

The Indian School Village dates to the Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1500–A.D. 1675) and Post-Contact Coalescent (A.D. 1675–A.D. 1750) Periods. Evaluation of documentation from the excavation of the Indian School Village site indicates that the cultural items were found in association with Native American human remains. Other human remains from the Indian School Village have been identified as Native American based on physical anthropological assessment, manner and location of burial, and types of funerary objects. Based on historical documents, oral history, and archeological data, the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara peoples occupied what is now present-day South Dakota and North Dakota, and are represented today by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In June 2008, the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota submitted a request to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Regional Office for repatriation of cultural items from central South Dakota, including the three unassociated funerary objects described above from the Indian School Village.

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the three cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), a relationship of shared group identity can be traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Paul Hofmann, Chief, Division of Environment, Safety and Cultural Resources, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 115 4th Ave., Aberdeen, SD 57401, telephone (605) 226-7656, before April 13, 2009. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Regional Office is responsible for notifying the Three Affiliated Tribes of

the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 3, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Coronado National Forest, Tucson, AZ and Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Coronado National Forest, Tucson, AZ, and in the possession of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, that meets the definition of “unassociated funerary objects” under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Between 1979 and 1980, two cultural items were removed from a prehistoric site (EE:2:79) within the ANAMAX-Rosemont Project in the Santa Rita Mountains, Coronado National Forest, Pima County, AZ, during legally authorized excavations by the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. The two unassociated funerary objects are a ceramic bowl and charcoal.

Between 1979 and 1980, one cultural item was removed from a prehistoric site (EE:2:113) within the ANAMAX-Rosemont Project in the Santa Rita Mountains, Coronado National Forest, Pima County, AZ, during legally authorized excavations by the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. The one unassociated funerary object is a stone palette.

The three cultural items have remained in the possession of the

Arizona State Museum since their excavation. Based on architecture, material culture and site organization, the two sites (EE:2:79 and EE:2:113) within the ANAMAX-Rosemont Project have been identified as Pre-Classic Hohokam village occupations dating between A.D. 450 and 1150. Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology and architecture indicate the affiliation of Hohokam sites in the area of the Anamax-Rosemont Project with present-day O’odham cultures. The oral traditions of the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O’odham Nation, Arizona, support the cultural affiliation of these four Indian tribes with Hohokam sites in this area of southeastern Arizona. The oral traditions of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico indicate some cultural ties or relationships to certain portions of southeastern Arizona in the late Post-Classic Period (A.D. 1300–1450). While the Hopi Tribe and Zuni Tribe have cultural ties to certain portions of southeastern Arizona in the late Pre-Classic Period, the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O’odham Nation, Arizona, have a closer cultural relationship and affiliation with these Pre-Classic Period sites within the ANAMAX-Rosemont Project.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Coronado National Forest have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the three cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Coronado National Forest 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 unassociated 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, 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 unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd., SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842-3238, before April 13, 2009. Repatriation of the unassociated 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, Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Coronado National Forest 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; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation, Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 12, 2009

Sangita Chari,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Friday Harbor, WA and Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; 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. 3005, of the intent

to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), University of Washington, Seattle, WA, and in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Friday Harbor, WA, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

This notice corrects the number of unassociated funerary objects reported in a Notice of Intent to Repatriate published in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 50989 – 50990, August 29, 2008). After the notice was published it was discovered that several unassociated funerary objects were counted twice.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 50989 – 50990, August 29, 2008), paragraph numbers 4–5 are corrected by substituting the following paragraphs:

Four objects were recovered in 1970 from the same stratum in which a burial was found. The human remains were transferred to the University of Idaho before being repatriated to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington on June 26, 1991. The four funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. The four unassociated funerary objects are one portion of a non-human mammalian limb bone, one basalt shatter fragment, one triangular basalt point fragment, and one ground abrader fragment.

The 1972 excavation recovered 28 objects that were associated with three burials. The human remains were transferred to the University of Idaho and subsequently repatriated to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington on June 26, 1991. The funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. The 28 unassociated funerary objects are 2 fish vertebrae, 1 antler tine fragment, 1 fused bird wing bone, 23 fragments of nonhuman bone, and 1 piece of fire modified rock.

Paragraph number 9 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Officials of San Juan Island National Historical Park have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 281 cultural items 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 and are

believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from specific burial sites of Native American individuals. Officials of San Juan Island National Historical Park 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Peter Dederich, superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park, P.O. Box 429, Friday Harbor, WA 98250-0429, telephone (360) 378-2240, before April 13, 2009. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

San Juan Island National Historical Park is responsible for notifying the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 26, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-5325 Filed 3-11-09; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

National Institute of Corrections

Solicitation for a Cooperative Agreement: Document—A Guide to Developing a Jail Information System

AGENCY: National Institute of Corrections, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Solicitation for a Cooperative Agreement.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Corrections, Jails Division, is seeking applications for the development of a document that provides jail administrators, managers, and technical support staff with a practical guide to developing and using a jail information system.

DATES: Applications must be received by 4 p.m. (EDT) on April 2, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Submit mailed applications to: Director, National Institute of Corrections, 320 First Street, NW., Room 5007, Washington, DC 20534. Applicants are encouraged to use