

Native Corporation; Native Village of Ouzinkie; and Native Village of Port Lions.

In the winter of 1962, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown archeological site in Anton Larsen Bay on Kodiak Island, AK, by David Bowen, a Navy pilot deployed in Kodiak. In January 2008, after discovering the remains were human, Mr. Bowen relinquished it to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository to determine cultural affiliation and assist with repatriation, at the request of Koniag, Inc., the regional ANCSA corporation. Upon arrival at the museum, the remains were examined and confirmed as human. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although there is not enough information to definitively ascertain from which archeological site the human remains were collected, the donor's description of his collecting activity suggest that it is likely from 49-KOD-00043, the Kizhuyak site, or 49-KOD-00044, the Crag Point site. Both sites contain extensive, eroding and well-preserved, prehistoric midden deposits that are known to have included human remains. Mr. Bowen reported collecting the human remains from such a deposit, which research at both sites has shown date to the Late Kachemak (circa 2,700 B.P. to 900 B.P.) and Koniag (900 B.P. to historic contact) traditions. Archeologists believe that the people of the Late Kachemak and Koniag traditions are ancestors of modern day Alutiiqs. Archeological data collected over the past 20 years indicates that Late Kachemak societies evolved into the more complexly organized societies of the Koniag tradition observed at historic contact in the late 18th century. As such, the human remains from Anton Larsen Bay are reasonably believed to be Native American and most closely affiliated with the contemporary Native residents of the Kodiak archipelago, the Kodiak Alutiiq. Specifically, they were recovered from an area of the Kodiak Archipelago traditionally used by members of the Afognak Native Corporation; Native Village of Afognak (formerly the Village of Afognak); Anton Larsen, Inc.; Koniag, Inc.; Ouzinkie Native Corporation; Native Village of Ouzinkie; and Native Village of Port Lions.

Officials of the 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 Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository 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 Afognak Native Corporation; Native Village of Afognak (formerly the Village of Afognak); Anton Larsen, Inc.; Koniag, Inc.; Ouzinkie Native Corporation; Native Village of Ouzinkie; and Native Village of Port Lions.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Sven Haakanson, Jr., Executive Director, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological

Repository, 215 Mission Rd., Suite 101, Kodiak, AK 99615, telephone (907) 486-7004, before September 12, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Afognak Native Corporation; Native Village of Afognak (formerly the Village of Afognak); Anton Larsen, Inc.; Koniag, Inc.; Ouzinkie Native Corporation; Native Village of Ouzinkie; and Native Village of Port Lions may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository is responsible for notifying the Afognak Native Corporation; Native Village of Afognak (formerly the Village of Afognak); Anton Larsen, Inc.; Koniag, Inc.; Ouzinkie Native Corporation; Native Village of Ouzinkie; and Native Village of Port Lions that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 14, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, 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 possession and control of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ. The human remains were removed from Franklin 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. 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 Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho (previously listed as Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho); and Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

In 1976, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Strawberry Island on the Snake River in Franklin County, WA, by Mr. Gene Meyers, a member of the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society. Mr. Meyers gave the human remains to Dr. David G. Rice of the University of Idaho. In 1976, the human remains were received from Dr. Rice and accessioned by the Arizona State Museum (Accession No. 76-76). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Morphological traits of the cranial remains indicate that the individuals were Native American. The specific location on Strawberry Island where the human remains were collected is unknown. However, the excellent state of preservation of the human remains suggests that they were obtained from the Miller Site (45FR5), which was occupied during late prehistoric or protohistoric times (approximately A.D. 1400-1750).

Strawberry Island is located on the Snake River near its confluence with the Columbia River in Franklin County, WA. Treaties between the United States Government and the Nez Perce, Yakama, Walla Walla, Cayuse, Palouse, and Umatilla tribes established the Snake River as the common boundary between the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation to the north and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to the south. Furthermore, archeological evidence, oral tradition, and historic evidence establishes a continuity of occupation and seasonal use of Strawberry Island from prehistoric times to the arrival of Europeans in the region.

The island was an important village site and burial site for the people of the Columbia Plateau. The island and its immediate vicinity were also used for camping, fishing, food gathering, grazing of horses and as a location for important social gatherings of the tribes. A report prepared in 2002 by Teara Farrow for the Walla Walla District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers identifies the island and its immediate vicinity as a Traditional Cultural Property of the Waluuluapam ("Walla Walla people"), Imatalamlama ("Umatilla people"), and Weyiiletpuu ("Cayuse people"). It was also an important area for the Paluus ("Palouse"), Yakama, Niimiipuu ("Nez Perce people"), and Wanapam ("river people" or Wanapum). Descendants of the Walla Walla, Umatilla, Cayuse, Palouse, Yakama, Nez Perce, and Wanapum are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; and Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

Officials of the Arizona State Museum 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 Arizona State Museum have also 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 Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; and Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho. Furthermore, officials of the Arizona State Museum have determined that there is a cultural relationship between the human remains 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 should contact John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626-2950, before September 12, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville

Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; and Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho on behalf of themselves and the Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; and Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 30, 2008

**Daniel Odess,**

*Assistant Associate Director, Park Cultural Resources.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK; Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK; and University of Wisconsin Anthropology Department, Madison, WI**

**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 Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK, and in the possession of the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK, and University of Wisconsin Anthropology Department, Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from the Crag Point archeological site (49–KOD–00044) and Anton Larsen archeological site (49–KOD–00040) on 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 Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management; Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository; University of Wisconsin Anthropology Department; and Smithsonian Institution professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Koniag, Inc., Native Village of Ouzinkie, and Ouzinkie Native Corporation.

In 1968, excavations occurred at the Crag Point archeological site (49–KOD–00044) on Kodiak Island, AK, by researchers from Bryn Mawr College working in partnership with the Kodiak Area Native Association. Faunal samples from the project were shipped directly from the field to the Department of Anthropology's zooarchaeology laboratory at Hunter College for analysis, where they remained unstudied. In 2000, Robert Kopperl, a graduate student of the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, gained permission to move the faunal samples to Seattle, WA, to study a portion of the material as part of his doctoral research. During analyses, the human remains were identified. They consist of 41 individual human bones that together make up 20 skeletal elements representing the partial remains of at least 3 individuals. In 2002, 21 of the 41 individual bones were sent to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository by Robert Kopperl for assistance with repatriation. In July of 2006, 19 of the 41 individual bones were hand-carried from Seattle to the Alutiiq Museum by a visiting researcher. In September 2007, with permission from the Bureau of Land Management, one additional bone was hand-carried from Seattle to the Alutiiq Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date in the 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Crag Point archeological site (49–KOD–00044) on Kodiak Island, AK, by the now-deceased William Laughlin. The human remains were transported to the University of Wisconsin Anthropology Department at an unknown date and under unknown circumstances. In 2006, the human remains were found among William Laughlin's collections at the University of Wisconsin Anthropology Department where they are presently located. No