

Springs, Colorado 80903, telephone (719) 389-6703, before January 21, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, Colorado may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Colorado College is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 12, 2004

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 04-28005 Filed 12-21-04; 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, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and 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 and associated funerary objects in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the physical

custody of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from sites within the boundaries of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Pinal 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 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 Arizona State Museum professional staff and Bureau of Indian Affairs professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The Zuni Tribe has withdrawn from this consultation. The Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona is acting on behalf of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and themselves.

In September 1964, human remains representing one individual were collected from the surface of the Snaketown site (AZ:U:13:1 ASM) on the Gila River Indian Reservation, Pinal County, AZ, by F.V. Crane. No known individual was identified. The five associated funerary objects are three sherds and two lithic artifacts. Other human remains and associated funerary objects from this site were published in a notice of inventory completion in the **Federal Register** on December 29, 2000, pages 83079-81, FR Doc. 00-33272.

Mr. Crane removed the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Snaketown site and donated them, with M.W.A. Crane, to the Denver Museum of Natural History in 1983. In July 2002, officials from the Bureau of Indian Affairs transferred custody of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Arizona State Museum.

The archeological evidence, including characteristics of portable material culture, attributes of ceramic styles,

domestic and ritual architecture, site organization, and canal-based agriculture of the settlement, places the Snaketown site within the archeologically-defined Hohokam tradition and within the Phoenix Basin local variant of that tradition. The occupation of the Snaketown site spans the years circa A.D. 500/700-1100/1150.

At an unknown date between 1931 and 1934, human remains representing one individual were removed from a cremation feature at an unknown site in the vicinity of Sacaton (AZ U:14:--) area, Gila River Indian Reservation, Pinal County, AZ, by Carl A. Moosberg. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a Sacaton Red-on-buff jar in which the remains had been placed subsequent to cremation. The vessel and the human remains were donated to the Arizona State Museum by Carl A. Moosberg in 1935. In 1953, the vessel and the remains were sent to the Denver Museum of Natural History as part of an exchange. In July 2002, officials from the Bureau of Indian Affairs transferred custody of the human remains and the vessel back to the Arizona State Museum.

Based on characteristics of the mortuary pattern and the attributes of the ceramic style, this burial has been identified as being associated with the Sedentary Phase of the Hohokam archeological tradition, which spanned the years circa A.D. 950-1150.

Continuities of mortuary practices, ethnographic materials, and technology indicate affiliation of Hohokam settlements with present-day O'odham (Piman), Pee Posh (Maricopa), and Puebloan cultures. Oral traditions documented for the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico support affiliation with Hohokam sites in central Arizona.

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs and Arizona State Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the six 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. Lastly, officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Arizona State 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 Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, 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 and associated funerary objects should contact John Madsen, Repatriation Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 621-4795, before January 21, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, 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 Museum is responsible for notifying the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 16, 2004

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.
[FR Doc. 04-28000 Filed 12-21-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE

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 possession of Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE. The human remains and cultural items were removed from the Oacama site, Lyman County, SD.

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 Nebraska State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In 1951 and 1952, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the Oacama site, Lyman County, SD, by Dr. Martin Kivett of the Nebraska State Historical Society. The site was on land that was probably private at the time that it was excavated. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects are two animal bones and two fragments of burned earth.

The Oacama site was excavated by Dr. Kivett in 1951 and 1952. The investigation was completed in association with the Smithsonian River Basin Survey in the area of Chamberlain, SD. Oacama is a postcontact earthlodge village, which Dr. Kivett believes dates to the period A.D. 1675-1725 (unpublished manuscript on file, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1958), and is most likely an Arikara village. The pottery recovered in association with the human remains is typical of that made by the Arikara, who occupied a number of villages in this area during the postcontact period. Cranial morphology also supports affiliation to the Arikara.

The simple-stamped pottery noted by Dr. Kivett has not been located. The Arikara are today represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society 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 Nebraska State Historical Society 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Rob Bozell, Associate Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501-2554, telephone 402-471-4789, before January 21, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Nebraska State Historical Society is responsible for notifying Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 3, 2004

Sherry Hutt, Manager

National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 04-28003 Filed 12-21-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-56,018]

Alphatech, Inc, Fletcher, NC; Notice of Termination of Investigation.

Pursuant to Section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, an investigation was initiated on November 17, 2004 in response to a worker