

determined that the cultural item meets the definition of a sacred object and repatriation to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural item may contact the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural item should contact the San Francisco State University at the address below by April 16, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Jeffrey Boland Fentress, San Francisco State University, Academic Affairs-ADM 447, San Francisco, CA 94132, telephone (415) 338-3075.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the San Francisco State University (SFSU) that meet the definition of sacred objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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

#### History and Description of the Cultural Items

At an unknown date, a basket (item 75-6-4) was donated to the SFSU Treganza Museum. The coiled basket with a three-stick warp in a round, shouldered, narrow necked jar shape measures 8.3 cm in height and 14.2 cm in diameter and is made of willow, bracken-fern, redbud, yucca and bird quills. There are no records at the Treganza Museum concerning acquisition of this item.

Based on ethnographic research and consultation with the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, (Tachi Yokut Tribe) and the Tubatulabals of Kern Valley, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, the basket has been identified as a treasure basket or Osa. This type of basket was used for the storage of sacred items such as crystals, abalone ornaments and paint and was used to hold a rattlesnake for the rattlesnake dance during both Yokut and Tubatulabal spring ceremonies.

Based on consultation, ethnographic research, and museum records, the basket is culturally affiliated with the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, (Tachi Yokut Tribe) and the Tubatulabals of Kern Valley, a non-Federally recognized group. The Tubatulabal people are intermarried with the Yokuts in the Kern County area of California. Descendants of these Yokuts and Tubatulabals are members of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, (Tachi Yokut Tribe) and the Tubatulabals of Kern Valley, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

#### Determinations Made by the San Francisco State University

Officials of the San Francisco State University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the one cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the basket and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, (Tachi Yokut Tribe) and the Tubatulabals of Kern Valley, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred object should contact Jeffrey Boland Fentress, San Francisco State University, Academic Affairs-ADM 447, San Francisco, CA 94132, telephone (415) 338-3075 before April 16, 2012. Repatriation of the sacred object to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (Tachi Yokut Tribe) may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Francisco State University is responsible for notifying the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (Tachi Yokut Tribe); Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Reservation of the Tule River Reservation, California; and the Tubatulabals of Kern Valley, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 12, 2012.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southwest Regional Office, Albuquerque, NM

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In furtherance of notices sent to Federally-recognized tribes in 1995, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has completed an inventory of human remains in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southwest Regional Office. Repatriation of the human remains 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 should contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southwest Regional Office, at the address below by April 16, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** 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.

**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 under the control of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and in the possession of the Maxwell Museum, Albuquerque, NM. The human remains were removed from the Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge, Socorro County, NM.

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

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