

Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.

Officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Denver Museum of Nature & Science also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 31 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 Denver Museum of Nature & Science officials 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 Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North &

South Dakota; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, 2001 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, CO 80205, telephone (303) 370-6378, before March 14, 2008. Repatriation to the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Denver Museum of Nature & Science is responsible for notifying the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Comanche Nation of Oklahoma; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 9, 2008.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Hilo, Hilo, HI**

**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 Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Hilo, Hilo, HI. The human remains were removed from Hawaii Island, HI.

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 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 University of Hawaii at Hilo professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Big Island Burial Council, Department of Hawaiian Homelands, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawaii Nei, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

In August 1980, human remains were removed from Kahalu'u Habitation Cave (site 50-10-37-7702) and a small adjacent lava tube (site 50-10-37-5611) in Kahalu'u, North Kona, HI, by the University of Hawaii at Hilo and Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., during excavations for the West Hawaii Housing Foundation, as mitigation prior to a federal housing development. Human remains discovered at the time were determined to be prehistoric and reburied. Midden deposits from both sites are in the possession of the University of Hawaii at Hilo. During the NAGPRA inventory process, additional human remains representing a minimum of three individuals from 50-10-37-7702 and one individual from 50-10-37-5611 were discovered in the midden deposits. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sites 7702 and 5611 were partially collapsed lava tubes located approximately 300 m from the coast of Kahalu'u Bay. Both sites contained midden deposits dating prior to contact and the associated burials also date to this pre-contact era. These findings support a cultural affiliation for the human remains as Native Hawaiian.

Officials of the University of Hawaii at Hilo have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent a minimum of four individuals of Native Hawaiian ancestry. Officials of the University of Hawaii at Hilo 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 Hawaiian human remains and the Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawaii Nei and Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian Organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Peter R. Mills, Department of Anthropology, Social Sciences Division, 200 West Kawaili Street, Hilo, Hawaii 96720–4091, telephone (808) 974–7465, before March 14, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the the Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawaii Nei and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Hawaii at Hilo is responsible for notifying the Big Island Burial Council, Department of Hawaiian Homelands, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawaii Nei, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 13, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the University of

Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Meagher County, 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 Colorado Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah. The Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota were provided with copies of all available documentation.

In 1905, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from "in a butte ("Sentinal [sic] Rock"), Meagher County, MT," by Ralph Hubbard. The human remains were later sent to the museum by Mr. Hubbard. In 1993, the human remains were found uncatalogued during an inventory and subsequently catalogued (99195-#1, 99195-#2, 99195-#3, 99195-#4, 99195-#5). No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are one tin spoon and one coyote molar.

Based on a note written by Mr. Hubbard, the human remains are Native American. Based on Indian Claims

Commission decisions, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Blackfeet, Crow, Gros Ventre, or Assiniboine. Descendants of the Blackfeet are members of the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana. The Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana confirms that the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine ranged through the Meagher County area mainly in the form of hunting and war parties. The descendants of the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine are members of the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana. Based on oral tradition, the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, includes Meagher County as a part of their traditional territory. The Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota are comprised of Arikara, Hidatsa, and Mandan peoples. The Crow people were once a part of the Hidatsa Nation based on Crow oral tradition. Therefore, the Hidatsa people of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota and Crow Tribe of Montana have a relationship of shared group identity.

Officials of the University of Colorado Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Colorado Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the two 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 Colorado 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 Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana; Crow Tribe of Montana; Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Steve Lekson, Curator of Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum, Henderson Building, Campus Box 218, Boulder, CO 80309–0218, telephone (303) 492–6671, before March