

culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Officials of the Forest Service 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 objects of cultural patrimony and the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the objects of cultural patrimony should contact Paul Bradford, Forest Supervisor, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Kootenai National Forest, 1101 Highway 2 West, Libby, MT 59923, telephone (406) 293-6211, before November 10, 2008. Repatriation of the objects of cultural patrimony to the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Kootenai National Forest is responsible for notifying the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 16, 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: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from archeological sites CA-SDI-8629 and CA-SDI-8639H in San Diego County, CA.

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 San Diego Archaeological Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Luiseno Nation, which is represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

In 1981, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from archeological sites CA-SDI-8629 and CA-SDI-8639H near Warner Springs in San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On May 10, 2006, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center, and assessed for objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. No known individual was identified. The six associated funerary objects are one chipped stone projectile point, four shell beads and one cooking stone.

The sites are located on the U.S. Geographical Survey topographic map of Warner Springs. The Warner Springs Ranch is located in the eastern part of San Diego County. The site falls within traditional Cupeno territory and is considered to be part of the ethnohistoric village of Cupa. The reporting archeologist surmised that artifacts from the test units gave a clear impression that the deposits relate to Late Prehistoric and historic times. Descendants of the Cupeno Nation (Cupa, Kuupangaxwichem) reside on the Pala reservation. The Pala reservation is also home to the Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California, which is a member of the Luiseno Nation.

The Luiseno Nation is represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno

Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center 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 San Diego Archaeological Center also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the six 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 San Diego Archaeological Center 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 Luiseno Nation, which is represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Cindy Stankowski, San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027-7001, telephone (760) 291-0370, before November 10, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Luiseno Nation, which is represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the

Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Archaeological Center is responsible for notifying the Cupeno (Cupa, Kuupangaxwichem) Nation of the Pala Reservation, California; La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 12, 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: Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA and State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 and associated funerary objects was made by the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa

professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, Kansas; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; Yankton Sioux of South Dakota; and the Mendota Mdewakanton Dakota Community, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

In 1937, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from an unknown bluff north of the Yellow River in Allamakee County, IA, by Harrison Toney. At an unknown date, the human remains were donated to the State Historical Society of Iowa (BP1034). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the overall condition of the bones (BP1034). These human remains cannot be dated or identified with an archeological context.

In 1936, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from a mound at 13AM81, Allamakee County, IA, by Ellison Orr under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. The human remains became part of the Keyes Collection, State Historical Society of Iowa (BP1038). No known individual was identified. The three possible associated funerary objects are two sherds and one stone tool.

The human remains from 13AM81 have been identified as Native American based on their context and association with diagnostic artifacts within a Late Woodland burial mound (BP1038).

In 1936, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from a mound at 13AM86, Allamakee County, IA, by Ellison Orr under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. The human remains became part of the Keyes Collection, State Historical Society of Iowa (BP1045). No known individual was identified. The one

possible associated funerary object is a potsherd.

The human remains from 13AM86 have been identified as Native American based on their context and possible association with a diagnostic artifact within a Woodland burial mound (BP1045).

In 1929, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from a rock shelter, 13AM96, Allamakee County, IA, by Ellison Orr under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. The human remains became part of the Keyes Collection, State Historical Society of Iowa (BP1039). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from 13AM96 have been identified as Native American based on the overall bone condition (BP1039). These human remains cannot be dated or identified with an archeological context.

In 1934 and 1936, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were excavated from mounds at 13AM104, Allamakee County, IA, by Ellison Orr under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. The human remains became part of the Keyes Collection, State Historical Society of Iowa (BP1040). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from 13AM104 have been identified as Native American based on their context within a Woodland burial mound (BP1040).

In 1936, human remains representing a minimum of 10 individuals were excavated from mounds at 13AM105, Allamakee County, IA, by Ellison Orr under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. The human remains became part of the Keyes Collection, State Historical Society of Iowa (BP1041). No known individuals were identified. The one possible associated funerary object is a sherd.

The human remains from 13AM105 have been identified as Native American based on their context and association with a diagnostic artifact within a Woodland burial mound (BP1041).

In 1934 and 1936, human remains representing a minimum of 17 individuals were excavated from mounds at 13AM108, Allamakee County, IA, by Ellison Orr under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. The human remains became part of the Keyes Collection, State Historical Society of Iowa (BP1042). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from 13AM108 have been identified as Native American