

ochre specimens; 1 iron ore specimen; 4 mirror and glass fragments; 2 petrified wood pieces; 2 antler pieces; 1 container of wood, bone, iron, and lead pieces; 1 bag of cut bone and wood pieces; 1 bag of wood pieces; 1 lock of hair; 1 lot of fragmentary iron strips; and 1 lot of bark fragments.

Site 35-WS-4, sometimes referred to as 35-WS-8 or The Dalles Roadcut Site, is located approximately 2 miles northeast of The Dalles Dam at what was once the headwaters of (the now-inundated) Five Mile Rapids. The Five Mile Rapids Site is described as a possible village site dating to between 11,000 B.P. and historic times. The site was last occupied in the 19th Century as a Tenino summer fishing village. Based on the associated funerary objects, the human remains have been determined to be Native American.

In 1954, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were removed from site 35-WS-5, Wasco County, OR, during excavations conducted by the University of Oregon prior to construction of The Dalles Dam. Two additional individuals were removed at a later, unknown date, possibly during salvage operations in 1961. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 35-WS-5 is located on the south shore of the Columbia River, approximately 2 miles east of The Dalles Dam. The site is described as a permanent village that was occupied prior to A.D. 1800. The site was inundated by Lake Celilo after the construction of The Dalles Lock and Dam. Based on osteological evidence and the location of the human remains within the site, the individuals have been determined to be Native American.

The sites described above are within the traditional lands of the present-day Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, which is composed of three Wasco bands, four Warm Springs bands and Northern Paiutes. The Columbia River-based Wasco were the easternmost group of Chinookan-speaking Indians. The Sahaptin-speaking Warm Springs bands lived farther east along the Columbia River and its tributaries. Northern Paiutes, who spoke a Uto-Aztec language, historically occupied much of southeastern Oregon. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon peoples also traditionally shared the site area with relatives and neighbors whose descendants may be culturally affiliated with the 14 Sahaptin, Salish and Chinookan-speaking tribes and bands of the present-day Confederated Tribes and

Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington. Yakama homelands were traditionally located on the Washington side of the Columbia River between the eastern flanks of the Cascade Range and the lower reaches of the Yakima River drainage.

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 20 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 515 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. Lastly, officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District 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 associated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and/or Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Daniel Mulligan, NAGPRA Coordinator, Environmental Resources Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, OR 97208-2946, telephone (503) 808-4768, before November 20, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and/or Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-24967 Filed 10-20-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR and University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, 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 and associated funerary objects for which the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR, and U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR, have joint responsibility. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from a site on Army Corps of Engineers land within the John Day Dam project area, Klickitat County, WA.

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 the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho.

Native American cultural items described in this notice were excavated under an Antiquities Act permit by the University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, on Army Corps of Engineers project land. Following excavations at the site described below, and under the provisions of the permits, the University of Oregon was allowed to retain the collections for preservation.

In 1965, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from site 45-KL-5, also known as the Alderdale Site, Klickitat County,

WA, during excavations by the University of Oregon prior to construction of the John Day Dam. No known individuals were identified. The 55 associated funerary objects are 1 stone knife/scrapper; 1 bone awl; 1 obsidian flake; 15 assorted flakes and shatter fragments; 1 unmodified angular basalt piece; 3 animal bones; and 33 animal bone fragments.

Site 45-KL-5 is located on the now-inundated, north side shoreline of the Columbia River adjacent to the town of Alderdale, WA. Recovered artifacts, ethnographic accounts, and informant reports indicate the site served as a long term camp or village. At the time of the National Park Service sponsored excavations, the site was described as heavily-looted, vandalized, and damaged by the effects of ongoing erosion. Radiocarbon dates obtained from the site, though not from the burial contexts, suggest the area was occupied from at least circa 1770 120 years BP into the historic period, as informant reports indicate the site was still used as an Indian village during the early 20th Century.

Based on the associated funerary objects and the location of the human remains within the site, all three individuals have been determined to be Native American. Oral histories and published ethnographic documentation indicate the site described above is within the shared, traditional territory of the Wishram, Yakama, Skin-pah, Wasco, Tenino, Western Columbia River Sahaptin groups, and Nez Perce bands. Descendants of the Wishram, Yakama, Skin-pah, and other ancestral groups are members of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington. Descendants of the Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Cayuse tribes are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon. Descendants of the Wasco, Tenino, and other culturally-affiliated Western Columbia River Sahaptin groups are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. Descendants of Nez Perce groups are members of the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho.

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 55 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. Lastly, officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District 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 associated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and/or Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Daniel Mulligan, NAGPRA Coordinator, Environmental Resources Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, OR 97208-2946, telephone (503) 808-4768, before November 20, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and/or Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO; 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO.

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 cultural items. 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 Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The museum also sent reports and solicited feedback via telephone and correspondence with representatives from Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; and Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas.

This notice corrects a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** of October 9, 2001 (FR Doc 01-25140, pages 51472-51474) by deleting paragraphs 4-6, and 11-12, and substituting paragraphs 7-10 and 13-15. The original notice is corrected because after further consideration of museum