	02-02-09	02-09-09
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Vandenberg AFB State/Area: California County: Santa Barbara Site: CA-SBA-551 ID: N/A	1	0	Collection History: In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from CA-SBA-551, located just north of Point Arguello on Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County, CA, by M. Glassow, University of California, Santa Barbara, under contract with the Air Force. No discrete burials were identified in the field; instead the human remains were identified during the examination of faunal material in the laboratory.	02-02-09	02-09-09
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Vandenberg AFB State/Area: California County: Santa Barbara Site: CA-SBA-552 ID: N/A	1	0	Collection History: Excavated in 1974, located on the east bank of Agua Vina Creek on Vandenberg AFB by M. Glassow, University of California, Santa Barbara, under contract with the Air Force. No discrete burials were identified in the field; instead human remains were identified during the examination of faunal materials in the laboratory. AFO: none.	02-02-09	02-09-09

	MNI	AFO	Notes	Published Date	Last Updated
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Vandenberg AFB State/Area: California County: Santa Barbara Site: CA-SBA-931 ID: N/A	1	0	Collection History: In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from CA-SBA-931, located near the coast northeast of Surf Railroad Station on Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County, CA, by M. Glassow, University of California, Santa Barbara, under contract with the Air Force. AFO: none.	02-02-09	12-11-09
Institution: U.S. Dept. of Defense, AF, Vandenberg AFB State/Area: California County: Santa Barbara Site: CA-SBA-225 ID: N/A	2	1	Collection History: In 1987, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from CA-SBA-225, located on Vandenberg AFB, Santa Barbara County, CA. AFO: Olivella shell bead	02-02-09	02-09-09
Total	13	1			

2.95.3 FY17 environmental data call

According to the FY 17 Data Call, the installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990, and has human skeletal remains. The installation is consulting on repatriating retained NAGPRA cultural items from pre-1990 collections. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.

The FY18 Repatriation Data Call indicates that Vandenberg AFB published a NIC on February 2, 2009. It also had 13 MNI and 1 AFO, which were all repatriated. Tribal consultations were re-opened on March 2018.

2.95.4 NAGPRA summary

This base has been active with NAGPRA efforts. Curation assessments report human remains present at this location. Numerous notices have been published in the NAGPRA database. The installation can verify compliance with NAGPRA. The FY18 data call indicates that all NAGPRA items have been repatriated. This installation did not respond to a confirmation for this information.

2.96 Westover ARB, Massachusetts

Westover ARB is located in the Massachusetts communities of Chicopee and Ludlow near the city of Springfield, Massachusetts (Figure 90). It occupies 2,511 acres in Hampden County.

Figure 90. Location of Westover ARB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.96.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Westover ARB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 0.23 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.23 ft³ at Public Archeological Laboratory

Associated Documentation: 0.26 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.26 linear feet at Public Archeological Laboratory

Human Skeletal Remains: None

2.96.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Westover ARB (Table 99).

Table 99. NAGPRA database collections for Westover ARB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.96.3 FY17 environmental data call

The installation has archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990. The installation lists and indicates that they have

consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflown by the installation: Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, and the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Tribe.

2.96.4 NAGPRA summary

Westover ARB has a small volume of artifacts listed in curation. However, they do not indicate these items are of interest for NAGPRA.

2.97 Whiteman AFB, Missouri

Whiteman AFB is located approximately 2 miles south of Knob Noster, Missouri, 70 miles east-southeast of Kansas City (Figure 91). It occupies 4,677 acres in Johnson County.

Figure 91. Location of Whiteman AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.97.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Whiteman AFB is contained in An Archeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 2 (Marino et al. 1997). In 1997, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: None

Associated Documentation: 0.90 linear feet

On Base: 0.31 linear feet

Off Base: 0.59 linear feet at Historic Preservation Associates

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.97.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Whiteman AFB (Table 100).

Table 100. NAGPRA database collections for Whiteman AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.97.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Osage Nation.

2.97.4 NAGPRA summary

Whiteman AFB has a record of artifacts in collection. However, it does not indicate that these are items of interest to NAGPRA.

2.98 Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

Wright-Patterson AFB is located just east of Dayton, Ohio (Figure 92). It occupies 8,145 acres in Greene and Montgomery counties.

Figure 92. Location of Wright-Patterson AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.98.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Wright-Patterson AFB is contained in An Archeological Curation Needs Assessment for Wright-Patterson AFB (Marino and Halpin 1996). In 1996, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 12.15 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 7.97 ft³ at the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory and 4.18 ft³ at the Great Lakes Archeological Research Center

Associated Documentation: 13.85 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 10.85 linear feet at the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory and 3.0 linear feet at the Great Lakes Archeological Research Center

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

2.98.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Wright-Patterson AFB (Table 101).

Table 101. NAGPRA database collections for Wright-Patterson AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.98.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation lists and indicates that they have consulted with the following Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation: Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa, Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, Seneca Nation of Indians, and the Seneca Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma.

2.98.4 NAGPRA summary

Wright-Patterson AFB has a record of archeological artifacts in collection. However, it does not identify these as items of interest to NAGPRA.

2.99 Youngstown ARS, Ohio

Youngstown ARS is located 11 miles North of Youngstown, Ohio (Figure 93). It occupies 230 acres in Trumbull County.

Figure 93. Location of Youngstown ARS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

2.99.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

2.99.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Youngstown ARS (Table 102).

Table 102. NAGPRA database collections for Youngstown ARS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

2.99.3 FY17 environmental data call

No/negative response is recorded in the data call. The installation does not list any NHOs or Native American tribes affiliated with lands owned, controlled by, used, or overflowed by the installation with which they are consulting.

2.99.4 NAGPRA summary

No information of concern pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3 NAGPRA Compliance Status for Inactive Air Force Installations

This chapter provides a detailed compilation of the NAGPRA-related information for inactive Air Force installations that were active at the time NAGPRA was implemented. These installations have been closed as part of the BRAC process or have been transferred to another controlling authority. For installations that have been closed, it is still the responsibility of the U.S. Air Force to comply with NAGPRA with respect to any NAGPRA-related items under the control of the installation at the time it was closed or transferred. The information in this chapter is organized alphabetically by installation and uses a standard reporting format. For each installation, the format includes a brief summary describing the location, history, and affiliated Native American tribes and NHOs in the vicinity of the installation, followed by the findings, if any, contained in each of the primary data sources: Curation Needs Assessment Reports, the National NAGPRA Program databases, and the FY17 Environmental Data Call; negative findings for each source are also reported. Finally, a NAGPRA summary is provided for each installation detailing what information exists for each installation, and any potential issues that exist in the data.

3.1 Air Force Research Laboratory—Mesa City, Arizona

The Air Force Research Laboratory—Mesa City, was closed in September 2011. It was located at the former Williams AFB, which has also been closed (Figure 94). The Laboratory is currently managed by the Air Force Civil Engineer Center in San Antonio, Texas (AFCEC 2013a).

Figure 94. Location of Air Force Research Laboratory—Mesa City.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.1.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.1.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA Databases for Air Force Research Laboratory—Mesa City (Table 103).

Table 103. NAGPRA database collections for Air Force Research Laboratory—Mesa City.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.1.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

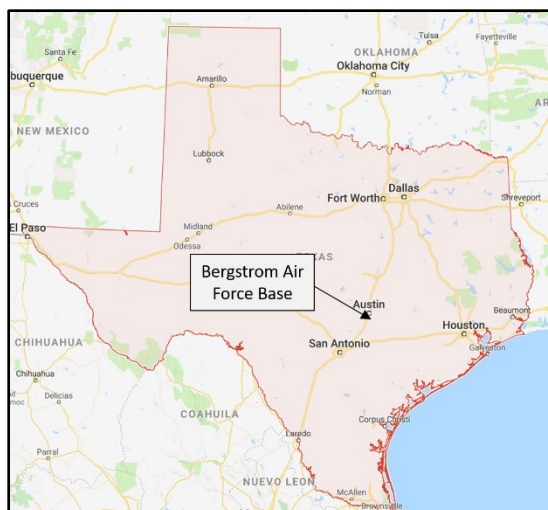
3.1.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.2 Bergstrom AFB, Texas

Bergstrom AFB occupied 3,197 acres, 7 miles Southeast of Austin, Texas, in Travis County (Figure 97). It was formerly known as Del Valle Army Air Base. It was closed in September 1993.

Figure 95. Location of Bergstrom AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.2.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Bergstrom AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological material for Bergstrom AFB is held at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas – Austin, and that:

This location houses materials from Bergstrom AFB (closed in 1993) and Matagorda Island AFB (closed in 1975).

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1.4 ft³

Associated Documentation: 10.00 linear feet

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

3.2.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Bergstrom AFB (Table 104).

Table 104. NAGPRA database collections for Bergstrom AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.2.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in the FY17 data call.

3.2.4 NAGPRA summary

Bergstrom AFB is a closed facility with a record of archeological artifacts. However, there is no other information available for NAGPRA.

3.3 Brooks AFB, Texas

Brooks AFB was closed due to BRAC in September 2011 and control was passed to Joint Base San Antonio (Figure 96). The property was transferred to the Brooks Development Authority (AFCEC 2013b).

Figure 96. Location of Brooks AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.3.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.3.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Brooks AFB (Table 105).

Table 105. NAGPRA database collections for Brooks AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.3.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.3.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.4 Carswell AFB, Texas

Carswell Field, formerly Carswell AFB, is now part of Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base (NAS Fort Worth JRB). It is owned and controlled by the U.S. Navy.

3.5 Castle AFB, California

Castle AFB was closed in 1995 (Figure 97).

Figure 97. Location of Castle AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.5.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.5.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Castle AFB.

Table 106. NAGPRA database collections for Castle AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.5.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not in this data call.

3.5.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.6 Chanute AFB, Illinois

Chanute AFB was closed in 1993 (Figure 98). It occupied 2,125 acres on the southern edge of Rantoul, Illinois in Champaign County.

Figure 98. Location of Chanute AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.6.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.6.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Chanute AFB (Table 107).

Table 107. NAGPRA database collections for Chanute AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.6.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.6.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.7 Eaker AFB, Blytheville, Arkansas

Eaker AFB was closed in 1992. Eaker was renamed in 1988 from Blytheville AFB (Figure 99).

Figure 99. Location of Eaker AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.7.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Eaker AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 13.31 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 13.31 ft³ at Arkansas State University

Associated Documentation: 1.50 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.50 linear feet at Arkansas State University

Human Skeletal Remains: None

3.7.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Eaker AFB (Table 108).

Table 108. NAGPRA database collections for Eaker AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.7.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.7.4 NAGPRA summary

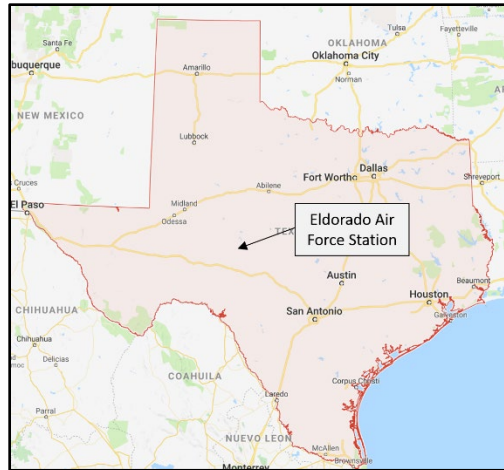
Eaker AFB is a closed facility with a record of archeological artifacts. However, there is no other information available for NAGPRA.

3.8 Eldorado AFS/PAVE PAWS, Texas

The Eldorado AFS served as an Air Force radar station from 1987 to 1995 (Figure 100). The site housed two PAVE PAWS FPS-115* radars, the purpose of which was to detect submarine launched ballistic missiles in the Pacific Ocean (FortWiki.com 2019). The AFS was closed and abandoned in 1995, but is still owned by the Air Force (Graczyk 2006).

* Precision Avionics Vectoring Equipment, Phased Array Warning System, Fixed Position System (PAVE PAWS FPS)

Figure 100. Location of Eldorado AFS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.8.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.8.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Eldorado AFS (Table 109).

Table 109. NAGPRA database collections for Eldorado AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.8.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.8.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.9 England AFB, Louisiana

England AFB, now known as England Airpark, was closed due to BRAC on June 1, 1992 (Figure 101) (AirplanesofthePast.com 2019).

Figure 101. Location of England AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.9.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.9.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for England AFB (Table 110).

Table 110. NAGPRA database collections for England AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.9.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.9.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.10 Galena AFB/Galena Forward Operating Location, Alaska

Galena AFB/Galena Forward Operating Location, was closed due to BRAC on September 30, 2005 (Figure 102) (AFCEC 2005).

Figure 102. Location of Galena AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.10.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.10.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Galena AFB (Table 111).

Table 111. NAGPRA database collections for Galena AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.10.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.10.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.11 General Mitchell ARS, Wisconsin

General Mitchell ARS was closed due to BRAC on February 2, 2008 (Figure 103) (AFCEC 2013c).

Figure 103. Location of General Mitchell ARS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.11.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.11.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for General Mitchell ARS (Table 112).

Table 112. NAGPRA database collections for General Mitchell ARS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.11.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.11.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.12 Gentile AFS, Ohio

Gentile AFS was closed due to BRAC in 1991 (Figure 104) (AFCEC 2019).

Figure 104. Location of Gentile AFS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.12.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.12.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Gentile AFS (Table 113).

Table 113. NAGPRA database collections for Gentile AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.12.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.12.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.13 George AFB, California

George AFB was closed due to BRAC in 1993 (Figure 105).

Figure 105. Location of George AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.13.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.13.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for George AFB (Table 114).

Table 114. NAGPRA database collections for George AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.13.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.13.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.14 Griffiss AFB, New York

Closed due to BRAC in 1995 (Figure 106).

Griffiss AFB was located in Rome, New York in Oneida County. It occupied 3,552 acres.

Figure 106. Location of Griffiss AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.14.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Griffiss AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

- Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 10.00 ft³**
- On Base: None**
- Off Base: 10.00 ft³ at Panamerican Consultants**
- Associated Documentation: 4.77 linear feet**
- On Base: None**
- Off Base: 4.77 linear feet at Panamerican Consultants**
- Human Skeletal Remains: None.**

3.14.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Griffiss AFB (Table 115).

Table 115. NAGPRA database collections for Griffiss AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.14.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.14.4 NAGPRA summary

Griffiss AFB is a closed facility with a record of archeological artifacts. However, there is no other information available for NAGPRA.

3.15 K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan

Closed due to BRAC in 1993 (Figure 107).

K.I. Sawyer AFB occupied 5,278 acres in Marquette County just south of the city of Marquette, Michigan.

Figure 107. Location of K.I. Sawyer AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.15.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for K.I. Sawyer AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 1.83 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.83 ft³ at Bureau of Michigan History

Associated Documentation: 0.51 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.51 linear feet at Bureau of Michigan History

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

3.15.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for K.I. Sawyer AFB (Table 116).

Table 116. NAGPRA database collections for K.I. Sawyer AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.15.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.15.4 NAGPRA summary

K.I. Sawyer AFB is a closed facility with a record of archeological artifacts. However, there is no other information available for NAGPRA.

3.16 Loring AFB, Limestone, Maine

Closed due to BRAC in 1994 (Figure 108).

Loring AFB occupied 9,000 acres in Aroostook County about 152 miles Northeast of Bangor, Maine.

Figure 108. Location of Loring AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.16.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Loring AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 5.61 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 5.61 ft³ at University of Maine

Associated Documentation: 3.10 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 3.10 linear feet at University of Maine

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

3.16.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Loring AFB (Table 117).

Table 117. NAGPRA database collections for Loring AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.16.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.16.4 NAGPRA summary

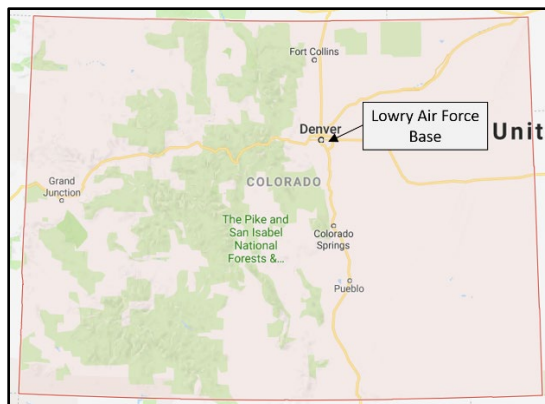
Loring AFB is a closed facility with a record of archeological artifacts. However, there is no other information available for NAGPRA.

3.17 Lowry AFB, Colorado

Lowry AFB was closed in September 1994 (Figure 109).

Lowry AFB was located 6 miles Southeast of Denver, Colorado, in Denver County. It occupied 1,866 acres.

Figure 109. Location of Lowry AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.17.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.17.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Lowry AFB (Table 118).

Table 118. NAGPRA database collections for Lowry AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.17.3 FY17 environmental data call

The FY17 data call does not have any information for this installation.

3.17.4 NAGPRA summary

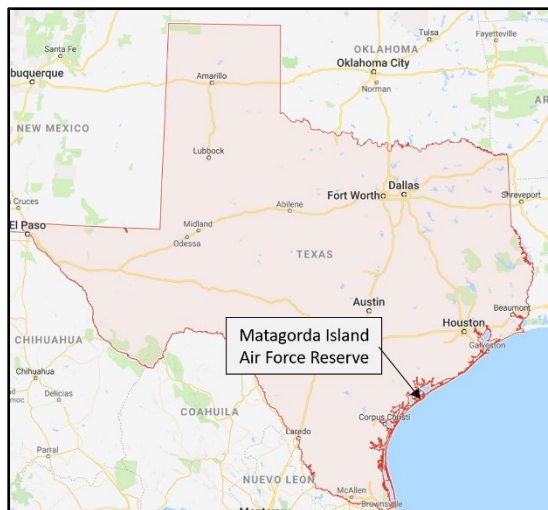
No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.18 Matagorda Island AFR, Texas

Closed in 1975 (Figure 110).

Matagorda Island AFR occupied 51,000 acres in Aransas County, about 80 miles Southwest of Houston, Texas.

Figure 110. Location of Matagorda Island AFR.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.18.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Matagorda Island AFR is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological material for Bergstrom AFB is held at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas – Austin, and that:

This location houses materials from Bergstrom AFB (closed in 1993) and Matagorda Island AFB (closed in 1975).

Location summary from Cultural Resources Assessments (Felix et al. 2000)

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 0.7 ft³

Associated Documentation: 10.00 linear inches

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

3.18.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Matagorda AFR (Table 119).

Table 119. NAGPRA database collections for Matagorda AFR.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.18.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.18.4 NAGPRA summary

Matagorda AFR is a closed facility with a record of archeological artifacts. However, there is no other information available for NAGPRA.

3.19 Mather AFB, California

Mather AFB was closed in 1993 (Figure 111).

Mather AFB was located 12 miles East of Sacramento, in Sacramento County, California. It occupied 5,718 acres.

Figure 111. Location of Mather AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.19.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.19.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Mather AFB (Table 120).

