

possibly the early 1600s. The later burials are few in number. Archeological evidence associated with the earlier burials, including diagnostic pottery and projectile point types, is similar across a broad geographic region that later was occupied by both Iroquoian- and Algonquian-speaking people.

Pottery types associated with the later burials at the site are typical of Susquehannock people who occupied the Susquehanna River Valley in New York and Pennsylvania, while 17th century historical records indicate that Susquehannock people were living in the area where the site is located until at least A.D. 1600. After the Susquehannock were greatly reduced by disease and warfare, they lived among a number of Indian Nations including Haudenosaunee and Delaware communities. Historical records and Haudenosaunee oral tradition show that individuals and groups, including the Susquehannock, were adopted into the Confederacy during this time. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy includes the six Nations: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora Nations.

Based on expert opinion, namely the findings and recommendations of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) made during the October 11–12, 2008 meeting in San Diego, CA, and published in the **Federal Register** (74 FR 9427–9428, March 4, 2009), there is a relationship of shared group identity between the human remains from the Engelbert site and the Federally-recognized Onondaga Nation of New York, and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, a non-Federally recognized Indian group for the purposes of NAGPRA.

Written and verbal support for repatriation to the Onondaga Nation were received from the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York; Oneida Nation of New York; Tuscarora Nation of New York; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Delaware Tribe (part of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma); Cayuga Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York; and Seneca Nation of New York.

Officials of the New York State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 180 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the New York State Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2) and the

findings of the Review Committee, there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Federally-recognized Onondaga Nation of New York, and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, a non-Federally recognized Indian group for the purposes of NAGPRA.

Representatives of any other Indian Nation or tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Lisa Anderson, New York State Museum, 3049 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230, telephone (518) 486–2020, before May 4, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Onondaga Nation of New York may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York State Museum is responsible for notifying the Cayuga Nation of New York; Delaware Tribe (part of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma); Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Oneida Nation of New York; Onondaga Nation of New York; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York; Seneca Nation of New York; Seneca–Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York; and Tuscarora Nation of New York that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 25, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9–7404 Filed 4–1–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Moscow, ID

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 and control of the University of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Moscow, ID. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Park and Treasure Counties, MT.

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 University of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Crow Tribe of Montana.

On July 30, 1961, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed along a cliff ledge on the property of Douglas and James Mouat (24TE0401), also known as Mouat Cliff Burial site, Treasure County, MT, during excavations by the Billings Archaeological Society. Prior to the excavation by the Billings Archaeological Society, the Mouat family discovered the burials and contacted the Society to document and excavate them. The human remains were cataloged by the Billings Archaeological Society. The human remains were then transferred to the University of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology for further inventory. No known individuals were identified. The 558 associated funerary objects are 220 beads, 26 lots of beads, 7 clothing items, 47 pieces of cloth, 12 pieces of leather, 5 pipes, 2 bows, 2 modified sticks, 1 bottle, 1 toy, 11 buttons, 26 bracelets, 15 pieces of ornamental metal, 134 pieces of miscellaneous metal, 13 non-human osteological elements, 19 mats of hair, 2 pieces of shell, 2 lots of feathers, 1 tobacco leaf, 2 minerals, 1 lithic artifact, and 9 ecofacts.

The inventory of the associated funerary items and human remains was conducted by the University of Idaho by cross-matching existing documents, materials, and human remains. Historic, ethnographic, and legal documents were consulted to determine the cultural affiliation of this collection. Based on this information, the officials of the University of Idaho, Laboratory of Anthropology reasonably believe that the human remains are culturally affiliated to the Crow Tribe of Montana.

Before April 1968, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Bullis Creek Burial (24PA0503), Park County, MT, during excavations by Larry Lahren. No known individual was identified. The 43 associated funerary objects are 8 lots of beads, 14 non-human osteological elements, 2 mats of hair, 4 bracelets, 1 miscellaneous piece of metal, 3 pieces of cloth, 2 clothing

items, 2 projectile points, 3 pieces of leather, and 4 ecofacts.

Sometime between 1985 and 1990, the Museum of the Rockies, Bozeman, MT, sent the human remains and associated funerary objects to the University of Idaho. There is little known about the Bullis Creek collection before it came into the possession and control of the University of Idaho. What is known is that the site was documented by Mr. Lahren as a primary "neo-Indian" burial on property owned by the Brawner/Bullis families. In addition, the Museum of the Rockies had determined that the human remains were Crow, presumably by the location of the interment, clothing and beadwork style, and the other associated funerary objects.

Historic, ethnographic, and legal documents affirmed the Museum of the Rockies' cultural affiliation of this reservation period collection through the cultural continuity exhibited in patterns of residence and strongly-represented painted motifs of the beadwork. Based on this information, the officials of the University of Idaho, Laboratory of Anthropology reasonably believe that the human remains are culturally affiliated to the Crow Tribe of Montana.

Officials of the University of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 601 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 University of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology 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 Crow Tribe of Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Leah K. Evans-Janke, Collections Manager, University of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, Phinney Hall 101, Moscow, ID 83844–1111, telephone (208) 885–3733, before May 4, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects

to the Crow Tribe of Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Idaho, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Crow Tribe of Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 25, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9–7407 Filed 4–1–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

United States Section; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment for Emergency Repairs to the Presidio Flood Control Project in Presidio, TX

AGENCY: United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Assessment.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) intends to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed action of constructing emergency repairs within a 3000-foot reach of the Presidio Flood Control Levee. This notice is being provided as required by the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR 1501.7) and the USIBWC's Operating Procedures for Implementing Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to obtain suggestions and information from other agencies and the public on the scope of issues to be addressed in the EA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Daniel Borunda, Environmental Protection Specialist, Environmental Management Division, USIBWC, 4171 North Mesa Street, C–100, El Paso, Texas 79932 or e-mail: danielborunda@ibwc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The USIBWC operates and maintains the Presidio Flood Control Project (FCP) located along the Rio Grande within the city of Presidio, Texas. The FCP extends approximately 15.2 miles, from Haciendita, upstream of the Rio

Conchos confluence, and ending downstream of Presidio near Brito Creek. In September and October 2008, the Presidio FCP levees sustained major flood damage from overtopping, under-seepage, and erosion. The USIBWC intends to prepare an EA to assess impacts associated with emergency repairs of a 3000-foot section of levee near Station 7+000 that is susceptible to under-seepage and possible levee failure. Recent geotechnical evaluations have identified this reach as requiring immediate attention in order to provide flood control protection to the city of Presidio in preparation of the regional monsoon season. The levee reach is located in the upper levee segment of the Presidio Flood Control project near the Cibolo Creek. The location of the deficient area requires immediate action by the USIBWC in order to ameliorate the eminent risk of levee failure.

Alternatives

In order to remediate the potential levee failure, within the 3000-foot reach, the USIBWC is proposing several alternatives actions, including: (1) No-action; (2) slurry-trench; (3) slurry trench with geotechnical membrane; and (4) sheet piling.

The NEPA analysis and documentation will identify and evaluate all relevant impacts, conditions, and issues associated with the proposed alternative actions.

Dated: March 27, 2009.

Robert McCarthy,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. E9–7422 Filed 4–1–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7010–01–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731–TA–1014, 1016, and 1017 (Review)]

Polyvinyl Alcohol From China, Japan, and Korea; Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on polyvinyl alcohol from China, Japan, and Korea would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).