

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

### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1972, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Buchanan Reservoir site, SDSU-0368, MAD-117, (1972-15), located in Madera County, CA. This site was excavated as part of Thomas King's Ph.D. dissertation for the University of California, Riverside. The collection at San Diego State University appears to have been collected from back dirt by an unknown student and brought back to San Diego State University. The remains are two distal right humerus fragments and, based on diagnostics, represent two individuals. No known individuals were identified. The 92 associated funerary objects are 8 pieces of house daub, 61 chipped stone artifacts, 12 ground stone artifacts, 4 tools, 6 shells, and 1 lot of faunal remains.

These objects were determined to be associated funerary objects based upon reasonable evidence derived from the provenience information recorded for this collection, as well as consultation with representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California. Geographic affiliation is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, Table Mountain Rancheria of California, and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

### Determinations Made by the San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program

Officials of the San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program 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 92 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 Jaime Lennox, Interim Director, San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program, 5500 Campanile Dr., San Diego, CA 92182-6040, telephone (619) 594-4575, before July 12, 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 San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 7, 2012.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10362; 2200-1100-665]**

### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, have completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes.

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. 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 Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, at the address below by July 12, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, P.O. Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626-2950.

**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. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the physical custody of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ. The human remains were removed from archeological sites located in Pinal 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 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 Arizona State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of 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; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona. The Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, is acting on behalf of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and themselves.

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1963, a surface collection survey was conducted by the Arizona State Museum at site AZ T:16:13 (ASM) in Pinal County, AZ. The survey

collections were brought to the museum, but were not formally accessioned. In 2010, a search through the survey collection led to the discovery of human bone fragments representing, at minimum, one individual. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site AZ T:16:13 (ASM) is an historic Pima-Maricopa village, dating to about A.D. 1850. An earlier Hohokam Classic Period occupation, dating to A.D. 1150–1450 is also indicated, based on ceramic artifacts.

In 1973, a surface collection survey was conducted by the Arizona State Museum at site AZ U:13:9 (ASM) in Pinal County, AZ. The survey collections were brought to the museum, but were not formally accessioned. In 2007, a search through the survey collection led to the discovery of three human bone fragments representing, at minimum, one individual. No associated funerary objects are present. Other human remains from this site were published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 83080, December 29, 2000).

Based upon architecture, portable material culture, and site organization, site AZ U:13:9 (ASM) is recorded as a village site with occupation spanning the Pre-classic and Classic Hohokam periods from about A.D. 500–1400.

At an unknown date prior to 1979, a surface collection survey was conducted by the Arizona State Museum at site AZ U:13:10 (ASM) in Pinal County, AZ. The survey collections were brought to the museum, but were not formally accessioned. In 2010, a search through the survey collection led to the discovery of one human bone fragment representing, at minimum, one individual. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site AZ U:13:10 (ASM) is recorded as a multicomponent site with artifacts representing the Hohokam period (A.D. 500–1540) as well as an historic Akimel O'odham occupation (A.D. 1500–1950).

In 1970, a surface collection survey was conducted by the Arizona State Museum under the direction of Don Wood at site AZ U:13:60 (ASM) in Pinal County, AZ. The survey collections were brought to the museum, but were not formally accessioned. In 2010, a search through the survey collections led to the discovery of several human bone fragments representing, at minimum, one individual. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site AZ U:13:60 (ASM) is recorded as a Hohokam village site with ceramic, groundstone, and lithic artifacts. Historic house remnants were also

present. Based on material culture and the mortuary program, occupation spanned the Hohokam to historic period, approximately A.D. 500–1900.

In 1970, a surface collection survey was conducted by the Arizona State Museum under the direction of Don Wood at site AZ U:13:118 (ASM) in Pinal County, AZ. The survey collections were brought to the museum, but were not formally accessioned. In 2010, a search through the survey collections led to the discovery of several human bone fragments representing, at minimum, one individual. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site AZ U:13:118 (ASM) is recorded as a Hohokam village site on the basis of the artifact assemblage. The site may be dated to the period A.D. 500–1450.