Table 120. NAGPRA database collections for Mather AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.19.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.19.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.20 McChord AFB, Washington

McChord AFB was merged with U.S. Army Fort Lewis in February 2010 to form Joint Base Lewis-McChord. Controlling authority is now under the U.S. Army.

3.21 McClellan AFB, California

McClellan AFB was closed in 2001 (Figure 112).

McClellan AFB was located 7 miles Northeast of Sacramento, California. It occupied 3,458 acres in Sacramento County.

Figure 112. Location of McClellan AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.21.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.21.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for McClellan AFB (Table 121).

Table 121. NAGPRA database collections for McClellan AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.21.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.21.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.22 Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina

Closed in 1993 following the National Defense Authorization Act (Figure 113).

Myrtle Beach AFB was located about 98 miles Northwest of Charleston, South Carolina. It occupied 3,934 acres in Horry County.

Figure 113. Location of Myrtle Beach AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.22.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Myrtle Beach AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 0.89 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.89 ft³ at South Carolina Institute of Archeology & Anthropology

Associated Documentation: 0.15 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.15 linear feet at South Carolina Institute of Archeology & Anthropology

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

3.22.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Myrtle Beach AFB (Table 122).

Table 122. NAGPRA database collections for Myrtle Beach AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.22.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.22.4 NAGPRA summary

Myrtle Beach AFB is a closed facility with a record of archeological artifacts. However, there is no other information available for NAGPRA.

3.23 Newark AFB, Ohio

Newark AFB was closed due to BRAC in 1994 (Figure 114).

Newark AFB occupied about 70 acres in Licking County near Licking, Ohio.

Figure 114. Location of Newark AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.23.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.23.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Newark AFB (Table 123).

Table 123. NAGPRA database collections for Newark AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.23.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.23.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.24 Norton AFB, California

Norton AFB was closed due to BRAC in September 1994 (Figure 115). The property was transferred to the Inland Valley Development Agency and the former AFB is now the San Bernardino International Airport (AFCEC 2018).

Figure 115. Location of Norton AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.24.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Norton AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Report for Air Mobility Command (Drew 1995). Unfortunately, at the time of the report, archeological surveys were being conducted and were not included in this report.

3.24.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Norton AFB (Table 124).

Table 124. NAGPRA database collections for Norton AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.24.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

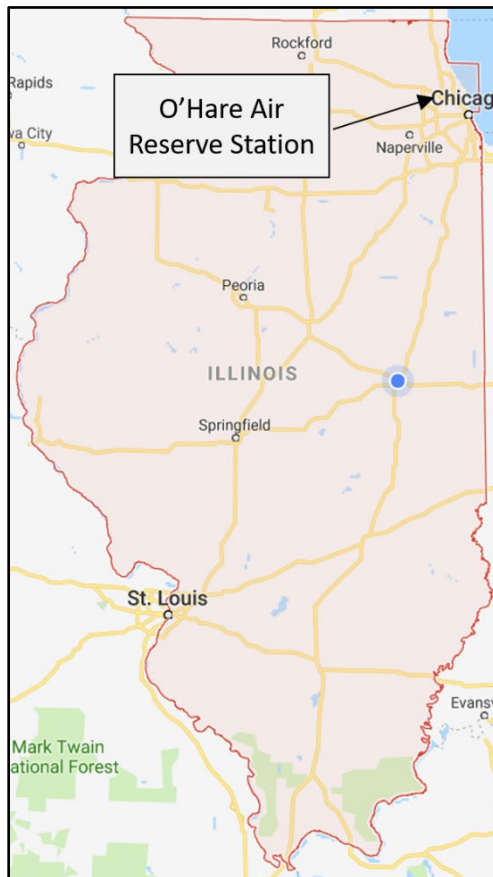
3.24.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.25 O’Hare ARS, Illinois

O’Hare ARS was closed due to BRAC in 1993 (Figure 116).

Figure 116. Location of O’Hare ARS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.25.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.25.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for O'Hare ARS (Table 125).

Table 125. NAGPRA database collections for O'Hare ARS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.25.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

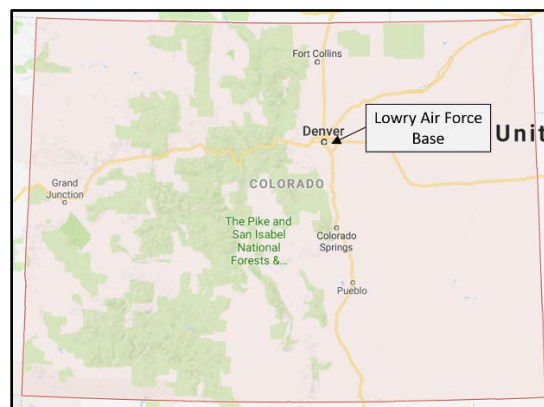
3.25.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.26 Onizuka AFS, California

Onizuka AFS was closed due to BRAC in 2011 (Figure 117). The land was sold to the Foothill/De Anza Community College District, and operations were transferred to Vandenberg AFB in 2010 (AFCEC 2016).

Figure 117. Location of Onizuka AFS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.26.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.26.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Onizuka AFS (Table 126).

Table 126. NAGPRA database collections for Onizuka AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.26.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.26.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.27 Pease AFB, New Hampshire

Pease AFB was closed due to BRAC in 1991 (Figure 118). Part of the Air Force Base was transferred to the Air National Guard and the remaining land was designated a Superfund Site. The Air Force engaged in remediation of the site and in 2005 was able to transfer the property by deed to the Pease Development Authority (NHDES 2017).

Figure 118. Location of Pease AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.27.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Pease AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 5.49 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 5.49 ft³ at New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources

Associated Documentation: 1.50 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 1.50 linear feet at New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

3.27.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Pease AFB (Table 127).

Table 127. NAGPRA database collections for Pease AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.27.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.27.4 NAGPRA summary

Pease AFB is a closed facility with a record of archeological artifacts. However, there is no other information available for NAGPRA.

3.28 Plattsburgh AFB, New York

Closed due to BRAC in 1995 (Figure 119).

Figure 119. Location of Plattsburgh AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.28.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Plattsburgh AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 21.19 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 21.19 ft³ at Parson's Engineering Science, Inc.

Associated Documentation: 0.33 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.33 linear feet at Parson's Engineering Science, Inc.

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

3.28.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Plattsburgh AFB (Table 128).

Table 128. NAGPRA database collections for Plattsburgh AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.28.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.28.4 NAGPRA summary

Plattsburgh AFB had a volume of artifacts in collection. However, it is unclear if there were items of interest to NAGPRA. No contact information is available for this former installation.

3.29 Pope Field, North Carolina

Although Pope Field (formerly Pope AFB) is now managed by the U.S. Army at Fort Bragg as Pope Field (Figure 120), the site is still in use by the Air Force.

Figure 120. Location of Pope Field.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.29.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for former Pope AFB is contained in An Archaeological Curation Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command Volume 2 (Marino et al. 1997). In 1997, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 0.76 ft³

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.76 ft³ at Fort Bragg

Associated Documentation: 0.28 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.28 linear feet at Fort Bragg

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

3.29.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Pope AFB (Table 129).

Table 129. NAGPRA database collections for Pope Field.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.29.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.29.4 NAGPRA summary

The former Pope AFB had artifacts that were housed at Fort Bragg. The Army currently has jurisdiction over this inventory. No contact information is available for Pope AFB.

3.30 Reese AFB, Texas

Reese AFB occupied about 2,500 acres near Lubbock, Texas in Lubbock County (Figure 124). Reese AFB was closed due to BRAC in 1997.

Figure 121. Location of Reese AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.30.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for Reese AFB is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 20 (Felix et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated that archeological materials for Reese AFB are held at the Museum Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, and that:

This location houses materials from the former Reese AFB, BRAC in 1997.

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: 5.2 ft³

Associated Records Documentation: 2.4 linear feet

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

3.30.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Reese AFB (Table 130).

Table 130. NAGPRA database collections for Reese AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.30.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.30.4 NAGPRA summary

Reese AFB is a closed facility with a record of archeological artifacts. However, there is no other information available for NAGPRA.

3.31 Richards-Gebaur ARB, Missouri

Richards-Gebaur ARB was closed due to BRAC in September 1994 (Figure 122). It occupied 429 acres, 17.7 miles South of Kansas City, Missouri, in Cass County.

Figure 122. Location of Richards-Gebaur ARB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.31.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.31.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Richards-Gebaur ARB (Table 131).

Table 131. NAGPRA database collections for Richards-Gebaur ARB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.31.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.31.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.32 Shemya AFB, Alaska

See Eareckson AFS.

3.33 U.S. Air Force Ground-Wave Emergency Network Site (GWEN), Rhode Island

Information is available for Air Force and Army Airfields, but no direct reference was made to a GWEN site in Rhode Island.

Figure 123. Location of U.S. Air Force GWEN.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

GWEN was banned in a 1994 defense appropriations bill opting for the National Differential Global Positioning System (GPS) system. All antenna (AN/URC-117) sites were closed as a result.

3.33.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Information for U.S. Air Force Ground-Wave Emergency Transmission Site is contained in Curation Needs Assessment Technical Report No. 23 (Anderson et al. 2000). In 2000, the report indicated the following:

Volume of Archeological Artifacts: None

On Base: None

Off Base: None

Associated Documentation: 0.06 linear feet

On Base: None

Off Base: 0.06 linear feet at Public Archeology Laboratory

Human Skeletal Remains: None.

3.33.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for U.S. Air Force GWEN Site (Table 132).

Table 132. NAGPRA database collections for U.S. Air Force GWEN.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.33.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.33.4 NAGPRA summary

This installation has a listing of documentation, but no artifacts or human remains pertaining to NAGPRA.

3.34 Wheeler AFB, Hawaii

Wheeler AFB was transferred to the U.S. Army in 1991, who currently maintains operational control.

3.35 Wilder AFS, Idaho

This base appears to be inactive and non-existent (Figure 124).

Figure 124. Location of Wilder AFS.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.35.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.35.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Wilder AFS (Table 133).

Table 133. NAGPRA database collections for Wilder AFS.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.35.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.35.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.36 Williams AFB, Arizona

BRAC closure in 1993 (Figure 125).

Williams AFB was located about 30 miles Southeast of Phoenix, in Maricopa County. It occupied 4,127 acres.

Figure 125. Location of Williams AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.36.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.36.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Williams AFB (Table 134).

Table 134. NAGPRA database collections for Williams AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.36.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.36.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

3.37 Wurtsmith AFB, Michigan

Wurtsmith AFB (formerly known as Oscoda AFB and Oscoda Army Air Field) (Figure 126), was decommissioned in 1993. Wurtsmith AFB was located on 5,223 acres in Iosco County, 3 miles Northwest of Oscoda, Michigan.

Figure 126. Location of Wurtsmith AFB.



Source: Google Maps (2018).

3.37.1 Curation needs assessments reports

Some installations were not included in the Curation Needs Assessment Reports for various reasons, which could include that the installation was undergoing survey or inventory at the time of investigation.

3.37.2 NAGPRA databases

There is no content in the NAGPRA databases for Wurtsmith AFB (Table 135).

Table 135. NAGPRA database collections for Wurtsmith AFB.

Summaries	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.37.3 FY17 environmental data call

This installation was not included in this data call.

3.37.4 NAGPRA summary

No information pertaining to NAGPRA is recorded for this Air Force installation.

4 Air Force Environmental Quality Data Call FY17

This chapter presents a summary roll-up of the FY 17 Air Force Environmental Quality Data Call.* The Air Force conducts periodic surveys to ascertain the status of installation cultural resources. The data presented here represents FY17. Listings are provided for only the NAGPRA-related information. This information is also included in Chapters 2, and 3 where it is organized by installation. In this chapter, the same information is organized by content to allow for a quick review of those Air Force installations that have positively responded to each data category.

4.1 Installations with pre-1990 archeological collections

The following installations also have archeological and/or ethnographic collections made before November 1990:

- Avon Park AFR
- Cape Canaveral AFS (Patrick AFB)
- Davis-Monthan AFB
- Dover AFB
- Edwards AFB
- Holloman AFB (Oscura Range)
- Joint Base Langley/Eustis
- Joint Base McGuire/Dix/Lakehurst AFB
- Joint Base San Antonio/Lackland AFB
- Kirtland AFB
- Mountain Home AFB (Juniper Butte Range [JBR]/Saylor Creek AFR)
- Nellis AFB (Creech AFB/Nevada Test and Training Range [NTTR])
- Shaw AFB (Poinsette AFR)
- Tyndall AFB
- Vandenberg AFB
- Westover ARB.

4.2 Installations with human skeletal remains

- Edwards AFB
- Vandenberg AFB (stored at Martin Marietta).

* Excel spreadsheet provided by HQAF. Air Force Environmental Quality Data Call FY17..

4.3 Installations with culturally unidentifiable NAGPRA items from pre-1990 collection

- Nellis AFB
- Shaw AFB
- Tyndall AFB.

4.4 Installations that can verify compliance with Section 5 and 6 of NAGPRA

As a reminder, section 5 requires installations to create an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects (25 USC 3003); Section 6 requires installations to compile a summary for unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony (25 USC 3004).

- Cape Canaveral AFS
- Davis-Monthan AFB
- Edwards AFB
- Holloman AFB (Oscura Range)
- Joint Base Langley/Eustis
- Joint Base San Antonio/Lackland AFB
- Kirtland AFB
- Mountain Home AFB (JBR/Saylor Creek Air Force)
- Nellis AFB
- Shaw AFB
- Tyndall AFB.

4.5 Installations that are consulting on repatriating retained NAGPRA cultural items from pre-1990 collections

- Nellis AFB
- Tyndall AFB
- Vandenberg AFB (New Castle County – listed consulting, but may be in error).

4.6 Installations that published Notices of Intended Disposition in FY17

- Bellows AFS – five notices
- Homestead AFB – nine notices
- Tyndall AFB – two notices.

4.7 Installations with NAGPRA inadvertent discovery incidents still under their control

- 611th Civil Engineering Operating Squadron (SQ) (Alaska Installations) (3)
- Avon Park AFR (3)
- Tyndall AFB (4).

4.8 Installations with inadvertent discoveries over years

- 611th Civil Engineering Operating SQ (Alaska Installations) (3)
- Avon Park AFR (3)
- Barksdale AFB (1)
- Bellows AFS (38)
- Cape Canaveral AFS (3)
- Dover AFB (1)
- Eareckson AFB (2)
- Edward AFB (3)
- Eglin AFB (7)
- Goodfellow AFB (1)
- Hill (4)
- Homestead AFB (4)
- Hurlburt Field (3)
- Joint Base Langley/Eustis (3)
- Joint Base McGuire–Dix–Lakehurst (MDL)-Lakehurst (1)
- Joint Base San Antonio/Lackland AFB (1)
- Luke AFB (3)
- MacDill AFB (4)
- Shaw AFB (1)
- Tyndall (9).

4.9 Installations with NAGPRA comprehensive agreements in effect for all years

- 611th Civil Engineering Operating SQ (Alaska Installations)
- Air Force Research Laboratory-Rome Research Lab
- Altus AFB
- Arnold AFB/AEDC
- Badlands AFB
- Barksdale AFB
- Beale AFB
- Eglin AFB (2 agreements)

- Hurlburt Field
- Kirtland AFB
- Nellis AFB
- Patrick AFB.

4.10 Installations with written Plans of Action for inadvertent discoveries in FY17

- Bellows AFS
- Cape Canaveral AFS
- Dover AFB
- Eareckson AFB
- Joint Base Langley/Eustis
- Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst
- Luke AFB
- Shaw AFB
- Tyndall AFB.

5 Current Status of Air Force NAGPRA from Federal Register

This chapter presents a summary roll-up of the content found in the National NAGPRA Program databases. This information is also included in Chapters 2, and 3 where it is organized by installation. In this chapter, the same information is organized by NAGPRA database to allow for a quick review of those Air Force installations that have content posted in the National NAGPRA Program databases. The actual published content for each installations is provided in Chapters 2 and 3.

5.1 Summaries database

This database collects information on summaries of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that have been completed by federal agencies and museums.

Installations that have submitted Summaries include:

- F.E. Warren AFB (11 Summaries)
- Joint Base San Antonio (5 Summaries).

5.1.1 Statement of No Summary (SNS).

An SNS may be submitted by federal agencies and museums to indicate they have reviewed their collections and found no cultural items subject to NAGPRA under their control.

Installations that have submitted SNSs include

- Hurlburt Air Field (1)
- Patrick AFB (1).

5.2 Notices of Inventory Completion Database

NICs are published when cultural affiliation for Native American human remains and associated funerary objects are determined by the federal agency or museum, working in consultation with Native American tribes and NHOs. NIC publication does not mean repatriation of the human remains or associated funerary objects has occurred, or will occur after the

mandatory 30-day waiting period. Repatriation information is recorded in the NID, CA, or CUI databases.

The 2010 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report on NAGPRA lists the number of curations present for the Air Force from published NICs (GAO 2010). This includes:

- Original notices (4), number of corrections (1), human remains (38), and AFOs (85).

Also, under the category of culturally unidentifiable:

- Human remains (3) and AFOs (0).

Installations that have submitted NICs include:

- Edwards AFB (1)
- Hickam AFB (1)
- Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (2)
- Luke AFB, Barry M. Goldwater Range East (1)
- Vandenberg AFB (1).

5.3 Notices of Intent to Repatriate Database

NIRs are published once a repatriation claim for an unassociated funerary object, sacred object or object of cultural patrimony is received and accepted by a federal agency or museum. NIRs do not cover repatriation of human remains or associated funerary objects that are listed in the NID, CA, and CUI databases.

There were no NIRs for U.S. Air Force installations contained in the database. Search terms used include: Air Force, AFB, range, joint base, air station, air reserve, air field, Canaveral, GWEN, Kaena Point, Malabar, and academy.

5.4 Notices of Intended Disposition

NIDs are published to notify the public regarding the disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered after November 16, 1990. Search terms used in this database include: Air Force, AFB,

range, joint base, air station, air reserve, air field, Canaveral, GWEN, Kaena Point, Malabar, and academy.

Installations that have submitted NIDs include:

- 6911th/PRSC-Eareckson AFB (3): October 24, 2002; January, 29 2004; July 29, 2004
- Bellows AFB (1): May 8, 2006
- Hickam AFB (2): December 23, 2005; July 13, 2001
- Hill AFB (1): September 10, 2003; September 20, 2003
- Vandenberg AFB (1): October 29. 2008.

5.5 Culturally Affiliated Inventories Database

The CA database provides an overview “snapshot” of the current status of many of the Native American human remains under the control and possession of federal agencies and museums that have been culturally affiliated as a result of consultation. The database is intended to facilitate and support consultation efforts between Native American tribes, NHOs and federal agencies and museums as part of the repatriation process, by providing a listing of human remains and the Native American tribes and NHOs determined to be affiliated with, and thus eligible to receive, the remains.

Installations that have content in the CA database include:

- 6911th/PRSC-Eareckson AFB (1): May 23, 2000
- Edwards AFB (6): January 7, 1999
- Hickam AFB (1): March 14, 2006
- Luke AFB (1): June 30, 2017
- Vandenberg AFB (8): February 2, 2009.

5.6 Culturally Unidentifiable Inventories Database

The CUI database is similar to the CA database except that it provides an inventory listing of human remains and associated funerary objects that have not been culturally identified or affiliated with a Native American tribe or NHO that are under the control and possession of federal agencies or museums. NAGPRA mandates that the Review Committee establish and maintain the CUI database, as well as make recommendations about the disposition of culturally unidentifiable remains. Where repatriation has

occurred as a result of Review Committee recommendations and/or consultation, the Native American tribes or NHOs that received the remains are noted in the database.

Installations that have content in the CUI database include:

- Hurlburt Air Field (1)
- Patrick AFB (1).

6 Summary

This report was developed mostly from publicly available resources. Researchers were required to make special requests to receive a few of the resources (even though all of these resources were designated as “approved for public release”). The cultural resource assessment reports were invaluable in highlighting the history of an installation regarding NAGPRA. The researchers who compiled the assessment reports physically inspected each installation included in the report. So, if there are artifacts or human remains listed, then these items absolutely need to be repatriated. Reviewing the cultural resource assessment reports was the first step in the analysis in this report.

Secondly, the federal record from listings in the NAGPRA database is equally compelling. A comprehensive search of many keywords was used to identify all entries related to the Air Force within the six different databases.

Lastly, the FY17/18 Air Force Environmental Data Calls give insight into those installations that accurately reported their activities. While this is likely the least reliable resource, it does give installations the opportunity to confirm what is listed in other data sources. Where incongruences were found in these records, those installations were contacted to confirm their compliance. Many of those installations were forthcoming in their responses and greatly assisted the process of reporting. However, some installations were in the process of investigating their curations, did not have contact information available, or simply did not respond to our requests for information. Overall, these three resources along with provided responses gives an accurate presentation of the status of NAGPRA compliance in the U.S. Department of the Air Force.

Some highlights from data or specific installations include:

- Sometimes information listed in the Air Force Environmental Data Calls were not reflected in other sources. Most often, the NAGPRA database did not show the same number of notices that an installation had reported. Such discrepancies can occur for a variety of reasons. For example, an installation may have intended to submit a notice, but had yet to include it in the database. In some cases, there may have been a lapse in recordkeeping, especially in locations that have experienced

- personnel changes in cultural resource offices. To anticipate and prevent such lapses, it is imperative to institute policies that standardize recordkeeping and that require adherence to good recordkeeping practices that maintain the integrity of the installation's historical record.
- Bellows AFB has been actively involved with repatriation efforts. The base has been managing recent ongoing inadvertent discoveries in consultation with tribes to establish the disposition of cultural items. An update following conclusion of these efforts will ensure the completeness of NAGPRA compliance.
 - Cape Canaveral AFS has a complex history of NAGPRA engagement since ownership has changed hands and several entities were involved in archeological studies. However, it is reported that all NAGPRA items have been repatriated from Cape Canaveral AFS.
 - Dover AFB has materials that need to be verified for NAGPRA compliance. However, a response from the installation was not made available.
 - Edwards AFB has an active history of repatriation efforts. However, to complete their record, a response is required from the installation regarding NAGPRA compliance.
 - Eglin AFB has a tooth molar that needs to be analyzed for verification. Otherwise, their record is complete for NAGPRA.
 - Hickam AFB has an active history of NAGPRA repatriations. For the record, it would be useful to confirm if full compliance was reached for this installation. This would likely need to occur through a Navy counterpart that is the lead service branch for Joint Base Pearl Harbor.
 - Elmendorf AFB has a record of NAGPRA repatriation efforts. However, this base did not have a contact person at the time of this report. This installation needs to verify if all NAGPRA items have been repatriated.
 - Joint Base San Antonio is still clarifying NAGPRA efforts with many activities in progress. However, it appears that there are no pre-1990 curations including human remains at JBSA.
 - Installations like Luke AFB and Vandenberg AFB have been very active with NAGPRA repatriations. Connecting with these installations would help confirm if their NAGPRA compliance is complete.

7 Recommendations

The primary focus for any installation is to first repatriate human remains. This is a sacred responsibility of the greatest importance to tribes. There are several reports in the cultural assessments done in the 1990s where human remains were in possession by the installation or held for them in an outside repository. These human remains need to be repatriated immediately. Notices need to be published in the NAGPRA databases so these actions are announced to the public in the Federal Register. In several instances, repatriation of these human remains has not been published.

Secondly, any sacred, funerary, or other lineal objects of known cultural association should be mitigated with the respective tribes for repatriation. This report lists archeological holdings by all installations that underwent a cultural resources assessment. More in-depth information can be found in those reports regarding the number or volume of items found in each archeological category. Regardless, consultation with tribes should begin to return these items to their respective homes.

Scientific investigation by archeologists, anthropologists, and tribes themselves should identify if unknown cultural association exists or if further characterization of artifacts is needed. A scientist does not always know the purpose or meaning of an object while a Tribal elder can often provide needed information. Traditional tribal knowledge is another reason why consultation is so important to corroborate information about an installation's history. Air Force bases are required to consult with tribes at least twice a year. Having a Tribal Liaison Officer plays a big part in making sure these meetings and responsibilities are met. Many Air Force installations have not yet met this requirement. Federal Preservation Officers always say "consult early and consult often." This paves the way to success and decreases the possibility that negative challenges will occur. A commander never wants to see a construction project put on hold because of an inadvertent discovery. Consultation ensures success.

Native American tribes inhabited all of North America. Despite not finding evidence, artifacts, dwellings, earthworks, or human remains, they were there. Numerous resources are available to show these prior inhabitants and their pathways. Cultural resource managers have a responsibility to make an effort to reach out to tribes that find history in their region. Then,

leave it up to the tribes to decide if they want to consult or not. The installation can then list the tribes they have contacted to at least show their good faith efforts. Not having consulting tribes for any federal entity should be a rarity.

Many installations are located in regions where Native American pathways and habitation are well known. However, many of these installations do not have extensive archeological records. It would be helpful for installations to report the percentage of land cover that has undergone archeological survey to assess the completeness of historical records. This would enable a more proper assessment of the priority the installation has given to NAGPRA compliance.

It must be strongly emphasized that any reburials performed by the federal government must include an NID. This notice allows for public acknowledgement or dissent regarding ownership and authority to properly negotiate handling of human remains or artifacts. Operating outside of NAGPRA statutes could be characterized as a violation and thereby subject to penalties. Any individual citizen can issue a complaint regarding improperly curated historical artifacts or human remains.

Every Air Force installation should have, at the very least, a (1) Summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony or (2) a SNS to indicate that they do not have any of these items in their collection. This is a fairly easy process to complete and should have been completed by every federal entity by November 16, 1993. Sample templates for both a Summary Statement and SNS are provided in Appendixes C and D, respectively. Table 136 provides a summary roll-up of recommendations for what each installation still yet needs to complete with respect to NAGPRA compliance. In many cases, verification from the installation as to the current status of their collection is still required, and this is noted with an "X" in the first column. In those instances, additional recommendations are made based on the information discovered in the data sources. Installations with a record of artifacts that were active in 1990, but have since been closed or had their control transferred to another agency, should have a letter or notice indicating transfer of accessioning of the items; these items need to be accounted for and are still the responsibility of the releasing agency.

Table 136. List of Recommended NAGPRA Filings to be completed for each Air Force Installations.

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Installation Verification	Summary Statement	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI	Plan of Action/Comprehensive Agreement	Confirm Disposition/Accession or Transfer Letter	Complete
611 th /PRSC-Civil Engineer Operating Group	AK	X		X								
611 th /PRSC-Eareckson AFS	AK	X										X
Air Force Plant No. 4	TX	X		X						X		
Air Force Plant No. 42 - A, B, C, & D	CA	X		X						X		
Air Force Plant No. 44	AZ	X		X						X		
Air Force Plant No. 6	GA	X		X						X		
Air Force Research Laboratory -Maui Optical and Supercomputing Observatory	HI	X		X								
Air Force Research Laboratory-Mesa City	AZ	X									X	
Air Force Research Laboratory-Rome Research Site	NY	X		X								
Altus AFB	OK	X		X								
Arnold AFB/AEDC	TN	X	X									
Avon Park AFR	FL		X				X					
Badlands AFR	SD	X		X								
Barksdale AFB	LA	X	X									
Beale AFB	CA		X									
Bellows AFS	HI		X				X					
Bergstrom AFB	TX	X									X*	
Bolling AFB	DC	X		X								
Brooks AFB	TX	X									X	
Buckley AFB	CO		X							X		
Cannon AFB	NM	X		X						X		
Cape Canaveral AFS	FL		X				X					
Carswell AFB/Carswell Field	TX	X									X	
Castle AFB	CA	X									X	
Cavalier AFS	ND	X		X						X		
Chanute AFB	IL	X									X	
Cheyenne Mountain AFS	CO	X	X							X		
Clear AFS	AK	X		X						X		
Columbus AFB	MS	X		X						X		
Creech AFB	NV			X						X		
Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	X	X							X		

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Installation Verification	Summary Statement	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI	Plan of Action/Comprehensive Agreement	Confirm Disposition/Accession or Transfer Letter	Complete
Dobbins ARB	GA	X		X						X		
Dover AFB	DE	X	X									
Dyess AFB	TX	X	X							X		
Eaker AFB	AR	X									X*	
Edwards AFB	CA	X	X							X		
Eglin AFB	FL		X		X							
Eielson AFB	AK	X		X						X		
Eldorado AFS	TX	X									X	
Ellsworth AFB	SD	X	X							X		
England AFB	LA	X									X	
F.E. Warren AFB	WY									X		
Fairchild AFB	WA	X		X						X		
Galena AFB/Forward Operating Location	AK	X									X	
General Mitchell ARS	WI	X									X	
Gentile AFS	OH	X									X	
George AFB	CA	X									X	
Goodfellow AFB	TX	X		X						X		
Grand Forks AFB	ND	X		X						X		
Griffiss AFB	NY	X									X*	
Grissom ARB	IN	X	X							X		
Hanscom AFB	MA	X	X							X		
Hickam AFB	HI	X									X*	
Hill AFB/UTTR	UT		X									
Holloman AFB	NM		X							X		
Homestead ARB	FL			X						X		
Hurlburt Field	FL											X
Joint Base Andrews	MD	X		X						X		
Joint Base Cape Cod (Cape Cod Air Station)	MA	X		X						X		
Joint Base Charleston	SC	X	X							X		
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	AK	X	X							X		
Joint Base Langley-Eustis	VA		X									
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	NJ		X									
Joint Base San Antonio (Lackland AFB/Randolph AFB)	TX	X	X				X			X		

Air Force Installation	State/Country	Installation Verification	Summary Statement	SNS	NIC	NIR	NID	CA	CUI	Plan of Action/Comprehensive Agreement	Confirm Disposition/Accession or Transfer Letter	Complete
Onizuka AFS	CA	X									X	
Patrick AFB	FL											X
Pease AFB	NH	X									X*	
Peterson AFB	CO		X							X		
Pittsburgh ARS	PA	X		X						X		
Plattsburg AFB	NY	X									X*	
Poinsett AFR	SC	X		X						X		
Pope AFB	NC	X									X*	
Reese AFB	TX	X									X*	
Richards-Gebaur ARB	MO	X									X	
Robins AFB	GA	X	X							X		
Saylor Creek AFR	ID	X		X						X		
Schriever AFB	CO		X							X		
Scott AFB	IL	X	X							X		
Seymour Johnson AFB	NC	X		X						X		
Shaw AFB	SC	X	X						X			
Sheppard AFB	TX	X		X						X		
Tinker AFB	OK	X		X						X		
Travis AFB	CA	X	X							X		
Tyndall AFB	FL		X		X		X		X			
U.S. Air Force Academy	CO		X							X		
U.S. Air Force GWEN Site	RI	X									X	
Vance AFB	OK	X		X						X		
Vandenberg AFB	CA	X								X		
Westover ARB	MA	X	X							X		
Wheeler AFB	HI	X									X	
Whiteman AFB	MO	X		X						X		
Wilder AFS	ID	X									X	
Williams AFB	AZ	X									X	
Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	X	X							X		
Wurtsmith AFB	MI	X									X	
Youngstown ARS	OH	X		X						X		

X* indicates that the installation had a record of artifacts on hand before it was closed or transferred.

Curation of archeological materials are a continued concern for federal agencies. Many curations are held in inadequate facilities that fail to protect these historical resources. These facilities are prone to excess humidity and flooding, fungal molds, insect and rodent pests, or catastrophic natural disaster. A united push to create regional curation facilities for all federal agencies would allow for better accountability and more suitable conditions for preservation at a reduced cost. Inevitably, the need for curation of NAGPRA items would be unnecessary if properly repatriated in consultation with respective Native American tribes, Alaskan Villages, and NHO. But any unaffiliated or otherwise un-repatriated items would need to be securely curated.

A clearer reporting mechanism is needed for Joint Bases where one lead service branch collects and disseminates information. This report includes those Air Force bases included in a Joint Base even if the Air Force is not the lead agency. However, it needs to be clear who is reporting NAGPRA issues for the Joint Base.

For those installations that have faced closure for whatever reason, a publicly accessible transfer document should be available for review. Much like a Super Fund site, it is necessary to know which agency is responsible for the site or for materials from the site. If human remains or artifacts were in possession at a closed installation, those items still need to be accounted for. These closed locations are the responsibility of the releasing agency.

Installations that have NAGPRA items curated in offsite facilities, like museums, universities, or private companies, a clearer policy regarding their curation standards and record keeping is needed. It would be preferable if a federal curation facility could be made available to keep the responsibility within the federal government. Items that are on loan for educational purposes or on display should only be items that are not NAGPRA-related. Educational loans should not include any destructive techniques that harms those materials. Otherwise, the sacred trust given to caretakers on behalf of indigenous people is not being abided by.

A well thought out plan for emergencies that threaten historic resources and properties are needed for every installation. Perfect examples include the recent hurricane at Tyndall AFB and prior hurricane at Homestead ARB where many facilities and resources were destroyed. Having secure

facilities to protect resources is paramount. However, also having written histories, photographic records, and, even better, 3D laser collected images that allow for re-creation, refurbishing, or retrofitting of historic structures are needed.

Ultimately, full NAGPRA compliance within the U.S. Department of the Air Force is within reach. Only a few installations require final actions or confirmation of compliance to make this possible. It would be a major accomplishment to report that the Air Force had taken the lead in embracing the intention of NAGPRA — to return cultural heritage and honor ancestors of Native Americans, Alaskan Villages, and Native Hawaiians through compliance with The Act.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Term	Definition
AEDC	Arnold Engineering Development Center
AF	Air Force
AFB	Air Force Base
AFCEC	U.S. Air Force Civil Engineer Center
AFO	Associated Funerary Objects
AFR	Air Force Range
AFS	Air Force Station
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act (Corporation)
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ARB	Air Reserve Base
ARS	Air Reserve Station
ASM	Arizona State Museum
AVAS	Antelope Valley Archeological Society
AVC	Antelope Valley College
BHPO	Base Historic Preservation Officer
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAR	Center for Archeological Research
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
CFR	Code of the Federal Regulations
CRM	Cultural Resources Management
CRMS	Cultural Resources Management Services
CUI	Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains
DENIX	Defense Environmental Network and Information eXchange
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
EAFB	Elmendorf Air Force Base/ Edwards Air Force Base
ECD	Expected Completion Date
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ERDC	U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center
ERDC-CERL	Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
FOL	Forward Operating Location
FPS	Fixed Position System
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
GWEN	(U.S. Air Force) Ground-Wave Emergency Network
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
IRA	Indian Reorganization Act

Term	Definition
ISBN	International Standard Book Number
ITRP	Installation Tribal Relations Plan
JBER	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson
JBR	Juniper Butte Range
JBSA	Joint Base San Antonio
JRB	Joint Reserve Base
KSC	Kennedy Space Center
LRRS	Long-Range Radar Station
MDL	(Joint Base) McGuire–Dix–Lakehurst
MNI	Minimum Number of Individuals
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
N/A	Not Applicable
NACD	Native American Consultation Database
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NAS	Naval Air Station
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHDES	New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
NHO	Native Hawaiian Organization
NIC	Notice of Inventory Completion
NID	Notice of Intended Disposition
NIR	Notice of Intent to Repatriate
NPR	National Public Radio
NSN	National Supply Number
NTTR	Nevada Test and Training Range
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PACAF	Pacific Air Forces
PAVE	Precision Avionics Vectoring Equipment
PAWS	Phased Array Warning System
PL	Public Law
POA	Plan of Action
PRSC	Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) Regional Support Center
RECON	Regional Environmental Consultants
RRS	Range Radar Site
SAR	Same As Report
SBCM	San Bernardino County Museum
SF	Standard Form
SNS	Statement of No Summary
SQ	Squadron
SRRS	Short Range Radar Site
TR	Technical Report

Term	Definition
UAMN	University of Alaska Museum of the North
UCCS	University of Alaska Museum of the North
UCLA	University of California, Los Angeles
UCSB	University of California, Santa Barbara
UNM	University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USC	U.S. Code
USDOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
UTSA	University of Texas at San Antonio
UTTR	Utah Test and Training Range
VAFB	Vandenberg Air Force Base
WSM	Wyoming State Museum
WSMR	White Sands Missile Range

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**Appendix A: Native American Graves and
Repatriation Act, as amended (25 USC
3001-3013)**

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25 USC Ch. 32: NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION
From Title 25—INDIANS

CHAPTER 32—NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION

Sec.	
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§3001. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter, the term—

(1) "burial site" means any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains are deposited.

(2) "cultural affiliation" means that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group.

(3) "cultural items" means human remains and—

(A) "associated funerary objects" which shall mean objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, and both the human remains and associated funerary objects are presently in the possession or control of a Federal agency or museum, except that other items exclusively made for burial purposes or to contain human remains shall be considered as associated funerary objects.¹

(B) "unassociated funerary objects" which shall mean objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, where the remains are not in the possession or control of the Federal agency or museum and the objects can be identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to specific individuals or families or to known human remains or, by a preponderance of the evidence, as having been removed from a specific burial site of an individual culturally affiliated with a particular Indian tribe,

(C) "sacred objects" which shall mean specific ceremonial objects which are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents, and

(D) "cultural patrimony" which shall mean an object having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual regardless of whether or not the individual is a member of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and such object shall have been considered inalienable by such Native American group at the time the object was separated from such group.

(4) "Federal agency" means any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States. Such term does not include the Smithsonian Institution.

(5) "Federal lands" means any land other than tribal lands which are controlled or owned by the United States, including lands selected by but not yet conveyed to Alaska Native Corporations and groups organized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 [43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.].

(6) "Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei" means the nonprofit, Native Hawaiian organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Hawaii by that name on April 17, 1989, for the purpose of providing guidance and

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expertise in decisions dealing with Native Hawaiian cultural issues, particularly burial issues.

(7) "Indian tribe" means any tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village (as defined in, or established pursuant to, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.]), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(8) "museum" means any institution or State or local government agency (including any institution of higher learning) that receives Federal funds and has possession of, or control over, Native American cultural items. Such term does not include the Smithsonian Institution or any other Federal agency.

(9) "Native American" means of, or relating to, a tribe, people, or culture that is indigenous to the United States.

(10) "Native Hawaiian" means any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii.

(11) "Native Hawaiian organization" means any organization which—

(A) serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians,

(B) has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians, and

(C) has expertise in Native Hawaiian Affairs, and

shall include the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei.

(12) "Office of Hawaiian Affairs" means the Office of Hawaiian Affairs established by the constitution of the State of Hawaii.

(13) "right of possession" means possession obtained with the voluntary consent of an individual or group that had authority of alienation. The original acquisition of a Native American unassociated funerary object, sacred object or object of cultural patrimony from an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with the voluntary consent of an individual or group with authority to alienate such object is deemed to give right of possession of that object, unless the phrase so defined would, as applied in section 3005(c) of this title, result in a Fifth Amendment taking by the United States as determined by the United States Court of Federal Claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1491 in which event the "right of possession" shall be as provided under otherwise applicable property law. The original acquisition of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects which were excavated, exhumed, or otherwise obtained with full knowledge and consent of the next of kin or the official governing body of the appropriate culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization is deemed to give right of possession to those remains.

(14) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(15) "tribal land" means—

(A) all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation;

(B) all dependent Indian communities;²

(C) any lands administered for the benefit of Native Hawaiians pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, and section 4 of Public Law 86-3.

(Pub. L. 101-601, §2, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048; Pub. L. 102-572, title IX, §902(b)(1), Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4516.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101-601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out below and Tables.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, referred to in par. (5), probably means the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. See note below.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, referred to in par. (7), is Pub. L. 92-203, Dec. 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 33 (§1601 et seq.) of Title 43, Public Lands. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1601 of Title 43 and Tables.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, referred to in par. (15)(C), is act July 9, 1921, ch. 42, 42 Stat. 108, as amended, which was classified generally to sections 691 to 718 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions, and was omitted from the Code.

Section 4 of Public Law 86-3, referred to in par. (15)(C), is section 4 of Pub. L. 86-3, which is set out as a note preceding section 491 of Title 48.

AMENDMENTS

1992—Par. (13). Pub. L. 102-572 substituted "United States Court of Federal Claims" for "United States Claims Court".

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1992 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 102-572 effective Oct. 29, 1992, see section 911 of Pub. L. 102-572, set out as a note under section 171 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

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SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 101–601, §1, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, provided that: "This Act [enacting this chapter and section 1170 of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure] may be cited as the 'Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act'."

¹ So in original. The period probably should be a comma.

² So in original. Probably should be followed by "and".

§3002. Ownership**(a) Native American human remains and objects**

The ownership or control of Native American cultural items which are excavated or discovered on Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990, shall be (with priority given in the order listed)—

(1) in the case of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects, in the lineal descendants of the Native American; or

(2) in any case in which such lineal descendants cannot be ascertained, and in the case of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony—

(A) in the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization on whose tribal land such objects or remains were discovered;

(B) in the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization which has the closest cultural affiliation with such remains or objects and which, upon notice, states a claim for such remains or objects; or

(C) if the cultural affiliation of the objects cannot be reasonably ascertained and if the objects were discovered on Federal land that is recognized by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims as the aboriginal land of some Indian tribe—

(1) in the Indian tribe that is recognized as aboriginally occupying the area in which the objects were discovered, if upon notice, such tribe states a claim for such remains or objects, or

(2) if it can be shown by a preponderance of the evidence that a different tribe has a stronger cultural relationship with the remains or objects than the tribe or organization specified in paragraph (1), in the Indian tribe that has the strongest demonstrated relationship, if upon notice, such tribe states a claim for such remains or objects.

(b) Unclaimed Native American human remains and objects

Native American cultural items not claimed under subsection (a) shall be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary in consultation with the review committee established under section 3006 of this title, Native American groups, representatives of museums and the scientific community.

(c) Intentional excavation and removal of Native American human remains and objects

The intentional removal from or excavation of Native American cultural items from Federal or tribal lands for purposes of discovery, study, or removal of such items is permitted only if—

(1) such items are excavated or removed pursuant to a permit issued under section 470cc of title 16 which shall be consistent with this chapter;

(2) such items are excavated or removed after consultation with or, in the case of tribal lands, consent of the appropriate (if any) Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization;

(3) the ownership and right of control of the disposition of such items shall be as provided in subsections (a) and (b); and

(4) proof of consultation or consent under paragraph (2) is shown.

(d) Inadvertent discovery of Native American remains and objects

(1) Any person who knows, or has reason to know, that such person has discovered Native American cultural items on Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990, shall notify, in writing, the Secretary of the Department, or head of any other agency or instrumentality of the United States, having primary management authority with respect to Federal lands and the appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with respect to tribal lands, if known or readily ascertainable, and, in the case of lands that have been selected by an Alaska Native Corporation or group organized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 [43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.], the appropriate corporation or group. If the discovery occurred in connection with an activity, including (but not limited to) construction, mining, logging, and agriculture, the person shall cease the activity in the area of the discovery, make a reasonable effort to protect the items discovered before resuming such activity, and provide notice under this subsection. Following the notification under this subsection, and upon certification by the Secretary of the department or the head of any agency or instrumentality of the United States or the appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that notification has been received, the activity may resume after 30 days of such certification.

(2) The disposition of and control over any cultural items excavated or removed under this subsection shall be determined as provided for in this section.

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(3) If the Secretary of the Interior consents, the responsibilities (in whole or in part) under paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Secretary of any department (other than the Department of the Interior) or the head of any other agency or instrumentality may be delegated to the Secretary with respect to any land managed by such other Secretary or agency head.

(e) Relinquishment

Nothing in this section shall prevent the governing body of an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization from expressly relinquishing control over any Native American human remains, or title to or control over any funerary object, or sacred object.

(Pub. L. 101–601, §3, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3050.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Indian Claims Commission, referred to in subsec. (a)(2)(C), terminated Sept. 30, 1978. See Codification note set out under former section 70 et seq. of this title.

The United States Court of Claims, referred to in subsec. (a)(2)(C), and the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals were merged effective Oct. 1, 1982, into a new United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit by Pub. L. 97–164, Apr. 2, 1982, 96 Stat. 25, which also created a United States Claims Court [now United States Court of Federal Claims] that inherited the trial jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. See sections 48, 171 et seq., 791 et seq., and 1491 et seq. of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (c)(1), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101–601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3001 of this title and Tables.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, referred to in subsec. (d)(1), probably means the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Pub. L. 92–203, Dec. 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, as amended, and which is classified generally to chapter 33 (§1601 et seq.) of Title 43, Public Lands. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1601 of Title 43 and Tables.

§3003. Inventory for human remains and associated funerary objects

(a) In general

Each Federal agency and each museum which has possession or control over holdings or collections of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects shall compile an inventory of such items and, to the extent possible based on information possessed by such museum or Federal agency, identify the geographical and cultural affiliation of such item.¹

(b) Requirements

(1) The inventories and identifications required under subsection (a) shall be—

(A) completed in consultation with tribal government and Native Hawaiian organization officials and traditional religious leaders;

(B) completed by not later than the date that is 5 years after November 16, 1990, and

(C) made available both during the time they are being conducted and afterward to a review committee established under section 3006 of this title.

(2) Upon request by an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization which receives or should have received notice, a museum or Federal agency shall supply additional available documentation to supplement the information required by subsection (a) of this section. The term "documentation" means a summary of existing museum or Federal agency records, including inventories or catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the limited purpose of determining the geographical origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects subject to this section. Such term does not mean, and this chapter shall not be construed to be an authorization for, the initiation of new scientific studies of such remains and associated funerary objects or other means of acquiring or preserving additional scientific information from such remains and objects.

(c) Extension of time for inventory

Any museum which has made a good faith effort to carry out an inventory and identification under this section, but which has been unable to complete the process, may appeal to the Secretary for an extension of the time requirements set forth in subsection (b)(1)(B). The Secretary may extend such time requirements for any such museum upon a finding of good faith effort. An indication of good faith shall include the development of a plan to carry out the inventory and identification process.

(d) Notification

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(1) If the cultural affiliation of any particular Native American human remains or associated funerary objects is determined pursuant to this section, the Federal agency or museum concerned shall, not later than 6 months after the completion of the inventory, notify the affected Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

(2) The notice required by paragraph (1) shall include information—

(A) which identifies each Native American human remains or associated funerary objects and the circumstances surrounding its acquisition;

(B) which lists the human remains or associated funerary objects that are clearly identifiable as to tribal origin; and

(C) which lists the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects that are not clearly identifiable as being culturally affiliated with that Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, but which, given the totality of circumstances surrounding acquisition of the remains or objects, are determined by a reasonable belief to be remains or objects culturally affiliated with the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

(3) A copy of each notice provided under paragraph (1) shall be sent to the Secretary who shall publish each notice in the Federal Register.

(e) Inventory

For the purposes of this section, the term "inventory" means a simple itemized list that summarizes the information called for by this section.

(Pub. L. 101–601, §5, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3052.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b)(2), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101–601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3001 of this title and Tables.

¹*So in original. Probably should be "items."*

§3004. Summary for unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony

(a) In general

Each Federal agency or museum which has possession or control over holdings or collections of Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony shall provide a written summary of such objects based upon available information held by such agency or museum. The summary shall describe the scope of the collection, kinds of objects included, reference to geographical location, means and period of acquisition and cultural affiliation, where readily ascertainable.

(b) Requirements

(1) The summary required under subsection (a) shall be—

(A) in lieu of an object-by-object inventory;

(B) followed by consultation with tribal government and Native Hawaiian organization officials and traditional religious leaders; and

(C) completed by not later than the date that is 3 years after November 16, 1990.

(2) Upon request, Indian Tribes¹ and Native Hawaiian organizations shall have access to records, catalogues, relevant studies or other pertinent data for the limited purposes of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of Native American objects subject to this section. Such information shall be provided in a reasonable manner to be agreed upon by all parties.

(Pub. L. 101–601, §6, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3053.)

¹*So in original. Probably should not be capitalized.*

§3005. Repatriation

(a) Repatriation of Native American human remains and objects possessed or controlled by Federal agencies and museums

(1) If, pursuant to section 3003 of this title, the cultural affiliation of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects with a particular Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization is established, then the Federal agency

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or museum, upon the request of a known lineal descendant of the Native American or of the tribe or organization and pursuant to subsections (b) and (e) of this section, shall expeditiously return such remains and associated funerary objects.

(2) If, pursuant to section 3004 of this title, the cultural affiliation with a particular Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization is shown with respect to unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony, then the Federal agency or museum, upon the request of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and pursuant to subsections (b), (c) and (e) of this section, shall expeditiously return such objects.

(3) The return of cultural items covered by this chapter shall be in consultation with the requesting lineal descendant or tribe or organization to determine the place and manner of delivery of such items.

(4) Where cultural affiliation of Native American human remains and funerary objects has not been established in an inventory prepared pursuant to section 3003 of this title, or the summary pursuant to section 3004 of this title, or where Native American human remains and funerary objects are not included upon any such inventory, then, upon request and pursuant to subsections (b) and (e) and, in the case of unassociated funerary objects, subsection (c), such Native American human remains and funerary objects shall be expeditiously returned where the requesting Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization can show cultural affiliation by a preponderance of the evidence based upon geographical, kinship, biological, archaeological, anthropological, linguistic, folkloric, oral traditional, historical, or other relevant information or expert opinion.

(5) Upon request and pursuant to subsections (b), (c) and (e), sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony shall be expeditiously returned where—

(A) the requesting party is the direct lineal descendant of an individual who owned the sacred object;

(B) the requesting Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization can show that the object was owned or controlled by the tribe or organization; or

(C) the requesting Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization can show that the sacred object was owned or controlled by a member thereof, provided that in the case where a sacred object was owned by a member thereof, there are no identifiable lineal descendants of said member or the lineal descendants, upon notice, have failed to make a claim for the object under this chapter.

(b) Scientific study

If the lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization requests the return of culturally affiliated Native American cultural items, the Federal agency or museum shall expeditiously return such items unless such items are indispensable for completion of a specific scientific study, the outcome of which would be of major benefit to the United States. Such items shall be returned by no later than 90 days after the date on which the scientific study is completed.

(c) Standard of repatriation

If a known lineal descendant or an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization requests the return of Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony pursuant to this chapter and presents evidence which, if standing alone before the introduction of evidence to the contrary, would support a finding that the Federal agency or museum did not have the right of possession, then such agency or museum shall return such objects unless it can overcome such inference and prove that it has a right of possession to the objects.

(d) Sharing of information by Federal agencies and museums

Any Federal agency or museum shall share what information it does possess regarding the object in question with the known lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization to assist in making a claim under this section.

(e) Competing claims

Where there are multiple requests for repatriation of any cultural item and, after complying with the requirements of this chapter, the Federal agency or museum cannot clearly determine which requesting party is the most appropriate claimant, the agency or museum may retain such item until the requesting parties agree upon its disposition or the dispute is otherwise resolved pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(f) Museum obligation

Any museum which repatriates any item in good faith pursuant to this chapter shall not be liable for claims by an aggrieved party or for claims of breach of fiduciary duty, public trust, or violations of state ¹ law that are inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 101–601, §7, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3054.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsecs. (a)(3), (5)(C), (c), (e), and (f), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101–601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3001 of this title and Tables.

¹ *So in original. Probably should be capitalized.*

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§3006. Review committee

(a) Establishment

Within 120 days after November 16, 1990, the Secretary shall establish a committee to monitor and review the implementation of the inventory and identification process and repatriation activities required under sections 3003, 3004 and 3005 of this title.

(b) Membership

(1) The Committee ¹ established under subsection (a) shall be composed of 7 members,

(A) 3 of whom shall be appointed by the Secretary from nominations submitted by Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and traditional Native American religious leaders with at least 2 of such persons being traditional Indian religious leaders;

(B) 3 of whom shall be appointed by the Secretary from nominations submitted by national museum organizations and scientific organizations; and

(C) 1 who shall be appointed by the Secretary from a list of persons developed and consented to by all of the members appointed pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(2) The Secretary may not appoint Federal officers or employees to the committee.

(3) In the event vacancies shall occur, such vacancies shall be filled by the Secretary in the same manner as the original appointment within 90 days of the occurrence of such vacancy.

(4) Members of the committee established under subsection (a) shall serve without pay, but shall be reimbursed at a rate equal to the daily rate for GS-18 of the General Schedule for each day (including travel time) for which the member is actually engaged in committee business. Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5.

(c) Responsibilities

The committee established under subsection (a) shall be responsible for—

(1) designating one of the members of the committee as chairman;

(2) monitoring the inventory and identification process conducted under sections 3003 and 3004 of this title to ensure a fair, objective consideration and assessment of all available relevant information and evidence;

(3) upon the request of any affected party, reviewing and making findings related to—

(A) the identity or cultural affiliation of cultural items, or

(B) the return of such items;

(4) facilitating the resolution of any disputes among Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or lineal descendants and Federal agencies or museums relating to the return of such items including convening the parties to the dispute if deemed desirable;

(5) compiling an inventory of culturally unidentifiable human remains that are in the possession or control of each Federal agency and museum and recommending specific actions for developing a process for disposition of such remains;

(6) consulting with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and museums on matters within the scope of the work of the committee affecting such tribes or organizations;

(7) consulting with the Secretary in the development of regulations to carry out this chapter;

(8) performing such other related functions as the Secretary may assign to the committee; and

(9) making recommendations, if appropriate, regarding future care of cultural items which are to be repatriated.

(d) Admissibility of records and findings

Any records and findings made by the review committee pursuant to this chapter relating to the identity or cultural affiliation of any cultural items and the return of such items may be admissible in any action brought under section 3013 of this title.

(e) Recommendations and report

The committee shall make the recommendations under paragraph ² (c)(5) in consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and appropriate scientific and museum groups.

(f) Access

The Secretary shall ensure that the committee established under subsection (a) and the members of the committee have reasonable access to Native American cultural items under review and to associated scientific and historical documents.

(g) Duties of Secretary

The Secretary shall—

(1) establish such rules and regulations for the committee as may be necessary, and

(2) provide reasonable administrative and staff support necessary for the deliberations of the committee.

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(h) Annual report

The committee established under subsection (a) shall submit an annual report to the Congress on the progress made, and any barriers encountered, in implementing this section during the previous year.

(i) Termination

The committee established under subsection (a) shall terminate at the end of the 120-day period beginning on the day the Secretary certifies, in a report submitted to Congress, that the work of the committee has been completed. (Pub. L. 101–601, §8, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3055.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsecs. (c)(7) and (d), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101–601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3001 of this title and Tables.

REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS TO GS–16, 17, OR 18 PAY RATES

References in laws to the rates of pay for GS–16, 17, or 18, or to maximum rates of pay under the General Schedule, to be considered references to rates payable under specified sections of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, see section 529 [title I, §101(c)(1)] of Pub. L. 101–509, set out in a note under section 5376 of Title 5.

¹*So in original. Probably should not be capitalized.*

²*So in original. Probably should be "subsection".*

§3007. Penalty**(a) Penalty**

Any museum that fails to comply with the requirements of this chapter may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to procedures established by the Secretary through regulation. A penalty assessed under this subsection shall be determined on the record after opportunity for an agency hearing. Each violation under this subsection shall be a separate offense.

(b) Amount of penalty

The amount of a penalty assessed under subsection (a) shall be determined under regulations promulgated pursuant to this chapter, taking into account, in addition to other factors—

- (1) the archaeological, historical, or commercial value of the item involved;
- (2) the damages suffered, both economic and noneconomic, by an aggrieved party,¹ and
- (3) the number of violations that have occurred.

(c) Actions to recover penalties

If any museum fails to pay an assessment of a civil penalty pursuant to a final order of the Secretary that has been issued under subsection (a) and not appealed or after a final judgment has been rendered on appeal of such order, the Attorney General may institute a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States to collect the penalty. In such action, the validity and amount of such penalty shall not be subject to review.

(d) Subpoenas

In hearings held pursuant to subsection (a), subpoenas may be issued for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant papers, books, and documents. Witnesses so summoned shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid to witnesses in the courts of the United States.

(Pub. L. 101–601, §9, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3057.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsecs. (a) and (b), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101–601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3001 of this title and Tables.

¹*So in original. The comma probably should be a semicolon.*

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§3008. Grants

(a) Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations

The Secretary is authorized to make grants to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations for the purpose of assisting such tribes and organizations in the repatriation of Native American cultural items.

(b) Museums

The Secretary is authorized to make grants to museums for the purpose of assisting the museums in conducting the inventories and identification required under sections 3003 and 3004 of this title.

(Pub. L. 101–601, §10, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3057.)

