

associated funerary objects to the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Army Garrison, Redstone Arsenal

Officials of the U.S. Army Garrison, Redstone Arsenal, have determined that:

- Based on non-destructive physical analysis of the human remains and the cultural context of the sites, the human remains were determined to be Native American.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.
- According to the final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission, the human remains were removed from the aboriginal land of the Cherokee Nation, which includes the present-day tribes of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 11 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 53 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 43 CFR 10.11(c)(2)(i), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects is to the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects or any other Indian tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1) should contact Mr. Ben Hoksbergen, 4488 Martin Road, Room A-328, U.S. Army Garrison, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL 35898, telephone (256) 955-6971, before October 29, 2012. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants or requestors come forward.

Redstone Arsenal is responsible for notifying the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee

Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muskogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 5, 2012.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-11201; 2200-1100-665]

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 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 October 29, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Patrick C. Riordan, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 9th Street Room 902, Sacramento, CA 95814, telephone (916) 375-5916.

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 in the possession of the

California Department of Parks and Recreation. The human remains are believed to have been removed from the massacre site at Wounded Knee in Shannon County, SD.

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 and associated funerary objects was made by the California Department of Parks and Recreation professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes of the Cheyenne River Reservation of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota; and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

In December of 1890, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed by an unknown person from the massacre site at Wounded Knee in Shannon County, SD. The human remains consist of two hanks of hair. At an unknown date, the remains were acquired by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and these remains were included in a 1968 inventory for the Estudillo House at Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, along with other objects from Oxnard, CA. In 1988, the collection was transferred to the California Department of Parks and Recreation Statewide Museum Resources Center in West Sacramento and was housed with other human remains in the Department's NAGPRA Collections storage area. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are bandanas wrapped around each of the two clusters of hair.

The Wounded Knee Massacre was the last major armed conflict between Indians and whites in the United States. The confrontation occurred on December 29, 1890, after the U.S. Army moved a group of approximately 340 Indians under the leadership of Sitanka (Big Foot) from their camp on the Cheyenne River at the Cheyenne River Agency to Wounded Knee Creek, approximately 20 miles from Pine Ridge Agency. Besides members of Sitanka's band from the Cheyenne River Agency,

members of Sitting Bull's band from the Standing Rock Agency, and possibly a few Oglala from the Pine Ridge Agency, were present. Fighting began when the soldiers attempted to disarm the surrounded Sioux. Reportedly, one of the Sioux fired a shot and the soldiers began firing, indiscriminately killing women and children along with Sioux warriors. Estimates of the number of Sioux killed were as high as 300. About 39 U.S. soldiers were killed.

The human remains and associated funerary objects date from the Wounded Knee Massacre, on December 29, 1890. The geographical location is consistent with the occupation of the site by the historical bands of Sioux Indians. The associated funerary objects are consistent with the period when this region would have been occupied by the historical bands of Sioux Indians. Based upon the extant information about the acquisition of this collection by the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the historical events leading to the massacre at Wounded Knee, the California Department of Parks and Recreation Committee on Repatriation determined that 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 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 two individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the two funerary 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 and 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 Patrick C. Riordan, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 9th Street, Room 902, Sacramento, CA 95814,

telephone (916) 375-5916 before October 29, 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: August 31, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-11194; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: San Francisco State University, NAGPRA Program, San Francisco, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribe, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and a present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should contact the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program at the address below by October 29, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Jeffrey Boland Fentress, San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program, c/o Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory

of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program. The human remains were removed from Marin and Sonoma counties, 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 San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1989, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site CA-MRN-127 in Marin County, CA, by Holman and Associates during construction at the Marin County Civic Center. San Francisco State University received the collection in 2010. No known individuals were identified. The 56 associated funerary objects are 23 pieces of obsidian debitage, 2 obsidian projectile points, 4 individual pieces and 6 lots of chert debitage, 4 pieces of quartz, 11 bone tools, 1 pestle, 1 olivella bead, 1 trade bead, 1 lot of soil from the burial matrix, and 2 manuports. A radiocarbon date of A.D. 1600±50, obsidian hydration readings, and artifact typology indicate site CA-MRN-127 contains Augustine Pattern components.

In 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from site CA-MRN-365 in Marin County, CA, by San Francisco State University during an archaeological field class under the direction of Thomas F. King. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on artifact typology, the site dates to circa 1000 B.C.-A.D 1500 and contains Berkeley to Augustine Pattern components.

In 1971, human remains representing, at minimum, ten individuals were removed from site CA-MRN-402 in Marin County, CA, by San Francisco State University during an archaeological field class under the direction of Charles Slaymaker and Winfield Henn. No known individuals