In 1970, a surface collection survey was conducted by the Arizona State Museum under the direction of Don Wood at site AZ U:13:171 (ASM) in Pinal County, AZ. The survey collections were brought to the museum, but were not formally accessioned. In 2010, a search through the survey collections led to the discovery of several human bone fragments representing, at minimum, one individual. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site AZ U:13:171 (ASM) is recorded as a sherd and cremation area. Other prehistoric and historic artifacts were also reported. Occupation spanning the Hohokam period to historic times, A.D. 500–1900 is indicated by the artifact assemblage.

In 1970, a surface collection survey was conducted by the Arizona State Museum under the direction of Don Wood at site AZ U:14:18 (ASM) in Pinal County, AZ. The survey collections were brought to the museum, but were not formally accessioned. In 2010, a search through the survey collections led to the discovery of several human bone fragments representing, at minimum, one individual. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site AZ U:14:18 (ASM) is recorded as a large multicomponent Hohokam village. Based on the ceramic assemblage, occupation spanned the Pre-classic and Classic Hohokam periods, A.D. 500–1450.

In 1970, a surface collection survey was conducted by the Arizona State Museum under the direction of Don Wood at site AZ U:14:20 (ASM) in Pinal County, AZ. The survey collections were brought to the museum, but were not formally accessioned. In 2010, a search through the survey collections led to the discovery of several human bone fragments representing, at

minimum, one individual. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site AZ U:14:20 (ASM) is recorded as a having several large artifact concentrations. The ceramic assemblage is consistent with occupation spanning the Pre-Classic and Classic Hohokam periods from A.D. 500–1450.

Continuities of mortuary practices, ethnographic materials, and technology indicate affiliation of Hohokam settlements with present-day O'odham (Piman) and Puebloan cultures. Documentation submitted by representatives of the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, on April 13, 2011, addresses continuities between the Hohokam and the O'odham tribes. Furthermore, oral traditions that are documented for 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; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona support affiliation with Hohokam sites in central Arizona.

**Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ**

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Arizona State Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of eight individuals 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 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; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

**Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, P.O. Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721; telephone (520) 626–2950 before July 12, 2012. Repatriation of the human

remains 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; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying 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; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 7, 2012.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2012-14306 Filed 6-11-12; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10375; 2200-1100-665]

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Correction**

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

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 in the possession of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. The human remains were removed from Emmet 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). 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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals in the Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (74 FR 42094-42095, August 20, 2009).

In the **Federal Register** (74 FR 42094, August 20, 2009), paragraph four is

corrected by deleting the following sentences at the top of column three:

The human remains are of an adult and a second, younger adult individual. Since that time, based on skeletal and dental morphology, the older individual has been identified as being of mixed European and Native American ancestry. There is insufficient evidence to positively determine the biological affiliation of the younger individual, but they may also be of mixed European and Native American ancestry.

In the **Federal Register** (74 FR 42094, August 20, 2009), paragraph four is corrected by inserting the following sentences at the top of column three:

The human remains are of two adults and a third, younger adult individual. Since that time, based on skeletal and dental morphology, one of the older individuals has been identified as being of mixed European and Native American ancestry. There is insufficient evidence to positively determine the biological affiliation of the other individuals, but they may also be of mixed European and Native American ancestry.

In the **Federal Register** (74 FR 42094, August 20, 2009), paragraph seven is corrected by changing the words "two individuals" to "three individuals."

In the **Federal Register** (74 FR 42094, August 20, 2009), paragraph eight is corrected by changing the words "two individuals" to "three individuals."

#### **Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Ben Secunda, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of Michigan, Office of the Vice President for Research, 4080 Fleming Building, 503 Thompson St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1340; telephone (734) 647-9085, before July 12, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains to the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Michigan is responsible for notifying the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 7, 2012.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2012-14301 Filed 6-11-12; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10347; 2200-1100-665]

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: University of California, Santa Barbara, Repository of Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections, Santa Barbara, CA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), 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 UCSB. 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 UCSB, at the address below by July 12, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Lynn Gamble, University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210, telephone (805) 893-7341.

**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 and control of the UCSB, Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections, Santa Barbara, CA. The human remains and associated artifacts were removed from Kern, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara 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.