§3009. Savings provision

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to—

(1) limit the authority of any Federal agency or museum to—

(A) return or repatriate Native American cultural items to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or individuals, and

(B) enter into any other agreement with the consent of the culturally affiliated tribe or organization as to the disposition of, or control over, items covered by this chapter;

(2) delay actions on repatriation requests that are pending on November 16, 1990;

(3) deny or otherwise affect access to any court;

(4) limit any procedural or substantive right which may otherwise be secured to individuals or Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations; or

(5) limit the application of any State or Federal law pertaining to theft or stolen property.

(Pub. L. 101–601, §11, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3057.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101–601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3001 of this title and Tables.

§3010. Special relationship between Federal Government and Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations

This chapter reflects the unique relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and should not be construed to establish a precedent with respect to any other individual, organization or foreign government.

(Pub. L. 101–601, §12, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3058.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "This Act", meaning Pub. L. 101–601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3001 of this title and Tables.

§3011. Regulations

The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to carry out this chapter within 12 months of November 16, 1990.

(Pub. L. 101–601, §13, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3058.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101–601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3001 of this title and Tables.

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§3012. Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this chapter.
(Pub. L. 101–601, §14, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3058.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101–601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3001 of this title and Tables.

§3013. Enforcement

The United States district courts shall have jurisdiction over any action brought by any person alleging a violation of this chapter and shall have the authority to issue such orders as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this chapter.
(Pub. L. 101–601, §15, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3058.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101–601, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3048, known as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3001 of this title and Tables.

Source: NAGPRA 25 USC 3001-3013, <http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid%3AUSC-prelim-title25-chapter32&saved=%7CKHRpdGxIOjI1IHNIY3Rpb246MzAwMSBIZGI0aW9uOn-ByZWxpbSkgT1lgKGdyYW51bGVpZDpVUOMtcHJlbGlt-LXRpdGxIMjUtc2VjdGlvbjMwMDEp%7CdHJIZXNvcnQ%3D%7C%7Cfalse%7Cprelim&edition=prelim;>
accessed October 23, 2018.

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**Appendix B: Regulations 43 CFR Part 10,
Native American Graves Protection and
Repatriation Regulations**

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Title 43: Public Lands: Interior

PART 10—NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION REGULATIONS

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- §10.17 Dispute resolution.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 470dd; 25 U.S.C. 9, 3001 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

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Subpart A—Introduction

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§10.1 Purpose, applicability, and information collection.

(a) *Purpose.* These regulations carry out provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (Pub.L. 101-601; 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013; 104 Stat. 3048-3058). These regulations develop a systematic process for determining the rights of lineal descendants and Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to certain Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony with which they are affiliated.

(b) *Applicability.* (1) These regulations pertain to the identification and appropriate disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that are:

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- (i) In Federal possession or control; or
- (ii) In the possession or control of any institution or State or local government receiving Federal funds; or
- (iii) Excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently on Federal or tribal lands.

(2) These regulations apply to human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony which are indigenous to Alaska, Hawaii, and the continental United States, but not to territories of the United States.

(3) Throughout this part are decision points which determine how this part applies in particular circumstances, e.g., a decision as to whether a museum "controls" human remains and cultural objects within the meaning of the regulations, or a decision as to whether an object is a "human remain," "funerary object," "sacred object," or "object of cultural patrimony" within the meaning of the regulations. Any final determination making the Act or this part inapplicable is subject to review under section 15 of the Act. With respect to Federal agencies, the final denial of a request of a lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization for the repatriation or disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony brought under, and in compliance with, the Act and this part constitutes a final agency action under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 704).

(c) The information collection requirements contained in this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned control number 1024-0144. A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

[60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 41293, Aug. 1, 1997; 75 FR 12402, Mar. 15, 2010]

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§10.2 Definitions.

In addition to the term *Act*, which means the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act as described above, definitions used in these regulations are grouped in seven classes: Parties required to comply with these regulations; Parties with standing to make claims under these regulations; Parties responsible for implementing these regulations; Objects covered by these regulations; Cultural affiliation; Types of land covered by these regulations; and Procedures required by these regulations.

(a) *Who must comply with these regulations?* (1) *Federal agency* means any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States. Such term does not include the Smithsonian Institution as specified in section 2 (4) of the Act.

(2) *Federal agency official* means any individual authorized by delegation of authority within a Federal agency to perform the duties relating to these regulations.

(3) *Museum* means any institution or State or local government agency (including any institution of higher learning) that has possession of, or control over, human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and receives Federal funds.

(i) The term "*possession*" means having physical custody of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony with a sufficient legal interest to lawfully treat the objects as part of its collection for purposes of these regulations. Generally, a museum or Federal agency would not be considered to have possession of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on loan from another individual, museum, or Federal agency.

(ii) The term "*control*" means having a legal interest in human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony sufficient to lawfully permit the museum or Federal agency to treat the objects as part of its collection for purposes of these regulations whether or not the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony are in the physical custody of the museum or Federal agency. Generally, a museum or Federal agency that has loaned human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony to another individual, museum, or Federal agency is considered to retain control of those human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony for purposes of these regulations.

(iii) The phrase "*receives Federal funds*" means the receipt of funds by a museum after November 16, 1990, from a Federal agency through any grant, loan, contract (other than a procurement contract), or other arrangement by which a Federal agency makes or made available to a museum aid in the form of funds. Federal funds provided for any purpose that are received by a larger entity of which the museum is a part are considered Federal funds for the purposes of these regulations. For example, if a museum is a part of a State or local government or a private university and the State or local government or private university receives Federal funds for any purpose, the museum is considered to receive Federal funds for the purpose of these regulations.

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(4) *Museum official* means the individual within a museum designated as being responsible for matters relating to these regulations.

(5) *Person* means an individual, partnership, corporation, trust, institution, association, or any other private entity, or, any official, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the United States, or of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, or of any State or political subdivision thereof that discovers or discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony on Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990.

(b) *Who has standing to make a claim under these regulations?* (1) *Lineal descendant* means an individual tracing his or her ancestry directly and without interruption by means of the traditional kinship system of the appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization or by the common law system of descentance to a known Native American individual whose remains, funerary objects, or sacred objects are being claimed under these regulations.

(2) [Reserved]

(3)(i) *Native Hawaiian organization* means any organization that:

(A) Serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians;

(B) Has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and

(C) Has expertise in Native Hawaiian affairs.

(ii) The term *Native Hawaiian* means any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii. Such organizations must include the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and *Hui Mālama I NāKūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei*.

(4) *Indian tribe official* means the principal leader of an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization or the individual officially designated by the governing body of an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization or as otherwise provided by tribal code, policy, or established procedure as responsible for matters relating to these regulations.

(c) *Who is responsible for carrying out these regulations?* (1) *Secretary* means the Secretary of the Interior or a designee.

(2) *Review Committee* means the advisory committee established pursuant to section 8 of the Act.

(3) *Manager, National NAGPRA Program* means the official of the Department of the Interior designated by the Secretary as responsible for administration of matters relating to this part. Communications to the Manager, National NAGPRA Program should be sent to the mailing address listed on the National NAGPRA Contact Information Web site, <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/CONTACTS/INDEX.HTM>.

(d) *What objects are covered by these regulations?* The Act covers four types of Native American objects. The term *Native American* means of, or relating to, a tribe, people, or culture indigenous to the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

(1) *Human remains* means the physical remains of the body of a person of Native American ancestry. The term does not include remains or portions of remains that may reasonably be determined to have been freely given or naturally shed by the individual from whose body they were obtained, such as hair made into ropes or nets. For the purposes of determining cultural affiliation, human remains incorporated into a funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony, as defined below, must be considered as part of that item.

(2) *Funerary objects* means items that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains. Funerary objects must be identified by a preponderance of the evidence as having been removed from a specific burial site of an individual affiliated with a particular Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization or as being related to specific individuals or families or to known human remains. The term *burial site* means any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains were deposited, and includes rock cairns or pyres which do not fall within the ordinary definition of gravesite. For purposes of completing the summary requirements in §10.8 and the inventory requirements of §10.9:

(i) *Associated funerary objects* means those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are also in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency. Associated funerary objects also means those funerary objects that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains.

(ii) *Unassociated funerary objects* means those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are not in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency. Objects that were displayed with individual

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human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony of a culture and subsequently returned or distributed according to traditional custom to living descendants or other individuals are not considered unassociated funerary objects.

(3) *Sacred objects* means items that are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. While many items, from ancient pottery sherds to arrowheads, might be imbued with sacredness in the eyes of an individual, these regulations are specifically limited to objects that were devoted to a traditional Native American religious ceremony or ritual and which have religious significance or function in the continued observance or renewal of such ceremony. The term *traditional religious leader* means a person who is recognized by members of an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization as:

(i) Being responsible for performing cultural duties relating to the ceremonial or religious traditions of that Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, or

(ii) Exercising a leadership role in an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization based on the tribe or organization's cultural, ceremonial, or religious practices.

(4) *Objects of cultural patrimony* means items having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization itself, rather than property owned by an individual tribal or organization member. These objects are of such central importance that they may not be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual tribal or organization member. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization at the time the object was separated from the group. Objects of cultural patrimony include items such as Zuni War Gods, the Confederacy Wampum Belts of the Iroquois, and other objects of similar character and significance to the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization as a whole.

(e)(1) *What is cultural affiliation?* Cultural affiliation means that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between members of a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group. Cultural affiliation is established when the preponderance of the evidence—based on geographical, kinship, biological, archeological, anthropological, linguistic, folklore, oral tradition, historical evidence, or other information or expert opinion—reasonably leads to such a conclusion.

(2) *What does culturally unidentifiable mean?* Culturally unidentifiable refers to human remains and associated funerary objects in museum or Federal agency collections for which no lineal descendant or culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has been identified through the inventory process.

(f) *What types of lands do the excavation and discovery provisions of these regulations apply to?* (1) *Federal lands* means any land other than tribal lands that are controlled or owned by the United States Government, including lands selected by but not yet conveyed to Alaska Native Corporations and groups organized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*). United States "control," as used in this definition, refers to those lands not owned by the United States but in which the United States has a legal interest sufficient to permit it to apply these regulations without abrogating the otherwise existing legal rights of a person.

(2) *Tribal lands* means all lands which:

(i) Are within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation including, but not limited to, allotments held in trust or subject to a restriction on alienation by the United States; or

(ii) Comprise dependent Indian communities as recognized pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1151; or

(iii) Are administered for the benefit of Native Hawaiians pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 and section 4 of the Hawaiian Statehood Admission Act (Pub.L. 86-3; 73 Stat. 6).

(iv) Actions authorized or required under these regulations will not apply to tribal lands to the extent that any action would result in a taking of property without compensation within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

(g) *What procedures are required by these regulations?* (1) *Summary* means the written description of collections that may contain unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony required by §10.8 of these regulations.

(2) *Inventory* means the item-by-item description of human remains and associated funerary objects.

(3) *Intentional excavation* means the planned archeological removal of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3 (c) of the Act.

(4) *Inadvertent discovery* means the unanticipated encounter or detection of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands pursuant to section 3 (d) of the Act.

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(5) *Disposition* means the transfer of control over Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony by a museum or Federal agency under this part. This part establishes disposition procedures for several different situations:

(i) Custody of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony excavated intentionally from, or discovered inadvertently on, Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990, is established under §10.6.

(ii) Repatriation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony in museum and Federal agency collections to a lineal descendant or culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization is established under §10.10.

(iii) Disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains, with or without associated funerary objects, in museum or Federal agency collections is established under §10.11.

(iv) Disposition of unclaimed human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is governed by §10.7.

(h) *Unclaimed cultural items* means Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony:

(1) That have been excavated or discovered on, and removed from, Federal lands after November 16, 1990, and

(2) Whose disposition under 25 U.S.C. 3002(a) and §10.6 of this part has not occurred because either:

(i) Within one year after publication of a notice under §10.6(c) of this part, no Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has sent a written claim for the cultural items to the appropriate Federal agency, or no lineal descendant has responded to a notice for human remains and associated funerary objects; or

(ii) Within two years after knowing or having reason to know that cultural items were excavated or discovered, and removed, the appropriate Federal agency could not reasonably identify any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization or lineal descendant as a potential claimant.

[60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 41293, Aug. 1, 1997; 70 FR 57179, Sept. 30, 2005; 71 FR 16501, Apr. 3, 2006; 75 FR 12403, Mar. 15, 2010; 76 FR 39009, July 5, 2011; 78 FR 27082, May 9, 2013; 80 FR 68470, Nov. 5, 2015]

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Subpart B—Human Remains, Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, or Objects of Cultural Patrimony From Federal or Tribal Lands

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§10.3 Intentional archaeological excavations.

(a) *General.* This section carries out section 3 (c) of the Act regarding the custody of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that are excavated intentionally from Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990.

(b) *Specific Requirements.* These regulations permit the intentional excavation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony from Federal or tribal lands only if:

(1) The objects are excavated or removed following the requirements of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) (16 U.S.C. 470aa *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations. Regarding private lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will serve as the issuing agency for any permits required under the Act. For BIA procedures for obtaining such permits, see 25 CFR part 262 or contact the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Regarding lands administered for the benefit of Native Hawaiians pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, and section 4 of Pub. L. 86-3, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands will serve as the issuing agency for any permits required under the Act, with the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources acting in an advisory capacity for such issuance. Procedures and requirements for issuing permits will be consistent with those required by the ARPA and its implementing regulations;

(2) The objects are excavated after consultation with or, in the case of tribal lands, consent of, the appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization pursuant to §10.5;

(3) The disposition of the objects is consistent with their custody as described in §10.6; and

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(4) Proof of the consultation or consent is shown to the Federal agency official or other agency official responsible for the issuance of the required permit.

(c) *Procedures.* (1) The Federal agency official must take reasonable steps to determine whether a planned activity may result in the excavation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony from Federal lands. Prior to issuing any approvals or permits for activities, the Federal agency official must notify in writing the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that are likely to be culturally affiliated with any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that may be excavated. The Federal agency official must also notify any present-day Indian tribe which aboriginally occupied the area of the planned activity and any other Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that the Federal agency official reasonably believes are likely to have a cultural relationship to the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that are expected to be found. The notice must be in writing and describe the planned activity, its general location, the basis upon which it was determined that human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony may be excavated, and, the basis for determining likely custody pursuant to §10.6. The notice must also propose a time and place for meetings or consultations to further consider the activity, the Federal agency's proposed treatment of any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that may be excavated, and the proposed disposition of any excavated human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Written notification should be followed up by telephone contact if there is no response in 15 days. Consultation must be conducted pursuant to §10.5.

(2) Following consultation, the Federal agency official must complete a written plan of action (described in §10.5(e)) and execute the actions called for in it.

(3) If the planned activity is also subject to review under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), the Federal agency official should coordinate consultation and any subsequent agreement for compliance conducted under that Act with the requirements of §10.3 (c)(2) and §10.5. Compliance with these regulations does not relieve Federal agency officials of requirements to comply with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

(4) If an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization receives notice of a planned activity or otherwise becomes aware of a planned activity that may result in the excavation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on tribal lands, the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may take appropriate steps to:

(i) Ensure that the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are excavated or removed following §10.3 (b), and

(ii) Make certain that the disposition of any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently as a result of the planned activity are carried out following §10.6.

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§10.4 Inadvertent discoveries.

(a) *General.* This section carries out section 3 (d) of the Act regarding the custody of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that are discovered inadvertently on Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990.

(b) *Discovery.* Any person who knows or has reason to know that he or she has discovered inadvertently human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990, must provide immediate telephone notification of the inadvertent discovery, with written confirmation, to the responsible Federal agency official with respect to Federal lands, and, with respect to tribal lands, to the responsible Indian tribe official. The requirements of these regulations regarding inadvertent discoveries apply whether or not an inadvertent discovery is duly reported. If written confirmation is provided by certified mail, the return receipt constitutes evidence of the receipt of the written notification by the Federal agency official or Indian tribe official.

(c) *Ceasing activity.* If the inadvertent discovery occurred in connection with an on-going activity on Federal or tribal lands, the person, in addition to providing the notice described above, must stop the activity in the area of the inadvertent discovery and make a reasonable effort to protect the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony discovered inadvertently.

(d) *Federal lands.* (1) As soon as possible, but no later than three (3) working (1) days after receipt of the written confirmation of notification with respect to Federal lands described in §10.4 (b), the responsible Federal agency official must:

(i) Certify receipt of the notification;

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- (ii) Take immediate steps, if necessary, to further secure and protect inadvertently discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, including, as appropriate, stabilization or covering;
- (iii) Notify any known lineal descendants of a deceased Native American individual whose human remains and associated funerary objects were discovered of such discovery, and, with respect to a discovery of human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, notify the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations likely to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items, the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that aboriginally occupied the area, and any other Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization known to have a cultural relationship to the cultural items. This notification must be by telephone with written confirmation and must include information about the kinds of human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, their condition, and the circumstances of their discovery;
- (iv) Initiate consultation on the inadvertent discovery pursuant to §10.5;
- (v) If the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony must be excavated or removed, follow the requirements and procedures in §10.3 (b) of these regulations; and
- (vi) Ensure that disposition of all inadvertently discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is carried out following §10.6.
- (2) *Resumption of activity.* The activity that resulted in the inadvertent discovery may resume thirty (30) days after certification by the notified Federal agency of receipt of the written confirmation of notification of inadvertent discovery if the resumption of the activity is otherwise lawful. The activity may also resume, if otherwise lawful, at any time that a written, binding agreement is executed between the Federal agency and the affiliated Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that adopt a recovery plan for the excavation or removal of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony following §10.3 (b)(1) of these regulations. The disposition of all human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony must be carried out following §10.6.
- (e) *Tribal lands.* (1) As soon as possible, but no later than three (3) working days after receipt of the written confirmation of notification with respect to Tribal lands described in §10.4 (b), the responsible Indian tribe official may:
- (i) Certify receipt of the notification;
- (ii) Take immediate steps, if necessary, to further secure and protect inadvertently discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, including, as appropriate, stabilization or covering;
- (iii) If the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony must be excavated or removed, follow the requirements and procedures in §10.3 (b) of these regulations; and
- (iv) Ensure that disposition of all inadvertently discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is carried out following §10.6.
- (2) *Resumption of Activity.* The activity that resulted in the inadvertent discovery may resume if otherwise lawful after thirty (30) days of the certification of the receipt of notification by the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- (f) *Federal agency officials.* Federal agency officials should coordinate their responsibilities under this section with their emergency discovery responsibilities under section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 (f) *et seq.*), 36 CFR 800.11 or section 3 (a) of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 469 (a-c)). Compliance with these regulations does not relieve Federal agency officials of the requirement to comply with section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 (f) *et seq.*), 36 CFR 800.11 or section 3 (a) of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 469 (a-c)).
- (g) *Notification requirement in authorizations.* All Federal authorizations to carry out land use activities on Federal lands or tribal lands, including all leases and permits, must include a requirement for the holder of the authorization to notify the appropriate Federal or tribal official immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony pursuant to §10.4 (b) of these regulations.

[60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 41293, Aug. 1, 1997; 78 FR 27082, May 9, 2013]

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§10.5 Consultation.

