

agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

### Consultation

In 1995, a detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service professional staff in consultation with the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1980, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge, Socorro County, NM. The partial set of human remains, exposed and undercut by floodwaters, was removed by the University of New Mexico Office of Contract Archeology. The remains from the excavations are housed at the Maxwell Museum in Albuquerque, NM. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains are of prehistoric, Puebloan origins. Based on cultural traditions, ethnographic sources, and oral history, the remains are culturally affiliated to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

### Determinations Made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southwest Regional Office

Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(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. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains

should contact Dr. Benjamin J. Tuggle, Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 500 Gold Ave. SW., P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87103. Procedural questions may be addressed to David Siegel, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, telephone (505) 248-7396, before April 16, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 12, 2012.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, CA

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The California Department of Parks and Recreation has completed an inventory 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. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact the California Department of Parks and Recreation at the address below by April 16, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Rebecca Carruthers, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 9th Street, Room 902, Sacramento, CA 95814, telephone (916) 653-8893.

**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 California Department of Parks and Recreation. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Morris Mound site (CA-SAC-199) in Sacramento County, CA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by the California Department of Parks and Recreation professional staff in consultation with representatives of Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California; and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1950, human remains representing, at minimum, nine individuals were removed from Morris Mound (site CA-SAC-199) in Sacramento County, CA. James Sturgeon of Fair Oaks, CA, excavated the site and donated the collection to the California Department of Parks and Recreation on February 15, 1977. No known individuals were identified. The 11 associated funerary objects are 1 silicate flake scraper and 10 mammal bones.

The site was occupied during the Late Horizon Period (after A.D. 500). Archeologists believe that the Penutian-speaking Maidu and Miwok are descended from what have been identified as the Windmill people who occupied the Central Valley of California 3,000 to 4,000 years ago. Geographic affiliation is consistent with the historically documented use of the area by the Nisenan (Southern Maidu) and the Plains Miwok. This collection is affiliated with the historic Nisenan or

the Northern Sierra Miwok, based on the movement of both groups near the borders of what is now identified as their historic territories. Therefore, the professional staff of the California Department of Parks and Recreation has determined that there is a relationship of shared group identity, which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and The Tribes.

#### Determinations Made by the California Department of Parks and Recreation

Officials of the California Department of Parks and Recreation have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 11 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.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Rebecca Carruthers, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 9th Street, Room 902, telephone (916) 653-8893, before April 16, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The California Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 12, 2012.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Central Washington University Department of Anthropology, Ellensburg, WA

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Central Washington University Department of Anthropology has completed an inventory of human remains in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribe, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and a present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Central Washington University Department of Anthropology. Repatriation of the human remains to the Indian tribe stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the Central Washington University Department of Anthropology at the address below by April 16, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Lourdes Henebry-DeLeon, Central Washington University Department of Anthropology, 400 E. University Drive, Ellensburg, WA 98926-7544, telephone (509) 963-2671.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is hereby 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 in the possession of the Central Washington University Department of Anthropology, Ellensburg, WA. The human remains were removed from Grays Harbor County, WA.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Central Washington University Department of Anthropology professional staff in

consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In November 1947, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 45-GH-15 (Minard) in Grays Harbor County, WA, by archeologist Richard Daugherty of the University of Washington during his systematic archeological survey of the Washington coast. Richard Daugherty noted that the property owner had inadvertently uncovered at least 27 human skeletons while plowing his fields. According to the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum) accession ledger, Daugherty collected two femora and one humerus. The collection was formally accessioned by the Burke Museum in 1947 (Burke Accn. #3583). In 1974, the Burke Museum legally transferred the right humerus and left femur to Central Washington University Department of Anthropology (CWU ID BA).

The bones were examined by physical anthropologist Lourdes Henebry-DeLeon of Central Washington University, and the skeletal remains, which consist of a humerus and femur, cannot be used to establish conclusively cultural affiliation. However, the human remains have markings of 19-15(1) (right humerus) and 19-15(2) (left femur) written on them indicating the collecting location. Burke Museum records show 19-15 is the catalog number associated with site 45-GH-15. Based on the markings on the remains, the records at the Burke Museum and Richard Daugherty's survey records it is reasonably believed that these remains are from site 45-GH-15. There have been other Notices of Inventory Completion (NICs) published in the **Federal Register** for site 45-GH-15 (72 FR 27845-27846, May 17, 2007, and 73 FR 49484-49485, August 21, 2008). The materials reported in the earlier NICs were culturally affiliated with the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington. Based on archeological context and the platymeric femoral morphology, the individual has been determined to be Native American. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 45-GH-15 is located at or near the traditional Copalis village of Oyhut. The Copalis are considered to have been a band of the Lower Chehalis whose traditional territory encompassed the lower reaches of the Chehalis River and the present-day county of Grays Harbor, WA. The site is located within the area