

County, CA, by an unknown person. The human remains were brought to the museum by a private collector and accessioned into the Department of Mammalogy in September, 1951. In 1993, the human remains were transferred to the Department of Anthropology (Accession numbers LACM 51136, LACM.51137, and LACM 51139). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The accession records indicate two individuals were recovered from a location in Kings County "7 miles south of Lemoore." The other individual was recovered "5 miles south of Lemoore." Based on museum records, the human remains are Native American. There is no further documentation on the original context of the human remains.

In or before 1956, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown locality from probably the interior of California. The human remains were brought to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation by a private collector and accessioned on September 18, 1956 (Accession number A.6988.56-24). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The collector designated the human remains as that of a "Yokut Indian." The accession records do not indicate a specific locality nor is there further documentation on the original context of the human remains. Based on collector information and museum records, the museum has determined that the human remains are reasonably believed to be Yokut.

The five individuals described above had previously been determined to be culturally unidentifiable. However, during consultation, tribal representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California established that the Yokut had territories in portions of central California, including Kern and Kings Counties. The Yokut are divided into Northern, Southern, and Foothill Yokut. Descendants of the Yokut are members of the Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Officials of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American

ancestry. Officials of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation 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 Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Margaret Ann Hardin, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007, telephone (213) 763-3382, before March 26, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation is responsible for notifying the Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 21, 2007

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation, Los Angeles, CA; 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 Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation, Los Angeles, CA. The human remains were removed from Tulare 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (also known as the Tachi Yokut Tribe) and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

After further consultation with the tribal representatives, cultural affiliation has been revised for a Notice of Inventory Completion previously published in the **Federal Register** of August 16, 1999 (FR Doc 99-21068, pages 44535-44536) by adding the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California. This notice supersedes the previously published Notice of Inventory Completion of August 16, 1999.

In 1932, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Robla Lomas Ranch, Woodlake, Tulare County, CA, under unknown circumstances. In 1972, the human remains were donated to the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (now the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation) by Helen Phillips Spears. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Collections documentation indicates this individual was found with ten other individuals on the Robla Lomas Ranch. Documentation also suggests that the human remains are probably those of an individual killed by the Spanish during a battle known to have occurred at the Robla Lomas Ranch in 1832.

Ethnohistoric information, as well as consultation with tribal representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California, indicates that the Robla Lomas Ranch is within the historic territory traditionally occupied by the Yokut. Descendants of the Yokut are members of the Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River

Reservation, California. Consultations with tribal representatives confirm that the human remains are culturally affiliated with the Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Officials of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation 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 Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation 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 Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Margaret Ann Hardin, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007, telephone (213) 763–3382, before March 26, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation is responsible for notifying the Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 21, 2007

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8–3451 Filed 2–22–08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, 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 in the control of Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Squaw Valley, Placer or Plumas 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Oregon State University Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California (Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community, & Washoe Ranches).

On October 23, 1964, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a cave in Squaw Valley, Plumas or Placer County, CA, by an individual identified in museum records simply as "Johnson." The date and circumstances of accession by Oregon State University Department of Anthropology are unknown. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects are three basalt projectile points and one mustard chert projectile point.

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California occupied the Squaw Valley area, including Placer and Plumas Counties, CA, as part of their traditional territory. They traditionally carried out funerary practices that included placing projectile points of basalt and mustard chert with the deceased at the time of interment.

Officials of the Oregon State University Department of Anthropology 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 Oregon State University Department of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the four 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 Oregon State University Department of Anthropology 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 Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. David McMurray, Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, 238 Waldo Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737–4515, before March 26, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Oregon State University Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California; Paiute–Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno–Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California; and Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 24, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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