

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. David McMurray, Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, 238 Waldo Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-3850, before May 19, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Oregon State University Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 18, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-8316 Filed 4-16-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

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 University Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR. The human remains were removed from Stutsman County, ND.

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 Oregon State University Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Indian Mounds in Jamestown, Stutsman County, ND. The human remains, consisting of two skulls, were donated to the Department of Anthropology by Dr. T. Tillman of the Oregon State University Physical Education Department upon his retirement. Dr. Tillman received the human remains from the widow of an unknown collector between 1940 and 1978. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The collection records state that both individuals are "Indian," and the Department of Anthropology's physical anthropology faculty confirms that the skulls have cranial morphology consistent with Native American ancestry. According to collection records and tribal consultation, the human remains were removed from the traditional territory of the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota. Consultation with the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana supports the origins of the individuals from the Stutsman County area.

Officials of the Oregon State University Department of Anthropology 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 Oregon State University Department of Anthropology 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 Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian

Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. David McMurray, Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, 238 Waldo Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-4515, before May 19, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Oregon State University Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 18, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-8319 Filed 4-16-08; 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 Land Management, Colorado State Office, Denver, CO, and Museum of Western Colorado, Grand Junction, CO

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, Colorado State Office, Denver, CO. and in the possession of the Museum of Western Colorado, Grand Junction, CO. The human remains were removed from Garfield County, CO.

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, Smithsonian Institution, and Museum of Western Colorado professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah.

In 1976, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 5GF344 in Garfield County, CO, by Mary Zang and Ed Carter. The human remains were collected from the surface of the site in an arroyo. The human remains were turned over to the Garfield County sheriff, who then contacted the Bureau of Land Management, as the human remains had been removed from Federal land. The human remains were then transferred to the Museum of Western Colorado for curation. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1976, it was reported that a scaffold or platform was located in a tree in close

proximity to the human remains. This scaffold or platform was never located. The field check of the site location provided no further details concerning the origin of the human remains. All parties concluded that the human remains had been carried down the drainage. In 1999, the human remains were studied by researchers at the Smithsonian Institution to determine if they were Native American. This analysis concluded that the human remains were Native American, based on cranial features and were consistent with other Ute crania identified from Utah and Colorado. In addition, near the location where the human remains were found is a concentration of Ute sites within approximately a five mile radius consisting of a Ute wickiup village and petroglyphs. This area is historically associated with the Uintah-Ouray Ute Tribe. Descendants of the Uintah-Ouray Ute are members of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah.

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 one individual 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 Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Susan Thomas, NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, CO 81323, telephone (970) 882-5600, before May 19, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for notifying the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 10, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-8305 Filed 4-16-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest, Albuquerque, NM

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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cibola National Forest, Albuquerque, NM. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Socorro County, NM.

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 Cibola National Forest professional staff in consultation with the Pueblo of Ysleta del Sur of Texas.

In 1987, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from AR 03-03-03-334 in Socorro County, NM, by Forest Service personnel following the report of the presence of a human skull on the surface of the site from the Socorro County Sheriff's Department. The human remains have been curated in a secure storage facility at the Forest Supervisor's Office of the Cibola National Forest and were discovered during a recent review by Forest Service personnel of the contents of boxes in that facility. No known individual was identified. The 15 associated funerary objects are pottery sherds, charcoal and chipped stone.

Archeological evidence of both material culture and settlement patterns indicate that site AR 03-03-03-334 is a small pre-historic Puebloan habitation site that was occupied intermittently between A.D. 900 to A.D. 1250/1300 (Pueblo II/Pueblo III). The site is ancestral to the nearby large, late prehistoric Puebloan site at Gallinas Springs (occupied from the 14th to 16th century). The Gallinas Springs site was