

Community, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

Dated: September 10, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-23972 Filed 10-8-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, 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 and an associated funerary object in the possession of the San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from archeological sites CA-SDI-6669 (SDM-W-230) and CA-SDI-5669, San Diego 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 object. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by San Diego Archaeological Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Kumeyaay Nation, on behalf of the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California;

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (formerly the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California); and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

In 1983, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-6669 (SDM-W-230), Sabre Springs, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On May 10, 2006, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center, and assessed for objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is an olla.

Site CA-SDI-6669 is located on the U.S. Geological Survey topographic map of Poway, at the intersection of Sabre Springs Parkway and Poway Road near the City of Poway. This site falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory, and based on radiocarbon date had two periods of occupation. Locus A, B, and C were occupied from A.D. 1120 to A.D. 1750. Feature 4, locus B had radiocarbon dates establishing occupation at 1000 B.C.

From 1978 to 1981, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-5669 (Santee Greens) San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In 1998, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center. In 2004, objects from the collection were repatriated. In 2006, reassessment of the collection was performed and the human remains from this site were identified. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

CA-SDI-5669 is located in the Southeast part of San Diego County in the City of Santee. The site is located adjacent to Mongolia Avenue and approximately 1.6 kilometers north of the San Diego River bridge crossing. The archeology report states that the site falls within the traditional Kumeyaay territory. The report also states that artifacts found at the site are typical of the Late Prehistoric Period. The Kumeyaay Nation is represented by the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo

Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the one object described above is 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 San Diego Archaeological Center 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 object and the Kumeyaay Nation, which is represented by the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation,

California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object should contact Cindy Stankowski, San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027-7001, telephone (760) 291-0370, before November 10, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Kumeyaay Nation, on behalf of the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Archaeological Center is responsible for notifying the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission

Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-23965 Filed 10-8-08; 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, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, Anchorage, AK, and Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK

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, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, Anchorage, AK, and in the possession of the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK. The human remains were removed from Chief Cove Island, Kodiak Island, AK.

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 Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository professional staff on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, in consultation with representatives of Koniag, Inc., Native Village of Larsen Bay, and Native Village of Port Lions.

In 1977, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from 49-KOD-00172, an archeological site on Chief Cove Island, in the Kodiak Island Borough, AK, during testing of the site by Mike Nowak, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service archeologist. Following the excavation, materials from the site were housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks

Museum, then transferred to the University of Alaska's Department of Anthropology under the care of Dr. Richard Jordan. Sometime between 1988 and 1991, it is believed that Dr. Jordan inadvertently shipped the human remains to the Hunter College Department of Anthropology with faunal samples intended for analysis. In 2000, Robert Kopperl, a graduate student of University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, gained permission to move the 49-KOD-00172 faunal samples from Hunter College to Seattle, as part of his dissertation research project. During unpacking of the collection, the human remains were identified. In July of 2006, the human remains were hand carried from Seattle to the Alutiiq Museum by a visiting researcher. The Alutiiq Museum is a regional research facility governed by representatives of Kodiak's Alutiiq Corporations, and as such, represents all of the Alutiiq people of the Kodiak region and agreed to care for the human remains and to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to complete the necessary NAGPRA consultation to determine their appropriate disposition. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 49-KOD-00172 is a large prehistoric settlement on Chief Cove Island at the entrance to Spiridon Bay, an arm of the Uyak Bay, in Alaska's Kodiak Archipelago. Stratigraphic observations, cultural materials, and carbon dates indicate that the site contains deposits spanning at least 2,000 years, from both the Late Kachemak and Koniag traditions. Archeological data indicate that modern Alutiiqs evolved from these archeologically documented societies. As such, the human remains from 49-KOD-00172 are likely Native American and most closely affiliated with the modern Kodiak Alutiiq people. According to guidelines of the Kodiak Alutiiq Repatriation Commission, the culturally related groups for the area of Chief Cove Island are the Koniag, Inc., Native Village of Larsen Bay, and Native Village of Port Lions. Specifically, Chief Cove Island falls within the area traditionally used by the Native Village of Larsen Bay.

Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 and Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 and Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository also have determined that,