

cranium, one tooth, femur, ulna, tibia, innominate, patella, hand, and unidentified bone. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Ceramic sherds recovered from the site date the human remains to the protohistoric period.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, seven individuals were removed from Smith Creek site (22WK526) in Wilkinson County, MS, by an avocational archeologist. In 2012, the human remains were discovered in the avocational archeologist's belongings. The human remains include a maxilla and mandible from a 6–10 year old juvenile; a humerus from a 2–3 year old juvenile; a femur from an infant; a cranium and partial postcranium of a young adult probable female; partial crania, representing one adult male, one adult probable male, and one adult of indeterminate sex; and postcranial elements including maxilla, mandible, ilium, ribs, and vertebrae. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Ceramic sherds recovered from the site date the human remains to the Late Woodland period.

Based on geographical, archeological, historical, and other information, there is a shared group identity between these human remains and the Choctaw tribes.

Determinations Made by the University of Southern Mississippi

Officials of the University of Southern Mississippi have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of at least 23 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 Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

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 Marie Elaine Danforth, Professor, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Dr. #5074, Hattiesburg, MS 39406–0001, telephone (601) 266–4306, email m.danforth@usm.edu, by December 17, 2014. After that date, if no additional

requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma may proceed.

The University of Southern Mississippi is responsible for notifying the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town that this notice has been published.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–17069;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

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 tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 objects should submit a written request to the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program at the

address in this notice by December 17, 2014.

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, email fentress@sfsu.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 the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program, San Francisco, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site Ca-Sha-169, in Shasta 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 was made by the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program professional staff in consultation with representatives of Redding Rancheria, California, and the Pit River Tribe, California (includes XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek and Roaring Creek Rancherias).

History and Description of the Remains

In 1960, human remains representing, at minimum, eight individuals were removed from site Ca-Sha-169 in Redding, CA, by San Francisco State University personnel in conjunction with construction of the Wintu Pumping Plant as part of the Whiskeytown Reservoir project. Site materials from the Whiskeytown Reservoir project were curated at San Francisco State University after excavation and surface collection. The 270 individual and 1 lot of associated funerary objects are 9 obsidian projectile points and tools, 1 chert tool, 1 basalt tool, 5 bone tools, 2 ground stone tools, 230 olivella beads, 4 haliotis pendants, 13 glycymeris beads, 1 bone bead, 1 lot of traded beads, 1 possible charm stone, 1 mussel shell, and 2 pieces of red ochre.

Ca-Sha-169 had archeological assemblages consistent with the Shasta Complex which is considered the

archeological representation of the ethnographic Wintu, with a time-depth of circa A.D. 1050. Oral history evidence presented during consultation indicates that the Redding, CA area has been continuously occupied by the Wintu since the contact period and that there is a cultural affiliation between the Redding Rancheria, California and the ancestral Wintu people.

Determinations Made by the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program

Officials of the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program 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(3)(A), the 270 individual and 1 lot of 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), 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 Redding 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to 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, email fentress@sfsu.edu, by December 17, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Redding Rancheria, California, may proceed.

The San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program is responsible for notifying the Redding Rancheria, California, and the Pit River Tribe, California (includes XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek and Roaring Creek Rancherias) that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 29, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-17040;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program, San Francisco, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program at the address in this notice by December 17, 2014.

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, email fentress@sfsu.edu.

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 cultural items under the control of the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program that meet the definition of unassociated funerary 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 items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

Based on the request for repatriation submitted by the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California, each of the objects below meets the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001 and 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2)(ii), (d)(3), or (d)(4). Through the summary, consultation, and notification procedures in 43 CFR 10.14, the cultural affiliation of the cultural items below with the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California was established.

Between 1970 and 1971, 2 cultural items were removed from site CA-TUO-314, located on the southern bank of Moccasin Creek, near LaGrange, in Tuolumne County, CA, during archeological excavations conducted by San Francisco State University. The 2 unassociated funerary objects are ground stone artifacts associated with human remains from Burial 5; the human remains are not present at San Francisco State University. The geographic location of the sites and archeological, historical, and oral history evidence indicate that these unassociated funerary objects are Native American. The objects are consistent with the material culture of the ancestral Sierra Miwok who occupied this area during the Euro-American contact period, and Ca-TUO-314 is located in an area that is documented as Central Sierra Miwok territory. Oral history evidence presented during consultation indicates that the area has been continuously occupied by the Miwok since the contact period and that there is cultural affiliation between the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

Determinations Made by the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program

Officials of the San Francisco State University NAGPRA Program have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 2 unassociated 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 and are believed, by a