Consultation as part of the intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on Federal lands must be conducted in accordance with the following requirements.

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(a) *Consulting parties.* Federal agency officials must consult with known lineal descendants and Indian tribe officials:

(1) From Indian tribes on whose aboriginal lands the planned activity will occur or where the inadvertent discovery has been made; and

(2) From Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony; and

(3) From Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that have a demonstrated cultural relationship with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

(b) *Initiation of consultation.* (1) Upon receiving notice of, or otherwise becoming aware of, an inadvertent discovery or planned activity that has resulted or may result in the intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on Federal lands, the responsible Federal agency official must, as part of the procedures described in §§10.3 and 10.4, take appropriate steps to identify the lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization entitled to custody of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony pursuant to §10.6 and §10.14. The Federal agency official shall notify in writing:

(i) Any known lineal descendants of the deceased Native American individual whose human remains and associated funerary objects have been or are likely to be excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently; and

(ii) The Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that have been or are likely to be excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently; and

(iii) The Indian tribes which aboriginally occupied the area in which the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony have been or are likely to be excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently; and

(iv) The Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that have a demonstrated cultural relationship with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that have been or are likely to be excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently.

(2) The notice must propose a time and place for meetings or consultation to further consider the intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery, the Federal agency's proposed treatment of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that may be excavated, and the proposed disposition of any intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

(3) The consultation must seek to identify traditional religious leaders who should also be consulted and seek to identify, where applicable, lineal descendants and Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations affiliated with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

(c) *Provision of information.* During the consultation process, as appropriate, the Federal agency official must provide the following information in writing to the lineal descendants and the officials of Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that are or are likely to be affiliated with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently on Federal lands:

(1) A list of all lineal descendants and Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that are being, or have been, consulted regarding the particular human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony;

(2) An indication that additional documentation used to identify affiliation will be supplied upon request.

(d) *Requests for information.* During the consultation process, Federal agency officials must request, as appropriate, the following information from Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that are, or are likely to be, affiliated pursuant to §10.6 (a) with intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony:

(1) Name and address of the Indian tribe official to act as representative in consultations related to particular human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony;

(2) Names and appropriate methods to contact lineal descendants who should be contacted to participate in the consultation process;

(3) Recommendations on how the consultation process should be conducted; and

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(4) Kinds of cultural items that the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization considers likely to be unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

(e) *Written plan of action.* Following consultation, the Federal agency official must prepare, approve, and sign a written plan of action. A copy of this plan of action must be provided to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations involved. Lineal descendants and Indian tribe official(s) may sign the written plan of action as appropriate. At a minimum, the plan of action must comply with §10.3 (b)(1) and document the following:

(1) The kinds of objects to be considered as cultural items as defined in §10.2 (b);

(2) The specific information used to determine custody pursuant to §10.6;

(3) The planned treatment, care, and handling of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony recovered;

(4) The planned archeological recording of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony recovered;

(5) The kinds of analysis planned for each kind of object;

(6) Any steps to be followed to contact Indian tribe officials at the time of intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery of specific human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony;

(7) The kind of traditional treatment, if any, to be afforded the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony by members of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization;

(8) The nature of reports to be prepared; and

(9) The planned disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony following §10.6.

(f) *Comprehensive agreements.* Whenever possible, Federal Agencies should enter into comprehensive agreements with Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that are affiliated with human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and have claimed, or are likely to claim, those human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently on Federal lands. These agreements should address all Federal agency land management activities that could result in the intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Consultation should lead to the establishment of a process for effectively carrying out the requirements of these regulations regarding standard consultation procedures, the determination of custody consistent with procedures in this section and §10.6, and the treatment and disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. The signed agreements, or the correspondence related to the effort to reach agreements, must constitute proof of consultation as required by these regulations.

(g) *Traditional religious leaders.* The Federal agency official must be cognizant that Indian tribe officials may need to confer with traditional religious leaders prior to making recommendations. Indian tribe officials are under no obligation to reveal the identity of traditional religious leaders.

[60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 41293, Aug. 1, 1997; 78 FR 27083, May 9, 2013]

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§10.6 Custody.

(a) *Priority of custody.* This section carries out section 3 (a) of the Act, subject to the limitations of §10.15, regarding the custody of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently in Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990. For the purposes of this section, custody means ownership or control of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently in Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990. Custody of these human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is, with priority given in the order listed:

(1) In the case of human remains and associated funerary objects, in the lineal descendant of the deceased individual as determined pursuant to §10.14 (b);

(2) When a lineal descendant of a deceased Native American individual cannot be ascertained with respect to the human remains and associated funerary objects, and with respect to unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony;

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(i) In the Indian tribe on whose tribal land the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony were excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently;

(ii) In the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has the closest cultural affiliation with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony as determined pursuant to §10.14 (c); or

(iii) In circumstances in which the cultural affiliation of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony cannot be ascertained and the objects were excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently on Federal land that is recognized by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims as the aboriginal land of an Indian tribe:

(A) In the Indian tribe aboriginally occupying the Federal land on which the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony were excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently, or

(B) If a preponderance of the evidence shows that a different Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has a stronger cultural relationship with the human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, in the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has the strongest demonstrated relationship with the cultural items.

(b) Custody of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and other provisions of the Act apply to all intentional excavations and inadvertent discoveries made after November 16, 1990, including those made before the effective date of these regulations.

(c) *Final notice, claims and disposition with respect to Federal lands.* Upon determination of the lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization that under these regulations appears to be entitled to custody of particular human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently on Federal lands, the responsible Federal agency official must, subject to the notice required herein and the limitations of §10.15, transfer custody of the objects to the lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization following appropriate procedures, which must respect traditional customs and practices of the affiliated Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in each instance. Prior to any such disposition by a Federal agency official, the Federal agency official must publish general notices of the proposed disposition in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony were excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently and, if applicable, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area(s) in which affiliated Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations members now reside. The notice must provide information as to the nature and affiliation of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and solicit further claims to custody. The notice must be published at least two (2) times at least a week apart, and the transfer must not take place until at least thirty (30) days after the publication of the second notice to allow time for any additional claimants to come forward. If additional claimants do come forward and the Federal agency official cannot clearly determine which claimant is entitled to custody, the Federal agency must not transfer custody of the objects until such time as the proper recipient is determined pursuant to these regulations. The Federal agency official must send a copy of the notice and information on when and in what newspaper(s) the notice was published to the Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 41293, Aug. 1, 1997; 71 FR 16501, Apr. 3, 2006; 78 FR 27083, May 9, 2013]

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§10.7 Disposition of unclaimed human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

(a) This section carries out section 3(b) of the Act (25 U.S.C. 3002(b)) regarding unclaimed cultural items.

(b) A Federal agency that has unclaimed cultural items (human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony) must:

(1) Submit a list of the items to the Manager, National NAGPRA Program that describes the general place of discovery or excavation, and removal; the nature of the unclaimed cultural items; and a summary of consultation efforts under §10.5 of this part. This list must be received by December 5, 2016, or within 1 year after the cultural items have become unclaimed under §10.2(h), whichever is later;

(2) Care for and manage unclaimed cultural items consistent with the regulations at 36 CFR part 79; and

(3) To the maximum extent feasible, consider and respect the traditions of any potential claimants listed in a notice under §10.6(c) concerning the unclaimed cultural items, including, but not limited to, traditions regarding housing, maintenance, and preservation.

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(c) Subject to paragraph (e) of this section, a Federal agency that has unclaimed cultural items may, upon request, transfer them to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that is not a potential claimant and agrees:

- (1) To accept transfer; and
- (2) To treat them according to the laws and customs of the transferee.

(d) Subject to paragraph (e) of this section, a Federal agency that has unclaimed human remains or funerary objects may reinter them according to applicable interment laws.

(e) Before a Federal agency makes a transfer or reinterment under paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section, it must:

- (1) Submit the list required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section to the Manager, National NAGPRA Program; and
- (2) Publish a notice of the proposed transfer or reinterment in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the unclaimed cultural items were excavated or discovered, and removed, and, if applicable, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which each potential claimant now resides.

(i) The notice must explain the nature of the unclaimed cultural items, summarize consultation efforts under §10.5, and solicit claims under the priority of ownership or control in section 3(a) of the Act (25 U.S.C. 3002(a)) and §10.6.

(ii) The notice must be published at least two times at least a week apart.

(iii) The transfer or reinterment may not take place until at least 30 days after publication of the second notice to allow time for any claimants under the priority of ownership or control in section 3(a) of the Act and §10.6 to come forward.

(3) Send to the Manager, National NAGPRA Program a copy of the notice published under paragraph (d)(2) of this section and information on when and in what newspaper(s) the notice was published. The National NAGPRA Program will post information from published notices on its Web site.

[80 FR 68471, Nov. 5, 2015]

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Subpart C—Human Remains, Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, or Objects of Cultural Patrimony in Museums and Federal Collections

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§10.8 Summaries.

(a) *General.* This section carries out section 6 of the Act. Under section 6 of the Act, each museum or Federal agency that has possession or control over collections which may contain unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony must complete a summary of these collections based upon available information held by the museum or Federal agency. The purpose of the summary is to provide information about the collections to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that may wish to request repatriation of such objects. The summary serves in lieu of an object-by-object inventory of these collections, although, if an inventory is available, it may be substituted. Federal agencies are responsible for ensuring that these requirements are met for all collections from their lands or generated by their actions whether the collections are held by the Federal agency or by a non-Federal institution.

(b) *Contents of summaries.* For each collection or portion of a collection, the summary must include: an estimate of the number of objects in the collection or portion of the collection; a description of the kinds of objects included; reference to the means, date(s), and location(s) in which the collection or portion of the collection was acquired, where readily ascertainable; and information relevant to identifying lineal descendants, if available, and cultural affiliation.

(c) *Completion.* Summaries must be completed not later than November 16, 1993.

(d) *Consultation.* (1) Consulting parties. Museum and Federal agency officials must consult with Indian tribe officials and traditional religious leaders:

- (i) From whose tribal lands unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony originated;
- (ii) That are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony; and
- (iii) From whose aboriginal lands unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony originated.

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(2) Initiation of consultation. Museum and Federal agency officials must begin summary consultation no later than the completion of the summary process. Consultation may be initiated with a letter, but should be followed up by telephone or face-to-face dialogue with the appropriate Indian tribe official.

(3) Provision of information. During summary consultation, museum and Federal agency officials must provide copies of the summary to lineal descendants, when known, and to officials and traditional religious leaders representing Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the cultural items. A copy of the summary must also be provided to the Manager, National NAGPRA Program. Upon request by lineal descendants or Indian tribe officials, museum and Federal agency officials must provide lineal descendants, Indian tribe officials and traditional religious leaders with access to records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the limited purposes of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of objects covered by the summary. Access to this information may be requested at any time and must be provided in a reasonable manner to be agreed upon by all parties. The Review committee also must be provided access to such materials.

(4) Requests for information. During the summary consultation, museum and Federal agency officials must request, as appropriate, the following information from Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with their collections:

(i) Name and address of the Indian tribe official to act as representative in consultations related to particular objects;

(ii) Recommendations on how the consultation process should be conducted, including:

(A) Names and appropriate methods to contact any lineal descendants, if known, of individuals whose unassociated funerary objects or sacred objects are included in the summary;

(B) Names and appropriate methods to contact any traditional religious leaders that the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization thinks should be consulted regarding the collections; and

(iii) Kinds of cultural items that the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization considers to be funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

(e) *Using summaries to determine affiliation.* Museum and Federal agency officials must document in the summary the following information. They must use this information in determining, as appropriate, the lineal descendants of a deceased Native American individual with whom unassociated funerary objects and sacred objects are affiliated, and the Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations with which unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are affiliated:

(1) Accession and catalogue entries;

(2) Information related to the acquisition of unassociated funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony, including:

(i) The name of the person or organization from whom the object was obtained, if known;

(ii) The date of acquisition;

(iii) The place each object was acquired, i.e., name or number of site, county, State, and Federal agency administrative unit, if applicable; and

(iv) The means of acquisition, i.e., gift, purchase, or excavation;

(3) A description of each unassociated funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony, including dimensions, materials, and photographic documentation, if appropriate, and the antiquity of such objects, if known;

(4) A summary of the evidence used to determine the cultural affiliation of the unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony pursuant to §10.14 of these regulations.

(f) *Notification.* Repatriation of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony to lineal descendants, culturally affiliated Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations as determined pursuant to §10.10 (a), must not proceed prior to submission of a notice of intent to repatriate to the Manager, National NAGPRA Program, and publication of the notice of intent to repatriate in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The notice of intent to repatriate must describe the unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony being claimed in sufficient detail so as to enable other individuals, Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations to determine their interest in the claimed objects. It must include information that identifies each claimed unassociated funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony and the circumstances surrounding its acquisition, and describes the objects that are clearly identifiable as to cultural affiliation. It must

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also describe the objects that are not clearly identifiable as being culturally affiliated with a particular Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, but which, given the totality of circumstances surrounding acquisition of the objects, are likely to be culturally affiliated with a particular Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. The Manager, National NAGPRA Program must publish the notice of intent to repatriate in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Repatriation may not occur until at least thirty (30) days after publication of the notice of intent to repatriate in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 41293, Aug. 1, 1997; 71 FR 16501, Apr. 3, 2006; 78 FR 27083, May 9, 2013]

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§10.9 Inventories.

(a) *General.* This section carries out section 5 of the Act. Under section 5 of the Act, each museum or Federal agency that has possession or control over holdings or collections of human remains and associated funerary objects must compile an inventory of such objects, and, to the fullest extent possible based on information possessed by the museum or Federal agency, must identify the geographical and cultural affiliation of each item. The purpose of the inventory is to facilitate repatriation by providing clear descriptions of human remains and associated funerary objects and establishing the cultural affiliation between these objects and present-day Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Museums and Federal agencies are encouraged to produce inventories first on those portions of their collections for which information is readily available or about which Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations have expressed special interest. Early focus on these parts of collections will result in determinations that may serve as models for other inventories. Federal agencies must ensure that these requirements are met for all collections from their lands or generated by their actions whether the collections are held by the Federal agency or by a non-Federal institution.

(b) *Consultation*—(1) *Consulting parties.* Museum and Federal agency officials must consult with:

(i) Lineal descendants of individuals whose remains and associated funerary objects are likely to be subject to the inventory provisions of these regulations; and

(ii) Indian tribe officials and traditional religious leaders:

(A) From whose tribal lands the human remains and associated funerary objects originated;

(B) That are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with human remains and associated funerary objects; and

(C) From whose aboriginal lands the human remains and associated funerary objects originated.

(2) *Initiation of consultation.* Museum and Federal agency officials must begin inventory consultation as early as possible, no later in the inventory process than the time at which investigation into the cultural affiliation of human remains and associated funerary objects is being conducted. Consultation may be initiated with a letter, but should be followed up by telephone or face-to-face dialogue.

(3) *Provision of information.* During inventory consultation, museums and Federal agency officials must provide the following information in writing to lineal descendants, when known, and to officials and traditional religious leaders representing Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects.

(i) A list of all Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that are, or have been, consulted regarding the particular human remains and associated funerary objects;

(ii) A general description of the conduct of the inventory;

(iii) The projected time frame for conducting the inventory; and

(iv) An indication that additional documentation used to identify cultural affiliation will be supplied upon request.

(4) *Requests for information.* During the inventory consultation, museum and Federal agency officials must request, as appropriate, the following information from Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with their collections:

(i) Name and address of the Indian tribe official to act as representative in consultations related to particular human remains and associated funerary objects;

(ii) Recommendations on how the consultation process should be conducted, including:

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(A) Names and appropriate methods to contact any lineal descendants of individuals whose remains and associated funerary objects are or are likely to be included in the inventory; and

(B) Names and appropriate methods to contact traditional religious leaders who should be consulted regarding the human remains and associated funerary objects.

(iii) Kinds of objects that the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization reasonably believes to have been made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains of their ancestors.

(c) *Required information.* The following documentation must be included, if available, for all inventories completed by museum or Federal agency officials:

(1) Accession and catalogue entries, including the accession/catalogue entries of human remains with which funerary objects were associated;

(2) Information related to the acquisition of each object, including:

(i) The name of the person or organization from whom the object was obtained, if known;

(ii) The date of acquisition,

(iii) The place each object was acquired, i.e., name or number of site, county, State, and Federal agency administrative unit, if applicable; and

(iv) The means of acquisition, i.e., gift, purchase, or excavation;

(3) A description of each set of human remains or associated funerary object, including dimensions, materials, and, if appropriate, photographic documentation, and the antiquity of such human remains or associated funerary objects, if known;

(4) A summary of the evidence, including the results of consultation, used to determine the cultural affiliation of the human remains and associated funerary objects pursuant to §10.14 of these regulations.

(d) *Documents.* Two separate documents comprise the inventory:

(1) A listing of all human remains and associated funerary objects that are identified as being culturally affiliated with one or more present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The list must indicate for each item or set of items whether cultural affiliation is clearly determined or likely based upon the preponderance of the evidence; and

(2) A listing of all culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects for which no culturally affiliated present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization can be determined.

(e) *Notification.* (1) If the inventory results in the identification or likely identification of the cultural affiliation of any particular human remains or associated funerary objects with one or more Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, the museum or Federal agency, not later than six (6) months after completion of the inventory, must send such Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations the inventory of culturally affiliated human remains and associated funerary objects, including all information required under §10.9 (c), and a notice of inventory completion that summarizes the results of the inventory.

(2) The notice of inventory completion must:

(i) Summarize the contents of the inventory in sufficient detail so as to enable the recipients to determine their interest in claiming the inventoried items;

(ii) Identify each particular set of human remains or each associated funerary object and the circumstances surrounding its acquisition;

(iii) Describe the human remains or associated funerary objects that are clearly culturally affiliated with an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and identify the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization;

(iv) Describe the human remains or associated funerary objects that are not clearly identifiable as culturally affiliated with an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, but that are likely to be culturally affiliated with a particular Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization given the totality of circumstances surrounding acquisition of the human remains or associated objects; and

(v) Describe those human remains, with or without associated funerary objects, that are culturally unidentifiable but that are subject to disposition under §10.11.

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(3) If the inventory results in a determination that the human remains are of an identifiable individual, the museum or Federal agency official must convey this information to the lineal descendant of the deceased individual, if known, and to the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization of which the deceased individual was culturally affiliated.

(4) The notice of inventory completion and a copy of the inventory must also be sent to the Manager, National NAGPRA Program. These submissions should be sent in both printed hard copy and electronic formats. Information on the proper format for electronic submission and suggested alternatives for museums and Federal agencies unable to meet these requirements are available from the Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

(5) Upon request by an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has received or should have received a notice and inventory under paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section, a museum or Federal agency must supply additional available documentation.

(i) For purposes of this paragraph, "documentation" means a summary of existing museum or Federal agency records including inventories or catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the limited purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding the acquisition and accession of human remains and associated funerary objects.

(ii) Documentation supplied under this paragraph by a Federal agency or to a Federal agency is considered a public record except as exempted under relevant laws, such as the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470hh), National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470w-3), and any other legal authority exempting the information from public disclosure.

(iii) Neither a request for documentation nor any other provisions of this part may be construed as authorizing either:

(A) The initiation of new scientific studies of the human remains and associated funerary objects; or

(B) Other means of acquiring or preserving additional scientific information from the remains and objects.

(6) This paragraph applies when a the museum or Federal agency official determines that it has possession of or control over human remains or associated funerary objects that cannot be identified as affiliated with a lineal descendent, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The museum or Federal agency must provide the Manager, National NAGPRA Program notice of its determination and a list of the culturally unidentifiable human remains and any associated funerary objects. The Manager, National NAGPRA Program must make this information available to members of the Review Committee. Culturally unidentifiable human remains, with or without associated funerary objects, are subject to disposition under §10.11.

(7) The Manager, National NAGPRA Program must publish notices of inventory completion received from museums and Federal agencies in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(f) *Completion.* Inventories must be completed not later than November 16, 1995. Any museum that has made a good faith effort to complete its inventory, but which will be unable to complete the process by this deadline, may request an extension of the time requirements from the Secretary. An indication of good faith efforts must include, but not necessarily be limited to, the initiation of active consultation and documentation regarding the collections and the development of a written plan to carry out the inventory process. Minimum components of an inventory plan are: a definition of the steps required; the position titles of the persons responsible for each step; a schedule for carrying out the plan; and a proposal to obtain the requisite funding.

[60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 41293, Aug. 1, 1997; 71 FR 16501, Apr. 3, 2006; 75 FR 12403, Mar. 15, 2010]

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§10.10 Repatriation.

(a) *Unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony—(1) Criteria.* Upon the request of a lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization, a museum or Federal agency must expeditiously repatriate unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony if all the following criteria are met:

(i) The object meets the definitions established in §10.2 (d)(2)(ii), (d)(3), or (d)(4); and

(ii) The cultural affiliation of the object is established:

(A) Through the summary, consultation, and notification procedures in §10.14 of these regulations; or

(B) By presentation of a preponderance of the evidence by a requesting Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization under section 7(a)(4) of the Act; and

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(iii) The known lineal descendant or culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization presents evidence which, if standing alone before the introduction of evidence to the contrary, would support a finding that the museum or Federal agency does not have a right of possession to the objects as defined in §10.10 (a)(2); and

(iv) The agency or museum is unable to present evidence to the contrary proving that it does have a right of possession as defined below; and

(v) None of the specific exceptions listed in §10.10 (c) apply.

(2) *Right of possession.* For purposes of this section, “right of possession” means possession obtained with the voluntary consent of an individual or group that had authority of alienation. The original acquisition of a Native American unassociated funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony from an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with the voluntary consent of an individual or group with authority to alienate such object is deemed to give right of possession to that object.

(3) *Notification.* Repatriation must take place within ninety (90) days of receipt of a written request for repatriation that satisfies the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section from a lineal descendent or culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, provided that the repatriation may not occur until at least thirty (30) days after publication of the notice of intent to repatriate in the FEDERAL REGISTER as described in §10.8.

(b) *Human remains and associated funerary objects—(1) Criteria.* Upon the request of a lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization, a museum and Federal agency must expeditiously repatriate human remains and associated funerary objects if all of the following criteria are met:

(i) The human remains or associated funerary object meets the definitions established in §10.2 (d)(1) or (d)(2)(i); and

(ii) The affiliation of the deceased individual to known lineal descendant, present day Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization:

(A) Has been reasonably traced through the procedures outlined in §10.9 and §10.14 of these regulations; or

(B) Has been shown by a preponderance of the evidence presented by a requesting Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization under section 7(a)(4) of the Act; and

(iii) None of the specific exceptions listed in §10.10 (c) apply.

(2) *Notification.* Repatriation must take place within ninety (90) days of receipt of a written request for repatriation that satisfies the requirements of §10.10 (b)(1) from the culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, provided that the repatriation may not occur until at least thirty (30) days after publication of the notice of inventory completion in the FEDERAL REGISTER as described in §10.9.

(c) *Exceptions.* These requirements for repatriation do not apply to:

(1) Circumstances where human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are indispensable to the completion of a specific scientific study, the outcome of which is of major benefit to the United States. Human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony in such circumstances must be returned no later than ninety (90) days after completion of the study; or

(2) Circumstances where there are multiple requests for repatriation of human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and the museum or Federal agency, after complying with this part, cannot determine by a preponderance of the evidence which competing requesting party is the most appropriate claimant. In these circumstances, the museum or Federal agency may retain the cultural items in question until the competing requesting parties agree upon the appropriate recipient or the dispute is otherwise resolved pursuant to these regulations or by a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(3) Circumstances where a court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the repatriation of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony in the possession or control of a museum would result in a taking of property without just compensation within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution, in which event the custody of the objects must be as provided under otherwise applicable law. Nothing in these regulations must prevent a museum or Federal agency, where otherwise so authorized, or a lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization, from expressly relinquishing title to, right of possession of, or control over any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

(4) Circumstances where the repatriation is not consistent with other repatriation limitations identified in §10.15 of these regulations.

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(d) *Place and manner of repatriation.* The repatriation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony must be accomplished by the museum or Federal agency in consultation with the requesting lineal descendants, or culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, as appropriate, to determine the place and manner of the repatriation.

(e) The museum official or Federal agency official must inform the recipients of repatriations of any presently known treatment of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony with pesticides, preservatives, or other substances that represent a potential hazard to the objects or to persons handling the objects.

(f) *Record of repatriation.* (1) Museums and Federal agencies must adopt internal procedures adequate to permanently document the content and recipients of all repatriations.

(2) The museum official or Federal agency official, at the request of the Indian tribe official, may take such steps as are considered necessary pursuant to otherwise applicable law, to ensure that information of a particularly sensitive nature is not made available to the general public.

(g) *Culturally unidentifiable human remains.* If the cultural affiliation of human remains cannot be established under this part, the human remains must be considered culturally unidentifiable.

(1) Museum and Federal agency officials must report the inventory information regarding these human remains in their holdings to the Manager, National NAGPRA Program, who will send this information to the Review Committee.

(2) The Review Committee will:

(i) Compile an inventory of culturally unidentifiable human remains in the possession or control of each museum and Federal agency; and

(ii) Recommend to the Secretary specific actions for disposition of any human remains not already addressed in §10.11.

[60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 41294, Aug. 1, 1997; 71 FR 16501, Apr. 3, 2006; 78 FR 27083, May 9, 2013]

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§10.11 Disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains.

(a) *General.* This section implements section 8(c)(5) of the Act and applies to human remains previously determined to be Native American under §10.9, but for which no lineal descendant or culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has been identified.

(b) *Consultation.* (1) The museum or Federal agency official must initiate consultation regarding the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects:

(i) Within 90 days of receiving a request from an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization to transfer control of culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects; or

(ii) If no request is received, before any offer to transfer control of culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects.

(2) The museum or Federal agency official must initiate consultation with officials and traditional religious leaders of all Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations:

(i) From whose tribal lands, at the time of the removal, the human remains and associated funerary objects were removed; and

(ii) From whose aboriginal lands the human remains and associated funerary objects were removed. Aboriginal occupation for purposes of this section may be recognized by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims, or by a treaty, Act of Congress, or Executive Order.

(3) The museum or Federal agency official must provide the following information in writing to all Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations with which the museum or Federal agency consults:

(i) A list of all Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that are being, or have been, consulted regarding the particular human remains and associated funerary objects;

(ii) A list of any Indian groups that are not federally-recognized and are known to have a relationship of shared group identity with the particular human remains and associated funerary objects; and

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(iii) An offer to provide a copy of the original inventory and additional documentation regarding the particular human remains and associated funerary objects.

(4) During consultation, museum and Federal agency officials must request, as appropriate, the following information from Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations:

(i) The name and address of the Indian tribal official to act as representative in consultations related to particular human remains and associated funerary objects;

(ii) The names and appropriate methods to contact any traditional religious leaders who should be consulted regarding the human remains and associated funerary objects;

(iii) Temporal and geographic criteria that the museum or Federal agency should use to identify groups of human remains and associated funerary objects for consultation;

(iv) The names and addresses of other Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or Indian groups that are not federally-recognized who should be included in the consultations; and

(v) A schedule and process for consultation.

(5) During consultation, the museum or Federal agency official should seek to develop a proposed disposition for culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects that is mutually agreeable to the parties specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. The agreement must be consistent with this part.

(6) If consultation results in a determination that human remains and associated funerary objects previously determined to be culturally unidentifiable are actually related to a lineal descendant or culturally affiliated with an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the notification and repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects must be completed as required by §10.9(e) and §10.10(b).

(c) *Disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects.* (1) A museum or Federal agency that is unable to prove that it has right of possession, as defined at §10.10(a)(2), to culturally unidentifiable human remains must offer to transfer control of the human remains to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the following priority order:

(i) The Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization from whose tribal land, at the time of the excavation or removal, the human remains were removed; or

(ii) The Indian tribe or tribes that are recognized as aboriginal to the area from which the human remains were removed. Aboriginal occupation may be recognized by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims, or a treaty, Act of Congress, or Executive Order.

(2) If none of the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section agrees to accept control, a museum or Federal agency may:

(i) Transfer control of culturally unidentifiable human remains to other Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations; or

(ii) Upon receiving a recommendation from the Secretary or authorized representative:

(A) Transfer control of culturally unidentifiable human remains to an Indian group that is not federally-recognized; or

(B) Reinter culturally unidentifiable human remains according to State or other law.

(3) The Secretary may make a recommendation under paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section only with proof from the museum or Federal agency that it has consulted with all Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations listed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and that none of them has objected to the proposed transfer of control.

(4) A museum or Federal agency may also transfer control of funerary objects that are associated with culturally unidentifiable human remains. The Secretary recommends that museums and Federal agencies transfer control if Federal or State law does not preclude it.

(5) The exceptions listed at §10.10(c) apply to the requirements in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(6) Any disposition of human remains excavated or removed from Indian lands as defined by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470bb (4)) must also comply with the provisions of that statute and its implementing regulations.

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(d) *Notification.* (1) Disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects under paragraph (c) of this section may not occur until at least 30 days after publication of a notice of inventory completion in the FEDERAL REGISTER as described in §10.9.

(2) Within 30 days of publishing the notice of inventory completion, the National NAGPRA Program manager must:

(i) Revise the Review Committee inventory of culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects to indicate the notice's publication; and

(ii) Make the revised Review Committee inventory accessible to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, Indian groups that are not federally-recognized, museums, and Federal agencies.

(e) *Disputes.* Any person who wishes to contest actions taken by museums or Federal agencies regarding the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects should do so through informal negotiations to achieve a fair resolution. The Review Committee may facilitate informal resolution of any disputes that are not resolved by good faith negotiation under §10.17. In addition, the United States District Courts have jurisdiction over any action brought that alleges a violation of the Act.

[75 FR 12403, Mar. 15, 2010, as amended at 78 FR 27083, May 9, 2013]

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§10.12 Civil penalties.

(a) *The Secretary's authority to assess civil penalties.* The Secretary is authorized by section 9 of the Act to assess civil penalties on any museum that fails to comply with the requirements of the Act. The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks may act on behalf of the Secretary.

(b) *Definition of "failure to comply."* (1) Your museum has failed to comply with the requirements of the Act if it:

(i) After November 16, 1990, sells or otherwise transfers human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony contrary to provisions of the Act, including, but not limited to, an unlawful sale or transfer to any individual or institution that is not required to comply with the Act; or

(ii) After November 16, 1993, or a date specified under §10.13, whichever deadline is applicable, has not completed summaries as required by the Act; or

(iii) After November 16, 1995, or a date specified under §10.13, or the date specified in an extension issued by the Secretary, whichever deadline is applicable, has not completed inventories as required by the Act; or

(iv) After May 16, 1996, or 6 months after completion of an inventory under an extension issued by the Secretary, or 6 months after the date specified for completion of an inventory under §10.13, whichever deadline is applicable, has not notified culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations; or

(v) Refuses, absent any of the exemptions specified in §10.10(c) of this part, to repatriate human remains, funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony to a lineal descendant or culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian; or

(vi) Repatriates a human remains, funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony before publishing the required notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER;

(vii) Does not consult with lineal descendants, Indian tribe officials, and traditional religious leaders as required; or

(viii) Does not inform the recipients of repatriations of any presently known treatment of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony with pesticides, preservatives, or other substances that represent a potential hazard to the objects or to persons handling the objects.

(ix) Upon receipt of a claim consistent with §10.11(c)(1), refuses to offer to transfer control of culturally unidentifiable human remains for which it cannot prove right of possession.

(2) Each instance of failure to comply will constitute a separate violation.

(c) *How to notify the Secretary of a failure to comply.* Any person may file an allegation of failure to comply. Allegations are to be sent to the NAGPRA Civil Penalties Coordinator, National NAGPRA Program, at the mailing address listed on the National NAGPRA Contact Information Web site, <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/CONTACTS/INDEX.HTM>. The allegation must be in writing, and should:

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- (1) Identify each provision of the Act with which there has been a failure to comply by a museum;
- (2) Include facts supporting the allegation;
- (3) Include evidence that the museum has possession or control of Native American cultural items; and
- (4) Include evidence that the museum receives Federal funds.

(d) *Steps the Secretary may take upon receiving such an allegation.* (1) The Secretary must acknowledge receipt of the allegation in writing.

(2) The Secretary also may:

(i) Compile and review information relevant to the alleged failure to comply. The Secretary may request additional information, such as declarations and relevant papers, books, and documents, from the person making the allegation, the museum, and other parties;

(ii) Identify the specific provisions of the Act with which you have allegedly failed to comply; and

(iii) Determine if the institution of a civil penalty action is an appropriate remedy.

(3) The Secretary must provide written notification to the person making the allegation and the museum if the review of the evidence does not show a failure to comply.

(e) *How the Secretary notifies you of a failure to comply.* (1) If the allegations are verified, the Secretary must serve you with a written notice of failure to comply either by personal delivery or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested). The notice of failure to comply must include:

(i) A concise statement of the facts believed to show a failure to comply;

(ii) A specific reference to the provisions of the Act and/or these regulations with which you allegedly have not complied; and

(iii) Notification of the right to request an informal discussion with the Secretary or a designee, to request a hearing, as provided below, or to await the Secretary's notice of assessment. The notice of failure to comply also must inform you of your right to seek judicial review of any final administrative decision assessing a civil penalty.

(2) With your consent, the Secretary may combine the notice of failure to comply with the notice of assessment described in paragraph (h) of this section.

(3) The Secretary also must send a copy of the notice of failure to comply to:

(i) Any lineal descendant of a known Native American individual whose human remains, funerary objects, or sacred objects are in question; and

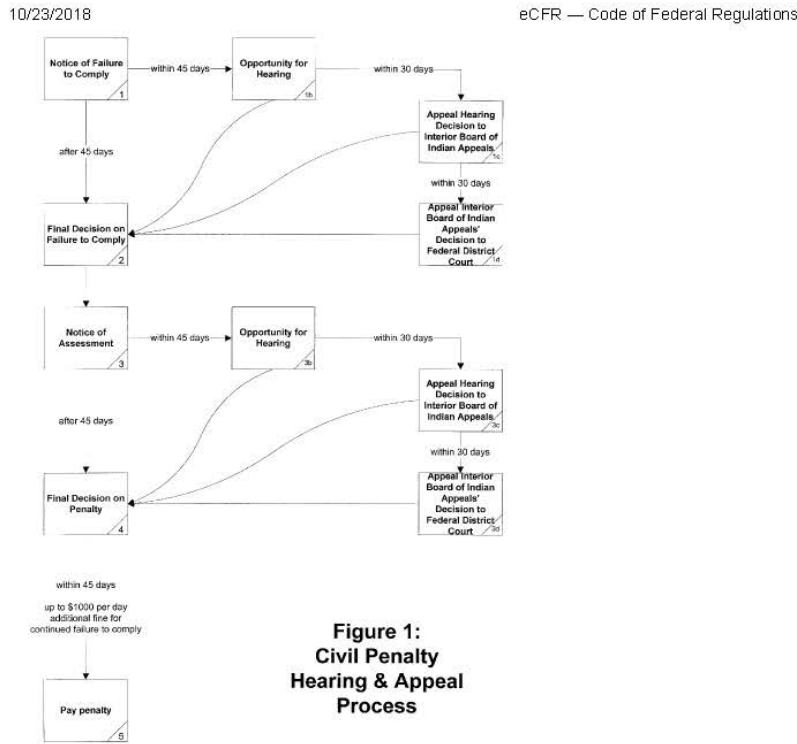
(ii) Any Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony in question.

(f) *Actions you may take upon receipt of a notice of failure to comply.* If you are served with a notice of failure to comply, you may:

(1) Seek informal discussions with the Secretary;

(2) Request a hearing. Figure 1 outlines the civil penalty hearing and appeal process. Where the Secretary has issued a combined notice of failure to comply and notice of assessment, the hearing and appeal processes will also be combined.

(3) Take no action and await the Secretary's notice of assessment.



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(g) *How the Secretary determines the penalty amount.* (1) The penalty amount must be determined on the record;

(2) The penalty amount must be .25 percent of your museum's annual budget, or \$6,666, whichever is less, and such additional sum as the Secretary may determine is appropriate after taking into account:

(i) The archeological, historical, or commercial value of the human remains, funerary object, sacred object, or object of cultural patrimony involved; and

(ii) The damages suffered, both economic and non-economic, by the aggrieved party or parties including, but not limited to, expenditures by the aggrieved party to compel the museum to comply with the Act; and

(iii) The number of violations that have occurred at your museum.

(3) An additional penalty of up to \$1,334 per day after the date that the final administrative decision takes effect may be assessed if your museum continues to violate the Act.

(4) The Secretary may reduce the penalty amount if there is:

(i) A determination that you did not willfully fail to comply; or

(ii) An agreement by you to mitigate the violation, including, but not limited to, payment of restitution to the aggrieved party or parties; or

(iii) A determination that you are unable to pay, provided that this factor may not apply if you have been previously found to have failed to comply with these regulations; or,

(iv) A determination that the penalty constitutes excessive punishment under the circumstances.

(h) *How the Secretary assesses the penalty.* (1) The Secretary considers all available information, including information provided during the process of assessing civil penalties or furnished upon further request by the Secretary.

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(2) The Secretary may assess the civil penalty upon completing informal discussions or when the period for requesting a hearing expires, whichever is later.

(3) The Secretary notifies you in writing of the penalty amount assessed by serving a written notice of assessment, either in person or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested). The notice of assessment includes:

(i) The basis for determining the penalty amount assessed and/or any offer to mitigate or remit the penalty; and

(ii) Notification of the right to request a hearing, including the procedures to follow, and to seek judicial review of any final administrative decision that assesses a civil penalty.

