

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 Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island); Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605-2496, telephone (312) 665-7317, before June 26, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island); Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island); Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 6, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, Anchorage, 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. The human remains were removed from Amaknak Island and Unalaska Island, Aleutians East Borough, 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 Bureau of Land Management and Smithsonian Institution professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ounalashka Corporation and Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska.

Sometime during the 1950s to 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Kismaliuk Cave site, which is located west of Unalaska on Unalaska Island in the Fox Island group of the eastern Aleutian Islands, Aleutians East Borough, AK. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sometime during the 1950s to 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Amaknak-D site near Unalaska on Amaknak Island in the Fox Island group of the eastern Aleutian Islands, Aleutians East Borough, AK. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to museum records, the human remains were excavated by the now-deceased Dr. William Laughlin of the University of Wisconsin under Federal permits. All excavations were done on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management at the time. No further information was found in museum records. In 2007, these human remains were moved from the University of Wisconsin to the Smithsonian Institution for inventory.

Unalaska Island and nearby Amaknak Island have been inhabited for over 8,000 years by Aleut (Unangan) people. Based on geographical location, oral history, and archeological evidence, the human remains from these two islands are determined to be Native American and ancestors of members of the Ounalashka Corporation and Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska.

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 three 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 Ounalashka Corporation and Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska.

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, Box 13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599, telephone (907) 271-5510, before June 26, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ounalashka Corporation and Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for notifying the Ounalashka Corporation and Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 13, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9-12271 Filed 5-26-09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, National Park Service, Silver City, NM; Correction**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

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, National Park Service, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, Silver City, NM. The human remains and cultural items were removed from Catron County, NM.

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 superintendent, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals reported for the Main Group Site at Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument.

In the **Federal Register** of September 26, 1996 (61 FR 50505-50506, September 26, 1996) insert the following paragraph after paragraph number 3:

In the late 1980s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were illegally removed from the trail near the Main Group Site in Catron County, NM. The remains were mailed to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, Gila National Forest with a note stating that

the remains were found “along the Gila Cliff Dwellings NM Trail, mid-way up a flight of steps and at the base of a large rock.” Based upon the details of the note, soil deposition at the monument, and the expert opinion of the Intermountain Regional Supervisory Archaeologist, the remains have been associated with the Main Group Site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the **Federal Register** of September 26, 1996 (61 FR 50505–50506, September 26, 1996) paragraph number 6 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 47 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C 3001 (3)(A), the 15 objects listed 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 National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. Further, officials of the National Park Service recognize that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Piro-Manso-Tiwa, 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 Steve Riley, superintendent, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, HC 68 Box 100, Silver City, NM 88061, telephone (575) 536–9461, before June 26, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona;

Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; 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 Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, 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 Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 13, 2009

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9–12270 Filed 5–26–09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: California State Department of Transportation, Sacramento, CA and San Diego State University, 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 control of the California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Sacramento, CA, and in the possession of the San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from 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 State University professional staff on behalf of Caltrans and in consultation with representatives of the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California; and the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, which is composed of the authorized NAGPRA representatives of the aforementioned Indian tribes.

Between 1967 and 1971, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Cottonwood Creek site (SDSU–0390, SDI–777) on private land in the vicinity of Cottonwood Valley, San Diego County, CA, during excavations conducted by the University of California, Los Angeles. No known individual was identified. The 57 associated funerary objects are 1 chipped stone flake, 1 pottery sherd, and 55 faunal remains.

Human remains and associated funerary objects from the Cottonwood Creek site (SDSU–0390, SDI–777) were previously reported in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 63622–63624, October 24, 2000), and subsequently repatriated. An additional review of the museum collections resulted in the identification of an additional individual and 57 associated funerary objects from the Cottonwood Creek site.