

a part of the Piro Province in early contact era New Mexico (16th century). Archeological and historical evidence link the inhabitants of the Piro Province to the present-day inhabitants of the Pueblo of Ysleta del Sur of Texas. Based on material culture, site organization and architecture, site AR 03-03-03-334 has been identified as a small, prehistoric Puebloan habitation site that was occupied between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1250/1300, in the Piro Province of central New Mexico. The present-day descendants of the Piro Province populations are the Pueblo of Ysleta del Sur of Texas. Oral traditions provided by representatives of the Pueblo of Ysleta del Sur of Texas support cultural affiliation.

Officials of the Cibola National Forest 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 Cibola National Forest also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 15 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 Cibola National Forest 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 Pueblo of Ysleta del Sur of Texas.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and/or associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Boulevard SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842-3238, before May 19, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Ysleta del Sur of Texas may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Cibola National Forest is responsible for notifying the Pueblo of Ysleta del Sur of Texas that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 18, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard, 13th Coast Guard District, Seattle, WA, and Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR

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 Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard, 13th Coast Guard District, Seattle, WA, and in the possession of Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR. The human remains were removed from Chiefs Island and Gregory Point, Coos County, OR.

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 Oregon State University Department of Anthropology professional staff on behalf of the U.S. Coast Guard, 13th Coast Guard District, in consultation with representatives of Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon.

In 1977, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from 35CS011 in Coos County, OR, during a cultural resource evaluation project conducted under the supervision of John Draper and Glenn Hartmann of the Department of Anthropology, Oregon State University. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The site, near Cape Arago lighthouse installation, is on United States Coast Guard property. The site is located on Chiefs Island and Gregory Point, an area that is used for burials by the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians. The site is also located within the ancestral territory of the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon as outlined in tribal Resolution No. 91-010.

Officials of the Oregon State University Department of Anthropology,

on behalf of the U.S. Coast Guard, 13th Coast Guard District, 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 Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, on behalf of the U.S. Coast Guard, 13th Coast Guard District, 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 Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. David McMurray, Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, 238 Waldo Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-4515, before May 19, 2008.

Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Oregon State University Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; and Klamath Tribes, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 12, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Privacy Act of 1974; as Amended; Amendments to Existing Systems of Records

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed amendment of existing systems of records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), the Bureau of Reclamation is issuing public