

The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon, are a confederation of 30 bands whose ancestral territory ranged along the entire Oregon coast and Coast Range, inland to the main divide of the Cascade Range and south to the Rogue River watershed. The principal tribes include the Clatsop, Chinook, Klickitat, Molala, Kalapuya, Tillamook, Alsea, Siuslaw/Lower Umpqua, Coos, Coquille, Upper Umpqua, Tututni, Chetco, Tolowa, Takelma or Upper Rogue River, Galice/Applegate, and Shasta. The ancestors of the confederated tribes spoke at least 10 different base languages, many with strong dialectic divisions even within the same language. In general, five linguistic stocks – Salish, Yakonan, Kusan, Takelman, and Athapascan – are represented by the tribes. The tribes were forcibly removed from their homelands in 1855 by the U.S. Government and placed on the Siletz and Grand Ronde reservations. After having their tribal status terminated from federal recognition in 1954, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon were officially restored in 1977.

The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon traditionally occupied the rugged, forested territory extending from the Cow Creek watershed in the Coast Range to the North and South Forks of the Umpqua River along the western slope of the Cascades. They spoke Takelma, a language in the Takelman-Kalapuyan division of the Penutian language stock. After treaty negotiations with the U.S. Government in 1853 led to subsequent hostilities and the removal of many tribal members to the Grand Ronde Reservation on the Yamhill River, a large group of Umpqua sought safety in remote areas of their traditional homeland. The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon was terminated as a recognized tribe by the federal government in 1954, and later restored to federal recognition in 1982.

The Klamath Tribes, Oregon, consist of the Klamath, Modoc and Yahooskin tribes. Their ancestral territory includes much of south-central Oregon from the east slopes of the Cascades to the adjoining desert areas, northward to the Deschutes River headwaters and as far south as Mount Shasta in California. The tribes speak Klamath and Modoc, two closely-related dialects belonging to the Plateau branch of the Penutian language family. The tribes were removed to the Klamath Reservation immediately northeast of Upper Klamath Lake in the mid-1860s, terminated from federal recognition in

1954, and then restored as a federally recognized tribe in 1986.

The Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma and the Klamath Tribes, Oregon, have a shared ancestry. The traditional Modoc homeland consisted of some 5,000 square miles along what is now the California–Oregon border. Following the conclusion of the Modoc War in 1873, the Modoc people were relocated to the Quapaw Reservation in Oklahoma. In 1909, the Modoc were granted permission to return to Oregon. Those who returned became part of the Klamath Tribes, Oregon. The Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma and the Klamath Tribes, Oregon, have formally agreed that repatriation of human remains from the historically documented territory of the Klamath Tribes should go to the Klamath Tribes, Oregon, for reburial.

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 166 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District 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 Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; and Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Daniel Mulligan, NAGPRA Coordinator, Environmental Resources Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, P. O. Box 2946, Portland, OR 97208–2946, telephone (503) 808–4768, before July 17, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon, and/or Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon, may proceed after

that date if no additional claimants come forward. The Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon, Coquille Tribe of Oregon, and Klamath Tribes, Oregon, in consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, have indicated their desire to defer their interest to the other mentioned Tribes.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; and Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 21, 2008

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, and Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, 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, and in the possession of the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage, AK. The human remains were removed from Amaknak Island and Unalaska Island, 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service contractors working under the supervision of the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska.

In 1950, human remains representing a minimum of 10 individuals were removed from the Eider Point site near Unalaska on Unalaska Island in the Fox Island group of the eastern Aleutian Islands, AK. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1950s or 1960s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an undetermined site near Unalaska on Amaknak Island in the Fox Island group of the eastern Aleutian Islands, AK. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to museum records, the human remains from both sites were excavated by Dr. Ted Bank of Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, under federal permits. All excavations were done on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management authority at the time. In about 1998, the Museum of the Aleutians received the Western Michigan University archeological collections from Unalaska and Amaknak Islands, AK, including human remains that had been in the possession of the now-deceased Dr. Bank. In about 2003, human remains were moved to the University of Alaska, Anchorage, Anthropology Department. In 2004, the human remains were sent to the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology 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 the 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 11 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management 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 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 July 17, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the 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 Ounalaska Corporation and Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 21, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8–13584 Filed 6–16–08; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–990 (Review)]

Non-Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From China

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Scheduling of an expedited five-year review concerning the antidumping duty order on non-malleable cast iron pipe fittings from China.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of an expedited review pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(3)) (the Act) to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on non-malleable cast iron pipe fittings from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. For further information concerning the conduct of this review and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 6, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mary Messer (202–205–3193), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000.

General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this review may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background. On June 6, 2008, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution (73 FR 11440, March 3, 2008) of the subject five-year review was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate. The Commission did not find any other circumstances that would warrant conducting a full review.¹ Accordingly, the Commission determined that it would conduct an expedited review pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Act.²

Staff report. A staff report containing information concerning the subject matter of the review will be placed in the nonpublic record on June 26, 2008, and made available to persons on the Administrative Protective Order service list for this review. A public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to section 207.62(d)(4) of the Commission's rules.

Written submissions. As provided in section 207.62(d) of the Commission's rules, interested parties that are parties to the review and that have provided individually adequate responses to the notice of institution,³ and any party other than an interested party to the review may file written comments with the Secretary on what determination the Commission should reach in the review. Comments are due on or before July 1, 2008, and may not contain new factual information. Any person that is neither a party to the five-year review nor an interested party may submit a brief written statement (which shall not contain any new factual information) pertinent to the review by July 1, 2008. However, should the Department of Commerce extend the time limit for its completion of the final results of its review, the deadline for comments (which may not contain new factual information) on Commerce's final

¹ A record of the Commissioners' votes, the Commission's statement on adequacy, and any individual Commissioner's statements will be available from the Office of the Secretary and at the Commission's Web site.

² Chairman Daniel R. Pearson and Vice Chairman Shara L. Aranoff determined that the changes in the conditions of competition warranted conducting a full review.

³ The Commission has found the responses submitted by Anvil International, LP, and Ward Manufacturing, LLP, to be individually adequate. Comments from other interested parties will not be accepted (see 19 CFR 207.62(d)(2)).