

local environmental laws or regulatory provisions. In the case of a patent being issued, this covenant shall be construed as running with the patented real property and may be enforced by the United States in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Additional detailed information concerning this Notice of Realty Action, including environmental records, is available for review at the BLM Kanab Field Office, at the above address. Office hours are 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday except holidays.

Upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the land described above will be segregated from appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, except for conveyance under the R&PP Act.

**Classification Comments:** You may submit comments regarding the proposed classification or conveyance of the land to the BLM Kanab Field Office Manager at the address stated above. You may submit comments involving the suitability of the lands for a sanitary landfill site. Comments on the classification are restricted to the following four subjects:

- (1) Whether the land is physically suited for the proposal;
- (2) Whether the use will maximize the future use or uses of the land;
- (3) Whether the use is consistent with local planning and zoning; and
- (4) If the use is consistent with State and Federal programs.

**Application Comments:** You may submit comments regarding the specific use proposed in the Service District's application; and whether the BLM followed proper administrative procedures in reaching the decision. Comments received during this process, including respondent's name, address, and other contact information will be available for public review.

The State Director will review any adverse comments. In the event the public does not submit adverse comments, the classification will become 60 days from the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. The land will not be offered for conveyance until after the classification becomes effective.

(Authority: 43 CFR Subpart 2741.)

Dated: October 23, 2008.

**Jeff Rawson,**

*Actg. State Director.*

[FR Doc. E8-25782 Filed 10-28-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-DQ-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Intermountain Region, Santa Fe, NM; Correction

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

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 NAGPRA coordinator, Intermountain Region.

This notice corrects the number of sacred objects affiliated with the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico in a Notice of Intent to Repatriate published on July 23, 2008, in the **Federal Register** (FR Doc. E8-16732, page 42827) from three to one. Based on additional information received when the items were to be repatriated, the NAGPRA coordinator, Intermountain Region, determined that two of the sacred objects are not culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico. The cultural affiliation of those two objects is undetermined at this time. Repatriation of the sacred object described as a bundle with eagle feathers in the July 23, 2008, Notice of Intent to Repatriate is not affected by this correction.

In the **Federal Register** of July 23, 2008, (FR Doc. E8-16732, page 42827), paragraph numbers 3-5 are corrected by substituting the following three paragraphs:

In 1994, the National Park Service assisted the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with the investigation of a Migratory Bird Treaty Act violation. The evidence included a collection of Native American objects confiscated from the East-West Trading Post in Santa Fe, NM. Preliminary subject matter expert review of the collection indicated that the objects were historically significant and potentially subject to NAGPRA. The collection was accessioned in 2002 into the Southwest Regional Office collections, now called the Intermountain Region Office. The cultural item covered in this notice is one bundle with eagle feathers.

Following adjudication of the case, a detailed assessment of the object was made by Intermountain Region (IMR) NAGPRA program staff in close collaboration with the IMR Museum Services program staff and in

consultation with representatives of potentially affiliated tribes. During consultation, representatives of the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico, identified the cultural item as a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Pueblo of Santa Ana religious leaders for the practice of a traditional Native American religion by their present-day adherents. Oral tradition evidence presented by representatives of the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico, and the written repatriation request received by the Intermountain Region further articulated the ceremonial significance of the cultural item to the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico. Based on anthropological information, court case documentation, oral tradition, museum records, consultation evidence, and expert opinion, there is a cultural affiliation between the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico, and the sacred object.

Officials of the Intermountain Region have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Intermountain Region 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 sacred object and the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico. Repatriation of the sacred object to the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico, occurred after the 30 day comment period expired for the original July 23, 2008, Notice of Intent to Repatriate.

The Intermountain Region is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, 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; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; 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; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this correction has been published.

Dated: October 6, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-25760 Filed 10-28-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and New York State Museum, Albany, NY**

**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 U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the possession of the New York State Museum, Albany, NY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Dukes County, MA.

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 New York State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts.

In 1966, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from the Howland 2 Site, Dukes County, Martha's Vineyard Island, MA, during an archeological survey conducted by Frank Schambach,

New York State Museum staff. No known individuals were identified. The nine associated funerary objects are eight wrought iron nails with wood adhering and a fragment of deer bone scapula.

The Howland 2 Site is located on Shotnine Hill overlooking Squibnocket Pond within the historic boundaries of the community of Gay Head. The human remains were found in two separate locations on the same site. Wrought iron nails associated with one of the individuals dates the burial to post-European contact, dated to circa 18th-19th centuries. Although the only funerary object found with the second individual consisted of a fragment of animal bone, the depth of the burial, which was over 4 1/2 feet deep, and its proximity to the other individual of historic age, indicates that these human remains may also date to a post-contact time period.

Historic records indicate that the Wampanoag have maintained a continuous presence on Martha's Vineyard, despite colonization of the island by Euroamericans in A.D. 1641. In 1711, Gay Head was established as a reservation for the Wampanoag Gay Head Indians by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England. In 1714, the community was closed off to the public by a ditch and gate enclosure, along what is now the boundary with Chilmark. The Howland 2 Site is located within this boundary. Its location within the historic boundary of Gay Head suggests that the site was used for burial by residents of the Wampanoag community, rather than by Euroamericans.

Historic information indicates that the area of the Howland 2 Site has been part of Wampanoag-use lands since 1711. Archeological evidence indicates that the burials most likely date to a time subsequent to the establishment of the Gay Head community for the Wampanoag Indians by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England. Based on this historical and archeological evidence, officials of the New York State Museum have determined that the human remains and funerary objects are culturally affiliated with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts. Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs concur with the determinations in this notice.

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and 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 two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the

Bureau of Indian Affairs and New York State Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the nine 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs and New York State Museum 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 Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Lisa M. Anderson, NAGPRA Coordinator, New York State Museum, 3049 CEC, Albany, NY 12230, telephone (518) 486-2020, before November 28, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York State Museum is responsible for notifying the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 30, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-25763 Filed 10-28-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, 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 possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, Anchorage, AK. The human remains were removed from Carlisle Island in the Islands of the Four Mountains area of the Aleutian Islands chain in Alaska.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative