

removed from 45-KT-10, also designated as Hall Site 5, Kittitas County, WA, during a museum expedition lead by F. S. Hall, who was assisted by Earl O. Roberts and M. Mohr. The collection was accessioned by the Burke Museum in 1920 (Burke Accn. #1860). No known individuals were identified. The 93 funerary objects are 6 lots of bone (bird and mammal), 8 bracelet fragments (bone or antler), 1 bone comb, 47 chipped stone tools, 4 harpoon valves, 7 metal fragments, 8 modified bone fragments, 6 bone points, 2 lots of shell, 2 shell pendants, 1 tooth, and 1 bird whistle.

In 1920, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from Hall Area V, between Wenatchee and Vantage Ferry, Kittitas County, WA, during a museum expedition lead by F. S. Hall, and assisted by Earl O. Roberts and M. Mohr. The human remains were accessioned by the Burke Museum in 1920 (Burke Accn. #1860). No known individuals were identified. The 28 funerary objects are 4 modified antler fragments, 1 lot of organic matter, 1 lot of dentalium shells with cedar, 1 lot of dentalium shells and leather, 1 lot of burned bone and organic matter, 1 bone tool, 2 lots of copper ore fragments (1 with leather fragments), 1 modified bone, 1 lot of decorated bone fragments (possibly pendant fragments), 1 lot of shell fragments, 5 lots of shell, 1 antler wedge, 2 fiber fragments, 1 cordage fragment, 1 bird bone, 1 tooth, and 3 wood fragments.

Early and late published ethnographic documentation indicates that the sites described above are the aboriginal territory of the Moses-Columbia or Sinkiuse, and the Yakima (Daugherty 1973, Miller 1998, Mooney 1896, Ray 1936, Spier 1936). Descendents of the Moses-Columbia, Sinkiuse, and Yakima are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington. Furthermore, information provided by the two tribes during consultation indicates that the aboriginal ancestors occupying this area were highly mobile and traveled the landscape for gathering resources as well as trade, and are part of the more broadly defined Plateau communities. Descendents of these Plateau communities are now widely dispersed and enrolled in the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon;

Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; and Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Burke Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 136 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 Burke Museum 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 Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho. Furthermore, officials of the Burke Museum have determined that there is a cultural relationship between the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195-3010, telephone (206) 685-2282, before October 19, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho for themselves and on behalf of the Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; and

Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 30, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E7-18486 Filed 9-18-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. 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 provisions of 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 sites on Army Corps of Engineers land within the John Day Dam project area, Klickitat County, WA and Gilliam County, OR.

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 of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Native American cultural items described in this notice were excavated under Antiquities Act permits by the University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, on Army Corps of Engineers project lands. Following excavations at the sites described below, and under the provisions of the permits, the University

of Oregon was allowed to retain the collections for preservation.

In 1959, human remains representing a minimum of eight individuals were removed from site 45–KL–18, also known as the Fountain Bar site, Klickitat County, WA, during an excavation by the University of Oregon prior to construction of the John Day Dam. No known individuals were identified. The 105 associated funerary objects are 1 net sinker, 3 projectile points, 1 preform, 1 chopper, 1 flaked cobble, 1 burin, 5 worked flakes, 5 uncategorized flakes, 3 pebbles, 1 worked antler, 3 dentalia, 6 lots of dentalia (i.e. 4 dentalium vials, 2 boxes of dentalia), 6 shell beads, 1 strand of shell beads, 3 shell pendants, 1 graphite pendant, 3 large disk beads, 1 vial of large disk beads, 3 small disk beads, 2 small disk bead strands, 33 glass beads, 10 steatite beads, 1 large bead strand, 3 vials of large beads, 1 vial of small beads, 4 vials of assorted beads, 1 individual bead, and 1 vial of yellow ochre.

Site 45–KL–18 extends from the mouth of Rock Creek for more than two miles eastward along the now–inundated, north side shoreline of the Columbia River. The site is described as a severely–looted, vandalized and eroded lithic scatter and cemetery. Although no dates of occupation were obtained by the researchers, the burials were characterized as prehistoric. Based on the associated funerary objects, the human remains have been determined to be Native American.

In 1959, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were removed from the Harrison Site (35–GM–1), on the east bank of the John Day River at its confluence with the Columbia River, Gilliam County, OR, by University of Oregon in conjunction with studies undertaken prior to construction of the John Day Dam. No known individuals were identified. The 12 associated funerary objects are 5 stone drills, 1 bolas stone, 2 flakes, 3 red ochre pieces, and 1 soapstone item.

The Harrison Site is described as a camp site with a burial area and petroglyphs. Prior to federal acquisition of this property, the original landowners excavated much of the site area. No dates of site occupation were obtained by the researchers. Based on the associated artifacts, the human remains 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. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon are

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.

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 at least 14 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 117 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.

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 October 19, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon may proceed after this 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 that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 30, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E7–18487 Filed 9–18–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 332–488]

Global Beef Trade: Effects of Animal Health, Sanitary, Food Safety, and Other Measures on U.S. Beef Exports

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation and scheduling of hearing.

SUMMARY: Following receipt on August 7, 2007, of a request from the United States Senate Committee on Finance (Committee) under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), the Commission instituted investigation No. 332–488, *Global Beef Trade: Effects of Animal Health, Sanitary, Food Safety, and Other Measures on U.S. Beef Exports*.

DATES: *October 15, 2007:* Deadline for filing requests to appear at public hearing.

October 22, 2007: Deadline for filing pre-hearing briefs and statements.

November 15, 2007: Public hearing.

November 23, 2007: Deadline for filing post-hearing briefs and statements.

February 29, 2008: Deadline for all other submissions.

June 6, 2008: Transmittal of Commission report to the Senate Committee on Finance.

ADDRESSES: All Commission offices, including the Commission's hearing rooms, are located in the United States International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC. All written submissions should be addressed to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Project leader John N. Giamalva (202–205–3329 or john.giamalva@usitc.gov) or deputy project leader Joe Kowalski (202–205–3323 or joseph.kowalski@usitc.gov) for information specific to this investigation. For more information on legal aspects of the investigation, contact William Gearhart of the Commission's Office of the General Counsel at 202–205–3091 or william.gearhart@usitc.gov. The media should contact Margaret O'Laughlin, Office of External Relations at 202–205–1819 or margaret.olaughlin@usitc.gov. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter