

the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University (ACF), Rohnert Park, CA. The human remains were removed from Marin 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by ACF professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1964 and 1965, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site CA-MRN-489 in Marin County, CA, by Agnes Gerkin. The site is in an intertidal zone. Gerkin removed the human remains from the surface of the site during low tide. She donated the CA-MRN-489 collection to Sonoma State University in 1975, where it has been housed at the ACF under the accession number 75-29.

In July of 2016, while researching the collection, Tsim Schnieder (University of California, Santa Cruz) identified the presence of human remains. His finding was confirmed by ACF Osteological Specialist Michael Stoyka in August of 2016. At least one individual of indeterminate sex is represented. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Officials of the ACF consulted with representatives of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California. The representatives of Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California requested repatriation of all items within the collection since an association between specific items and human remains could not be ruled out due to the nature of the tidal site and the method of collection.

Obsidian hydration readings from artifacts removed from CA-MRN-489 range between 125- and 1,200-years BP. While the presence of Stockton serrated points in the collection suggests a range in the Lower Emergent Period (1,500-500 years ago) (Rosenthal, Sutton and White 2007:158), the collection also contains glass trade beads, which were widely distributed starting in the 18th century (Arkush 1993:623-624). The site is within the traditional territory of the Coast Miwok.

#### Determinations Made by the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University

Officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University 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 Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Sandra Konzak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, 1801 East Cotati Avenue, Building 29, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 telephone (707) 664-2895, email [Sandra.konzak@sonoma.edu](mailto:Sandra.konzak@sonoma.edu), by November 29, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California may proceed.

The Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University is responsible for notifying the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 14, 2021.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0032882; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

##### Notice of Inventory Completion: Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Michigan State University has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects,

in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization 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 Michigan State University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization 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 Michigan State University at the address in this notice by November 29, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Judith Stoddart, Associate Provost for University Collections and Arts Initiatives, Michigan State University, 466 W. Circle Drive, East Lansing, MI 48824-1044, telephone (517) 432-2524, email [stoddart@msu.edu](mailto:stoddart@msu.edu).

**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 Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Marquette Avenue Viaduct Site (20BY387) in Bay City, Bay County, MI.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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 was made by Michigan State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan;

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan [previously listed as Huron Potawatomi, Inc.]; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; and two non-federally recognized Indian groups, the Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, and the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians.

An invitation to consult was extended to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana [previously listed as Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana]; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota.

Hereafter, all Indian Tribes and groups listed in this section are referred to as "The Consulted and Notified Tribes and Groups."

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1970, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the Marquette Avenue Viaduct Site (20BY387) in Bay City, Bay County, MI. Salvage excavations conducted at the Marquette Viaduct Locale of the Fletcher site (20BY28) under the direction of Associate Professor James Brown yielded the

remains of two individuals (accession number 3675) together with 17 associated funerary objects (accession number 3675.8) in Burial 1, and the remains of a third individual (also accession number 3675) in Burial 2. After the excavations ended, in August/September of 1970, the human remains and associated funerary objects were brought to the Michigan State University Museum. The Viaduct Site was not given a unique site number until the 1980s.

The human remains removed from Burial 1 belong to two individuals of undetermined sex, whose ages are estimated to be older than 16.5 years and 15 years, respectively. The human remains removed from Burial 2 belong to an individual of unknown sex between 8 and 11 years old. No known individuals were identified. The 17 associated funerary objects (3675.8) are one antler tine point, one Lowes Flared base point, one lot of bone (unidentified animal), one Snyder's Point chert, one lot of Bayport flake, one lot of flakes, one graver, one grinding stone, two grinding stones, one metate, one lot of metate, one Middle Woodland style point, two grit-tempered sherds, one lot of grit-tempered sherds, and one lot of plain body grit-tempered sherds.

### Determinations Made by Michigan State University

Officials of Michigan State University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on biological evidence and lab records.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 17 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. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land

from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana [previously listed as Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana]; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota.

- According to other authoritative government sources, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana [previously listed as Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana]; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of

Michigan; Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization 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 Judith Stoddart, Associate Provost for University Collections and Arts Initiatives, Michigan State University, 466 W Circle Drive, East Lansing, MI 48824-1044, telephone (517) 432-2524, email [stoddart@msu.edu](mailto:stoddart@msu.edu), by November 29, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

Michigan State University is responsible for notifying The Consulted and Notified Tribes and Groups that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 14, 2021.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0032880; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion: Temple University Anthropology Laboratory and Museum, Philadelphia, PA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Temple University Anthropology Laboratory and Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and an associated funerary object, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary object and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary object should submit a written request to the Temple University Anthropology Laboratory and Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary object to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary object should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Temple University Anthropology Laboratory and Museum at the address in this notice by November 29, 2021.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Leslie Reeder-Myers, Temple University Anthropology Laboratory and Museum, 1115 Polett Walk, Gladfelter Hall Room 204, Philadelphia, PA 19122, telephone (215) 204-1418, email [leslie.reeder-myers@temple.edu](mailto:leslie.reeder-myers@temple.edu).

**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 object under the control of the Temple University Anthropology Laboratory and Museum, Philadelphia, PA. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from Warren County, NJ.

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.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Temple University Anthropology Laboratory and Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Wisconsin (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1991, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a burial on the Rapp Farm site in Warren County, NJ, by amateur archeologist Russ Davis. Davis discovered the human remains on a high bank on the southern side of the Pohatcong Creek, about 50 feet from its junction with the Delaware River, in the Delaware Valley. Davis contacted professional archeologist Michael Stewart at Temple University, who visited the site. The human remains were brought to Temple University's Anthropology Laboratory for examination by physical anthropologist Leonard Greenfield, after which they were returned to Davis. In 2021, Davis donated the human remains to the Temple Anthropology Laboratory. The human remains belong to a thirty-something adult of unknown sex. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is an incised earthenware sherd.

The positioning of the human remains within the sedimentary context of the eroding riverbank indicates a date within the Late Woodland period (A.D. 900-1600). The site's proximity to the Overpeck site, located about 5 miles away, on the west side of the Delaware River, indicates a cultural affiliation with Lenape descendants, the Delaware Tribes.

Geographic affiliation is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Delaware Tribes. Archeological evidence is consistent with documented use of the area by the Delaware Tribes. Historical evidence and expert opinion indicate shared group identity between the Delaware Tribes and the Rapp Farm site.

#### Determinations Made by the Temple University Anthropology Laboratory and Museum

Officials of the Temple University Anthropology Laboratory and Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice