

Decision Process: Formal announcement of the availability of the Draft EIS will be published in the **Federal Register**, through local and regional media and the park and NPS Web sites and through distribution of the document to public libraries. Following due consideration of all comments received, a Final EIS will be prepared. As a delegated EIS, the official responsible for a final decision is the Regional Director, Pacific West Region. Subsequently the official responsible for implementing the approved development concept plans and for monitoring results is the Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Dated: May 15, 2008.

George J. Turnbull,

Acting Regional Director, Pacific West Region.

[FR Doc. E8-18661 Filed 8-12-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-A7-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK; and Museum of the Aleutians, Unalaska, 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, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, Anchorage, AK, and in the possession of the Museum of the Aleutians, Unalaska, AK. The human remains were removed from Umnak 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, Museum of the Aleutians, and Smithsonian Institution professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Nikolski.

Between 1950 and the 1980s, human remains representing a minimum of 212 individuals were removed from various sites in the southwestern part of Umnak Island, located in the Fox Island group of the eastern Aleutian Islands, AK. These sites included the Chaluka site at the Native Village of Nikolski, Ogalodox site, Sandy Beach site, and other nearby smaller sites. The exact provenience for each individual can not be determined. All of the human remains were probably removed at the direction of the late Dr. William Laughlin from Umnak Island, as they were later found to be among his collections. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to museum records, the 212 sets of human remains were probably first sent to the University of Wisconsin, but then removed by Dr. William Laughlin to the University of Connecticut at an unknown date. From there, they were shipped by Dr. Laughlin to the Museum of the Aleutians in 1998, where they are presently located.

During 1961-62, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from the Chaluka site at the Native Village of Nikolski, on Umnak Island in the Fox Island group of the eastern Aleutian Islands, AK. The human remains were also probably removed at the direction of the late Dr. William Laughlin from Umnak Island, as they were later found to be among his collections. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains of the nine individuals were shipped to the University of Wisconsin for study by Dr. William Laughlin and remained there until after his death. In 2006, the human remains were sent to the Smithsonian Institution for inventory, where they are presently located.

Umnak Island has been inhabited for over 8,000 years by Aleut (Unangan) people. Based on geographical location, oral history, and archeological evidence, the human remains from this island are of Aleut (Unangan) origin. The Aleut (Unangan) are ancestors of inhabitants of the Native Village of Nikolski, the current and only Indian tribe and settlement on Umnak Island, AK.

Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 221 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management 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 Native Village of Nikolski.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Robert E. King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599, telephone (907) 271-5510, before September 12, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Native Village of Nikolski may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for notifying the Chaluka Corporation and Native Village of Nikolski that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 8, 2008

Daniel Odess,

Assistant Associate Director, Park Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. E8-18698 Filed 8-12-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: 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 possession of Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK. The human remains were removed from Anton Larsen Bay, 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 in consultation with representatives 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.

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.

[FR Doc. E8-18675 Filed 8-12-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

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.