

Executive Director, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, 215 Mission Rd., Suite 101, Kodiak, AK 99615, telephone (907) 486-7004, before January 29, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Afognak Native Corporation; Native Village of Afognak; Koniag, Inc.; Litnik, Inc.; and Native Village of Port Lions may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository is responsible for notifying the Afognak Native Corporation; Native Village of Afognak; Koniag, Inc.; Litnik, Inc.; and Native Village of Port Lions that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 18, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-30884 Filed 12-29-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, California State Office, Sacramento, CA and University of California, Los Angeles, Fowler Museum of Cultural History, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, California State Office, Sacramento, CA, and in the possession of the University of California, Los Angeles, Fowler Museum of Cultural History, Los Angeles, CA. The human remains were removed from Inyo 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of California, Los Angeles, Fowler Museum of Cultural History professional staff with the Bureau of

Land Management consulting with representatives of the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; and Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California.

In 1950-1951, fragmentary human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Dry Lake Cave (site CA-INY-1898) in Inyo County, CA, during permitted excavations by the University of California, Los Angeles, Department of Anthropology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The age of the site is prehistoric. Archeological evidence and oral tradition of tribal representatives identify the Dry Lake Cave area as located within the traditional territory of the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; and Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California.

Officials of the Bureau of Land Management, California State Office have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management, California State Office also have determined that, 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 Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; and Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Stephanie Damadio,

Bureau of Land Management, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825, telephone (916) 978-4650, before January 29, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; and Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management, California State Office is responsible for notifying the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California; Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; and Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 24, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-30896 Filed 12-29-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Klamath County Museums, Klamath Falls, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 Klamath County Museums, Klamath Falls, OR. The human remains were removed from Siskiyou 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Klamath County Museums' professional staff with the assistance of Paleo-osteologist Dr. Eric P. Gustafson, in consultation with representatives of the Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Burns Paiute Tribe; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Hoopa Valley Tribe, California; Karuk Tribe of California; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada; Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pit River Tribe, California; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Resighini Rancheria, California; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada; and Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California.

In the summer of 1957, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an archeological site near Mount Dome, Siskiyou County, CA, during excavations by Klamath County Museums staff. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Klamath County Museums' professional staff estimated the human remains to be approximately 500 years old based on the other materials collected from the site. Archeological material collected, but determined not to be associated funerary objects, such as obsidian points, mortar and pestle fragments, obsidian and chert chips, projectile points, bone awls, beads, and stone knives, show a continuity in culture to the Klamath or Modoc people. Furthermore, the site near the Mount Dome area is located within the ancestral lands of the Klamath/Modoc people.

The Klamath Tribes, Oregon and Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma have a shared ancestry. Following the conclusion of

the Modoc wars, the Modoc people were relocated to Oklahoma. In 1888, the Modoc reservation was established in Oklahoma. In 1909, permission was granted to the Modoc to return to Oregon. Those who returned became part of the Klamath Tribes, Oregon. The present-day descendants of the Klamath or Modoc people are members of the present-day Klamath Tribes, Oregon and Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma.

Officials of the Klamath County Museums have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Klamath County Museums also have determined that, 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 Klamath Tribes, Oregon and Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Todd Kepple, Manager, Klamath County Museums, 1451 Main Street, Klamath Falls, OR 97601, telephone (541) 883-4208, before January 29, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Klamath Tribes, Oregon and/or Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Klamath County Museums is responsible for notifying the Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Burns Paiute Tribe; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Hoopa Valley Tribe, California; Karuk Tribe of California; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada; Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pit River Tribe, California; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Resighini Rancheria, California; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Winnemucca

Indian Colony of Nevada; and Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 14, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-30893 Filed 12-29-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/ Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM and Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 control of the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM. Some of the human remains are housed at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, and some of the human remains and all the associated funerary objects are housed at the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM. The human remains were removed from Sandoval 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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and the New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico.

Between 1928-1932, human remains representing a minimum of 21 individuals were removed from the Unshagi site (LA 123), Sandoval County, NM, during excavations by joint