(i) *Actions that you may take upon receipt of a notice of assessment.* If you are served with a notice of assessment, you may do one of the following:

(1) Accept in writing or by payment of the proposed penalty, or any mitigation or remission offered in the notice of assessment. If you accept the proposed penalty, mitigation, or remission, you waive the right to request a hearing.

(2) Seek informal discussions with the Secretary.

(3) *File a petition for relief.* You may file a petition for relief within 45 calendar days of receiving the notice of assessment. A petition for relief is to be sent to the NAGPRA Civil Penalties Coordinator, National NAGPRA Program, at the mailing address listed on the National NAGPRA Contact Information Web site, <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/CONTACTS/INDEX.HTM>. Your petition may ask the Secretary not to assess a penalty or to reduce the penalty amount. Your petition must:

(i) Be in writing and signed by an official authorized to sign such documents; and

(ii) Fully explain the legal or factual basis for the requested relief.

(4) Request a hearing. Figure 1 outlines the civil penalty hearing and appeal process.

(i) In addition to the documentation required in paragraph (g) of this section, your request must include a copy of the notice of assessment and must identify the basis for challenging the assessment.

(ii) In this hearing, the amount of the civil penalty assessed must be determined in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section, and will not be limited to the amount assessed by the Secretary or any offer of mitigation or remission made by the Secretary.

(j) *How you request a hearing.* You may file a written, dated request for a hearing on a notice of failure to comply or notice of assessment with the Departmental Cases Hearings Division, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 405 South Main Street, Suite 400, Salt Lake City, UT 84111. You must also serve a copy of the request on the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at the address specified in the notice.

(1) Your request for a hearing must:

(i) Include a copy of the notice of failure to comply or the notice of assessment;

(ii) State the relief sought;

(iii) State the basis for challenging the facts used as the basis for determining the failure to comply or fixing the assessment; and

(iv) State your preferred place and date for a hearing.

(2) Your failure to file a written request for a hearing within 45 days of the date of service of a notice of failure to comply or notice of assessment waives your right to a hearing.

(3) Upon receiving a request for a hearing, the Hearings Division assigns an administrative law judge to the case, gives notice of assignment promptly to the parties, and files all pleadings, papers, and other documents in the proceeding directly with the administrative law judge, with copies served on the opposing party.

(4) Subject to the provisions of 43 CFR 1.3, you may appear by representative or by counsel, and may participate fully in the proceedings. If you fail to appear and the administrative law judge determines that this failure is without good cause, the administrative law judge may, in his/her discretion, determine that this failure waives your right to a hearing and consent to the making of a decision on the record.

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(5) Departmental counsel, designated by the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, represents the Secretary in the proceedings. Upon notice to the Secretary of the assignment of an administrative law judge to the case, this counsel must enter his/her appearance on behalf of the Secretary and must file all petitions and correspondence exchanges by the Secretary and the respondent that become part of the hearing record. Thereafter, you must serve all documents for the Secretary on his/her counsel.

(6) *Hearing Administration.* Hearings must take place following the procedures in 43 CFR Part 4, Subparts A and B.

(i) The administrative law judge has all powers accorded by law and necessary to preside over the parties and the proceedings and to make decisions under 5 U.S.C. 554-557.

(ii) The transcript of testimony; the exhibits; and all papers, documents, and requests filed in the proceedings constitute the record for decision. The administrative law judge renders a written decision upon the record, which sets forth his/her findings of fact and conclusions of law, and the reasons and basis for them.

(iii) Unless you file a notice of appeal described in these regulations, the administrative law judge's decision constitutes the final administrative determination of the Secretary in the matter and takes effect 30 calendar days from this decision.

(k) *How you appeal a decision.* (1) Either you or the Secretary may appeal the decision of an administrative law judge by filing a Notice of Appeal. Send your Notice of Appeal to the Interior Board of Indian Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 800 North Quincy Street, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22203, within 30 calendar days of the date of the administrative law judge's decision. The notice must be accompanied by proof of service on the administrative law judge and the opposing party.

(2) To the extent they are not inconsistent with these regulations, the provisions of the Department of the Interior Hearings and Appeals Procedures in 43 CFR part 4, subpart D, apply to such appeal proceedings. The appeal board's decision on the appeal must be in writing and takes effect as the final administrative determination of the Secretary on the date that the decision is rendered, unless otherwise specified in the decision.

(3) You may obtain copies of decisions in civil penalty proceedings instituted under the Act by sending a request to the Interior Board of Indian Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 800 North Quincy Street, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22203. Fees for this service are established by the director of that office.

(l) *The final administrative decision.* (1) When you have been served with a notice of assessment and have accepted the penalty as provided in these regulations, the notice constitutes the final administrative decision.

(2) When you have been served with a notice of assessment and have not filed a timely request for a hearing as provided in these regulations, the notice of assessment constitutes the final administrative decision.

(3) When you have been served with a notice of assessment and have filed a timely request for a hearing as provided in these regulations, the decision resulting from the hearing or any applicable administrative appeal from it constitutes the final administrative decision.

(m) *How you pay the penalty.* (1) If you are assessed a civil penalty, you have 45 calendar days from the date of issuance of the final administrative decision to make full payment of the penalty assessed to the Secretary, unless you have filed a timely request for appeal with a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) If you fail to pay the penalty, the Secretary may request the Attorney General of the United States to collect the penalty by instituting a civil action in the U.S. District Court for the district in which your museum is located. In these actions, the validity and amount of the penalty is not subject to review by the court.

(3) Assessing a penalty under this section is not a waiver by the Secretary of the right to pursue other available legal or administrative remedies.

[68 FR 16360, Apr. 3, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 57179, Sept. 30, 2005; 75 FR 12404, Mar. 15, 2010; 75 FR 64670, Oct. 20, 2010; 78 FR 27083, May 9, 2013; 81 FR 41859, June 28, 2016; 81 FR 64356, Sept. 20, 2016; 82 FR 10866, Feb. 16, 2017; 83 FR 4152, Jan. 30, 2018]

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§10.13 Future applicability.

(a) General. This section sets forth the applicability of the Act to museums and Federal agencies after expiration of the statutory deadlines for completion of summaries and inventories.

(b) New holdings or collections.

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(1) Any museum or Federal agency that, after completion of the summaries and inventories as required by §§10.8 and 10.9, receives a new holding or collection or locates a previously unreported current holding or collection that may include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony, must:

(i) Within 6 months of receiving a new holding or collection or locating a previously unreported current holding or collection, or within 6 months of the effective date of this rule, whichever is later, provide a summary of the holding or collection as required by §10.8 to any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that is, or is likely to be, affiliated with the collection; and

(ii) Within 2 years of receiving a new holding or collection or locating a previously unreported current holding or collection, or within 2 years of the effective date of this rule, whichever is later, prepare, in consultation with any affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, an inventory as required by §10.9 of these regulations. Any museum that has made a good faith effort to complete its inventory, but which will be unable to complete the process by this deadline, may request an extension of the time requirements under §10.9(f).

(2) Additional pieces or fragments of previously repatriated human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony may be returned to the appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization without publication of a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, as otherwise required under §§10.8(f) and 10.9(e), if they do not change the number or cultural affiliation of the cultural items listed in the previous notice.

(3) A museum or Federal agency that receives a new holding or collection for which a summary or inventory was previously prepared, as required by §§10.8 or 10.9, may rely upon the previously prepared documents. The receiving museum or Federal agency must provide a copy of the previously prepared summary or inventory to all affiliated Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, along with notification that the receiving museum or Federal agency has assumed possession and control of the holding or collection.

(c) New Indian tribes.

(1) Any museum or Federal agency that has possession or control of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with a newly Federally recognized Native American tribe, must:

(i) Within 6 months of the publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the Native American group's placement on the list of Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, or within 6 months of the effective date of this rule, whichever is later, provide a summary of the collection as required by §10.8 to that Indian tribe; and

(ii) Within 2 years of the publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the Native American group's placement on the list of Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, or within 2 years of the effective date of this rule, whichever is later, prepare, in consultation with the newly recognized culturally affiliated Indian tribe an inventory as required by §10.9. Any museum that has made a good faith effort to complete its inventory, but which will be unable to complete the process by this deadline, may request an extension of the time requirements under §10.9(f).

(2) The list of Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as required by section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a-1 (2006)).

(d) New Federal funds. Any museum that has possession or control of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and receives Federal funds for the first time after expiration of the statutory deadlines for completion of summaries and inventories must:

(1) Within 3 years of the date of receipt of Federal funds, or within 3 years of the effective date of this rule, whichever is later, provide a summary of the collection as required by §10.8 to any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that is, or is likely to be, culturally affiliated with the collections; and

(2) Within 5 years of the date of receipt of Federal funds, or within 5 years of the effective date of this rule, whichever is later, prepare, in consultation with any affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, an inventory as required by §10.9.

(e) Amendment of previous decision.

(1) Any museum or Federal agency that has previously published a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER regarding the intent to repatriate unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony under §10.8(f), or the completion of an inventory of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects as required by §10.9(e), must publish an amendment to that notice if, based on subsequent information, the museum or Federal agency revises its decision in a way that changes the number or cultural affiliation of the cultural items listed.

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(2) Repatriation may not occur until at least 30 days after publication of the amended notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(f) All actions taken as required by this section must also comply with all other relevant sections of 43 CFR 10.

[72 FR 13189, Mar. 21, 2007, as amended at 78 FR 27084, May 9, 2013]

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Subpart D—General

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§10.14 Lineal descent and cultural affiliation.

(a) *General.* This section identifies procedures for determining lineal descent and cultural affiliation between present-day individuals and Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations and human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony in museum or Federal agency collections or excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently from Federal lands. They may also be used by Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations with respect to tribal lands.

(b) *Criteria for determining lineal descent.* A lineal descendant is an individual tracing his or her ancestry directly and without interruption by means of the traditional kinship system of the appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization or by the common law system of descent to a known Native American individual whose remains, funerary objects, or sacred objects are being requested under these regulations. This standard requires that the earlier person be identified as an individual whose descendants can be traced.

(c) *Criteria for determining cultural affiliation.* Cultural affiliation means a relationship of shared group identity that may be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group. All of the following requirements must be met to determine cultural affiliation between a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony of an earlier group:

(1) Existence of an identifiable present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with standing under these regulations and the Act; and

(2) Evidence of the existence of an identifiable earlier group. Support for this requirement may include, but is not necessarily limited to evidence sufficient to:

(i) Establish the identity and cultural characteristics of the earlier group,

(ii) Document distinct patterns of material culture manufacture and distribution methods for the earlier group, or

(iii) Establish the existence of the earlier group as a biologically distinct population; and

(3) Evidence of the existence of a shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and the earlier group. Evidence to support this requirement must establish that a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has been identified from prehistoric or historic times to the present as descending from the earlier group.

(d) A finding of cultural affiliation should be based upon an overall evaluation of the totality of the circumstances and evidence pertaining to the connection between the claimant and the material being claimed and should not be precluded solely because of some gaps in the record.

(e) *Evidence.* Evidence of a kin or cultural affiliation between a present-day individual, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization and human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony must be established by using the following types of evidence: Geographical, kinship, biological, archeological, anthropological, linguistic, folklore, oral tradition, historical, or other relevant information or expert opinion.

(f) *Standard of proof.* Lineal descent of a present-day individual from an earlier individual and cultural affiliation of a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization to human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony must be established by a preponderance of the evidence. Claimants do not have to establish cultural affiliation with scientific certainty.

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§10.15 Limitations and remedies.

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(a) *Failure to claim prior to repatriation.* (1) Any person who fails to make a timely claim prior to the repatriation or disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is deemed to have irrevocably waived any right to claim such items pursuant to these regulations or the Act. For these purposes, a "timely claim" means the filing of a written claim with a responsible museum or Federal agency official prior to the time the particular human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony at issue are duly repatriated or disposed of to a claimant by a museum or Federal agency pursuant to these regulations.

(2) If there is more than one (1) claimant, the human remains, funerary object, sacred object, or objects of cultural patrimony may be held by the responsible museum or Federal agency or person in possession thereof pending resolution of the claim. Any person who is in custody of such human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and does not claim entitlement to them must place the objects in the possession of the responsible museum or Federal agency for retention until the question of custody is resolved.

(b) *Failure to claim where no repatriation or disposition has occurred.* [Reserved]

(c) *Exhaustion of remedies.* (1) A person's administrative remedies are exhausted only when the person has filed a written claim with the responsible Federal agency and the claim has been duly denied under this part. This paragraph applies to both:

(i) Human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony subject to Subpart B of this part; and

(ii) Federal collections subject to Subpart C of this part.

(2) A Federal agency's final denial of a repatriation request constitutes a final agency action under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 704). As used in this paragraph, "repatriation request" means the request of a lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization for repatriation or disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony brought under the Act and this part.

(d) *Savings provisions.* Nothing in these regulations can be construed to:

(1) Limit the authority of any museum or Federal agency to:

(i) Return or repatriate human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or individuals; and

(ii) Enter into any other agreement with the consent of the culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization as to the disposition of, or control over, human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

(2) Delay actions on repatriation requests that were pending on November 16, 1990;

(3) Deny or otherwise affect access to court;

(4) Limit any procedural or substantive right which may otherwise be secured to individuals or Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations; or

(5) Limit the application of any State or Federal law pertaining to theft of stolen property.

[60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 41294, Aug. 1, 1997; 75 FR 12405, Mar. 15, 2010; 78 FR 27084, May 9, 2013]

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§10.16 Review committee.

(a) *General.* The Review Committee will advise Congress and the Secretary on matters relating to these regulations and the Act, including, but not limited to, monitoring the performance of museums and Federal agencies in carrying out their responsibilities, facilitating and making recommendations on the resolution of disputes as described further in §10.17, and compiling a record of culturally unidentifiable human remains that are in the possession or control of museums and Federal agencies and recommending actions for their disposition.

(b) *Recommendations.* Any recommendation, finding, report, or other action of the Review Committee is advisory only and not binding on any person. Any records and findings made by the Review Committee may be admissible as evidence in actions brought by persons alleging a violation of the Act.

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§10.17 Dispute resolution.

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(a) *Formal and informal resolutions.* Any person who wishes to contest actions taken by museums, Federal agencies, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations with respect to the repatriation and disposition of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is encouraged to do so through informal negotiations to achieve a fair resolution of the matter. The Review Committee may aid in this regard as described below. In addition, the United States District Courts have jurisdiction over any action brought that alleges a violation of the Act.

(b) *Review Committee Role.* The Review Committee may facilitate the informal resolution of disputes relating to these regulations among interested parties that are not resolved by good faith negotiations. Review Committee actions may include convening meetings between parties to disputes, making advisory findings as to contested facts, and making recommendations to the disputing parties or to the Secretary as to the proper resolution of disputes consistent with these regulations and the Act.

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[Need assistance?](#)

Appendix C: Summary Statement Template

The following is a generic sample and should be used as a guideline for preparation of summaries tailoring the information to the specific circumstances of each case.

Month Day, 2017

Chairman or Other Authorized Official
Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization
Street
State, ZIP

Dear Sir/Madame Chair:

I write to inform you of collections held by our museum which may contain unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony that are or may be culturally affiliated with your Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. This notification is required by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3004 and 43 CFR 10.8 .

The [collection, e.g., Lewis-Clark Collection] in our [Department, e.g., Department of Anthropology] includes approximately [amount, e.g. 110] objects catalogued in our records. Approximately [amount, e.g., 13 items] are specifically identified as being manufactured or used by members of your Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. These items represent several categories of material culture, including [list types, e.g., textile, basketry and fabric items, as well as wooden and plant objects]. Of specific interest to your tribe or organization, this collection includes the following items from [location and items, e.g., Hawaii: two items made from coconut shell, several woven mats and cloth pieces, including some "Aloha" mats, several hand-held fiber fans, a wooden poi bowl and a pair of child's sandals; and one item from the Northwest Coast: a closed-twine woven basket].

The [collection] presently includes approximately [amount, e.g., 12] items identified as being from [location, e.g., Hawaii] and [amount, e.g., one] item from the [location, e.g., Northwest Coast of the United States] in the possession of the [museum, e.g, University of NAGPRA, Department of Anthropology]. Given these broad geographical designations, these items could be culturally affiliated with a number of Hawaiian organizations or [geographical location, e.g., Northwest Coast] Tribes.

Please contact [contact name, address, phone number, email, e.g., Bob Smith, Department of Anthropology, University of NAGPRA, 1201 Eye St. Washington, DC 20005, telephone (202) 354-2201, nagpra_info@nps.gov, for consultation regarding the identification and potential repatriation of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony in this collection that are or may be, culturally affiliated with your Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. You are invited to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these items. We look forward to working with you on consultations regarding any of these (potentially) NAGPRA items.

Sincerely,

Bob Smith, Chair, University of NAGPRA, Department of Anthropology

cc: OTHER GROUPS BEING SENT THIS SUMMARY

Group 1
Address line 1
Address line 2
Address line 3

Group 2
Address line 1
Address line 2
Address line 3

Group 3
Address line 1
Address line 2
Address line 3

Group 4
Address line 1
Address line 2
Address line 3

Template

Appendix D: Statement of No Summary Template

OFFICIAL LETTERHEAD here

Reply to:
Planning Division
Directorate of Public Works

{Date}

National NAGPRA Program
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW
Mail Stop 7360
Washington, DC 20240

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter voluntarily informs the National NAGPRA Program that {insert museum or agency} does not have possession or control of any holding or collection that might contain unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. {Insert museum or agency} has reviewed collections from their lands or generated by their actions held by the Federal agency or by a non-Federal institution and meet requirements pursuant to 43 CFR 10.8(a).

Any questions or comments concerning these collections can be addressed to our staff archaeologist {name, email, phone number}.

Sincerely,

{First-name Middle-initial Last-name}
Chief, Directorate of Public Works

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

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1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) 09/01/2019			2. REPORT TYPE Final Technical Report (TR)		3. DATES COVERED (From - To)	
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					5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT	
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14. ABSTRACT The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, 1990) provides a process for museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items to lineal descendants, culturally affiliated Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian Organizations. Inventories, Summaries, and other repatriations were to have been completed by 1993. Most federal agencies have not met this requirement. This report identifies human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony in possession or control by Air Force installations before November 16, 1990, and the disposition of cultural items discovered after November 16, 1990. Cultural resource needs assessment reports from the 1990s, the federal NAGPRA database, and installation reporting through recent data calls were used to compile the status of NAGPRA for the Air Force. Several installations have yet to confirm their NAGPRA record of activities to resolve conflicting information in the data. Also, base closures, realignment into Joint Bases, and curation in offsite facilities, have created a need for continuity in reporting where archeological resources reside. Since installations have clarified much of this information, a nearly complete record of NAGPRA was compiled. Overall, full NAGPRA compliance within the U.S. Department of Air Force is within reach.						
15. SUBJECT TERMS Indians of North America--Burial, Indians of North America--Material culture, Indians of North America--Antiquities--Law and legislation, Cultural property--Repatriation, Archaeology--United States, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act						
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON	
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			SAR	358		