

Tribe, as well as the Zuni Tribe. Based on O'odham oral tradition, some of the people occupying the Hohokam area migrated north and joined the Zuni and Hopi ("The Four Southern Tribes and the Hohokam of the Phoenix Basin"). On May 23, 1994, the Hopi Tribal Council issued Resolution H-70-94 declaring its formal cultural affinity and affiliation with the Hohokam cultural group. On June 26, 2006, official representatives of the Hopi Tribe restated Hopi's shared group identity with Hohokam culture. On July 11, 1995, the Zuni Tribe issued a "Statement of Cultural Affiliation with Prehistoric and Historic Cultures." In the statement, the Zuni Tribe stated a relationship of shared group identity with Hohokam culture based on oral teachings and traditions, ethnohistoric documentation, historic documentation, archeological documentation, and other evidence. On June 19, 2006, official representatives of the Zuni Tribe described migration routes which may cross the Hohokam occupation area.

Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 181 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 Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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 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 Malinda Blustain, Director, Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, 175 Main Street, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749-4493, before June

30, 2008. 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 Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; 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: April 24, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-12002 Filed 5-28-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of the inventory of human remains in the possession of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX. The human remains were removed from the Spiro site, 41LF42, LeFlore County, OK.

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 Texas

Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin professional staff and representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Craig Mound at the Spiro Site, 41LF42, LeFlore County, OK. The date and circumstances surrounding the removal is unknown, but probably relate to the looting of the site that was occurring at the time. In 1936, the human remains were donated to the Texas Memorial Museum at The University of Texas at Austin by W.A. Rikard. At an unknown date, the human remains were transferred to the collections at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

It is believed by many archeologists that the Caddo and Wichita were both culturally descended from the Spiro peoples. The site is located within an area archeologically and ethnographically considered to have been occupied by a group ancestral to both the Caddo and Wichita. Based upon geographical, biological, archeological, historic evidence, and expert opinion, officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory reasonably believe the Caddo and Wichita are culturally affiliated with the human remains. Descendants of the Caddo are members of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. Descendants of the Wichita are members of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma.

Officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory 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 Texas Archeological Research Laboratory 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 Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Darrell Creel, Director, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, 1 University Station R7500, Austin, TX 78712-0714, telephone (512) 471-6007, before June 30, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and

Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Texas Archeological Research Laboratory is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 31, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-11990 Filed 5-28-08; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Effigy Mounds National Monument, Harpers Ferry, IA**

**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 the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Effigy Mounds National Monument, Harpers Ferry, IA. The human remains were removed from Allamakee and Clayton Counties, IA.

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, Effigy Mounds National Monument.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Effigy Mounds National Monument professional staff and Iowa Office of the State Archeologist professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Ojibwa-Missouri Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two

individuals were removed from Waukon Junction Rockshelter in Allamakee County, IA, by unknown persons. No further information regarding the site is known. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from Marquette Rockshelter in Clayton County, IA, by unknown persons. No further information regarding the site is known. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Officials of Effigy Mounds National Monument have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Effigy Mounds National Monument also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot reasonably be traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In September 2007, Effigy Mounds National Monument requested that the Review Committee recommend disposition of six culturally unidentifiable human remains to the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa as the aboriginal occupants of the lands encompassing the present-day Effigy Mounds National Monument. One individual of the six referenced in the request has since been determined to be part of a repatriated bundle burial. Its inclusion in the request to the Review Committee was an error and it is not included in this notice.

Effigy Mounds National Monument is located within the area covered by the Treaty of September 21, 1832 between the Sauk and Fox tribes and the United States (Stat. L. VII 374), and the national monument is located within the area covered by the November 23, 1973 final award of the Indian Claims Commission to the Sauk and Fox tribes (4 Ind. Cl. Comm. 367 [1957]). The Review Committee considered the proposal at its October 15-16, 2007 meeting and recommended disposition of the human remains to the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac &

Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.

A November 28, 2007, letter on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior from the Designated Federal Official, transmitted the authorization for the park to effect disposition of the physical remains of the culturally unidentifiable individuals to the three Indian tribes listed above contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Phyllis Ewing, superintendent, Effigy Mounds National Monument, 151 HWY 76, Harpers Ferry, IA 52146, telephone (563) 873-3491, before June 30, 2008. Disposition of the human remains to the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Effigy Mounds National Monument is responsible for notifying the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Ojibwa-Missouri Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 18, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-11988 Filed 5-28-08; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: 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 Oregon State