

possible mouth piece; 1 clam shell necklace with 10 large beads; 1 olla; 11 abalone ornaments; 72 shell ornaments (8 abalone, 42 Olivella, 16 clam, 5 steatite, and 1 trade); 1 possible palette; 8 pendants (4 abalone, 2 mica, and 2 bead pendants); 1 pestle; 1 pestle fragment; 7 pigment fragments; 1 obsidian point fragment; 6 post fragments; 1 piece of quartz; 1 vial of sand from the site; 1 pair of scissors; 8 scrapers; 1 sweat scraper; 1 container of a soil sample; 1 metal spoon; 1 wooden spoon; 2 stones; 2 beaver teeth; 1 seal tooth; 2 crushed water bottles; and 2 water bottle fragments.

Historically, a Yokuts village extended along the north shore, on a sand spit, at the outlet of Buena Vista Lake. The Elk Hills Cemetery is located approximately 1,000 feet due north of this sand spit and Yokut village. The funerary objects removed from site P-15-000116 (CA-KER-116) illustrate that this burial site was in use during the Historic Period, approximately between the years A.D. 1780 and 1818.

The burial contexts identify the human remains removed from sites in Kern County, CA, as being Native American. Linguistic evidence indicates that this region of California was inhabited by Native American Yokut speakers. Consultation with a tribal representative of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, confirmed that these burial sites were within an area, documented by Yokuts oral history, of continued habitation that include the Protohistoric and Historic Periods. Historical sources corroborate this oral history. Modern descendants of Yokut speakers are members of the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation of California; and Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

Officials of the Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center have determined that pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 5,508 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation of California; and Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Steven M. Karr Ph.D., Ahmanson Curator of History and Culture and Interim Executive Director, 234 Museum Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90065, telephone (323) 221-2164, extension 241, or LaLena Lewark, Senior NAGPRA Coordinator, Autry National Center, 4700 Western Heritage Way, Los Angeles, CA 90027, telephone (323) 667-2000, extension 220, before April 6, 2009. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center is responsible for notifying the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation of California; and Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 13, 2009.

**Sangita Chari,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*  
[FR Doc. E9-4673 Filed 3-4-09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Arizona State University, School of Human Evolution & Social Change, Tempe, AZ**

**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 Arizona

State University, School of Human Evolution & Social Change (formerly Department of Anthropology), Tempe, AZ. The human remains were removed from Maricopa County, AZ.

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 Arizona State University, School of Human Evolution & Social Change professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

In 1980, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Site AZ T:08:0039 (ASU) in Maricopa County, AZ, during research by Museum of Northern Arizona staff that was being sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in preparation for the construction of the Adobe Dam and the Arizona State University Deer Valley Rock Art Center. The project collection is curated at Arizona State University, School of Human Evolution & Social Change through agreement of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is not responsible for this collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site AZ T:08:0039 (ASU) dates to the Sedentary Period (A.D. 900-1150). The human remains had been cremated. Based on the cremation burial practice and age of the site, the human remains are affiliated with the archeologically defined Hohokam culture. Descendants of the Hohokam culture are the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Officials of the Arizona State University 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 Arizona State University 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni

Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Arleyn W. Simon, School of Human Evolution & Social Change, Box 872402, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402, telephone (480) 965-9231, before April 6, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arizona State University is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 20, 2009.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9-4680 Filed 3-4-09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Arizona State University, School of Human Evolution & Social Change, Tempe, AZ**

**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 Arizona State University, School of Human Evolution & Social Change (formerly the Department of Anthropology), Tempe, AZ. The human remains were removed from the vicinity of the New River Dam, Maricopa County, AZ.

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 Arizona State University, School of Human Evolution & Social Change professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono

O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

In 1981, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from Site AZ T:08:0001 (ASU) (NA 16, 757), Maricopa County, AZ, by Museum of Northern Arizona staff during research for the New River Dam Site that was being sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The cremated human remains were removed from the site during test excavations. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1981, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Site AZ T:08:0023 (ASU) (NA 16, 759), Maricopa County, AZ, by Museum of Northern Arizona staff during research for the New River Dam Site that was being sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The cremated remains were removed from contexts exposed on the surface during test excavations. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1981, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were removed from site AZ T:08:0024 (ASU) (NA 16, 760), Maricopa County, AZ, by Museum of Northern Arizona staff during research for the New River Dam Site that was being sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The human remains were removed from cremation contexts during test excavations. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from the three sites were recovered as part of archeological investigations at the New River Dam Site by the Museum of Northern Arizona staff under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The project collection is curated at the Arizona State University, School of Human Evolution & Social Change under agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is not responsible for this collection.

Occupation of the three sites dates to the Late Colonial and Sedentary Periods (A.D. 800-1150). Based on the burial practice of cremation and the age of the sites, the human remains are affiliated with the archeologically defined Hohokam culture. Descendants of the Hohokam culture are the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Officials of the Arizona State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above

represent the physical remains of 11 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Arizona State University 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Arleyn Simon, School of Human Evolution & Social Change, Arizona State University, Box 872402, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402, telephone (480) 965-9231, before April 6, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The School of Human Evolution & Social Change is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 20, 2009.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9-4681 Filed 3-5-09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Raymond M. Alf Museum of Paleontology, Claremont, 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 Raymond M. Alf Museum of Paleontology, Claremont, CA. The human remains were removed from San Juan County, WA, and British Columbia, Canada.

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