

the beginning of Phase 2 of the Late Period. The archeological assemblage from CA-COL-11 also indicates an occupation that is consistent with the ethnographic Patwin. Based on geographical location and age of the associated funerary objects, the human remains and associated funerary objects are culturally affiliated with descendants of the Patwin.

In 1967, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from CA-YOL-17 in Yolo County, CA, by the University of California, Davis archeological field school. No known individual was identified. The 25 associated funerary objects are 21 *Haliotis* sp. shell beads, 2 clamshell disk beads, and 2 steatite beads.

Based on burial context and site characteristics, the human remains described above from Yolo County are determined to be Native American in origin. The presence of clamshell disk beads indicates that the human remains dates to Phase 2 of the Late Period (approximately A.D. 1500–1790). Linguistic evidence indicates that the Patwin (Southern Wintun) moved southward from the vicinity of the California-Oregon border into the Sacramento Valley sometime around A.D. 0, and then spread into the surrounding foothills sometime before the beginning of Phase 2 of the Late Period. The archeological assemblage from CA-YOL-17 also indicates an occupation that is consistent with the ethnographic Patwin. Based on geographical location and age of the associated funerary objects, the human remains and associated funerary objects are culturally affiliated with descendants of the Patwin.

Officials of the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 6,917 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 Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis 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 Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Elizabeth Guerra, Department of Anthropology Museum, 330 Young Hall, One Shields Avenue, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, telephone (530) 754-6280, before September 12, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis is responsible for notifying the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 16, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Hastings, NE

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 Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History (Hastings Museum), Hastings, NE. The human remains were removed from Oceana County, MI.

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 Hastings Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from a grave near Hart in Oceana County, MI. No additional site information is available. The human remains were purchased by the Hastings Museum from Carl Strumf and cataloged into the collection in 1934. (12811,12812). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum records lack sufficient information to culturally affiliate the human remains with any specific tribe. However, forensic information finds that the human remains are of Native American descent.

Officials of the Hastings 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 Hastings Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian Tribe.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In 2008, the Hastings Museum requested that the Review Committee recommend disposition of the culturally unidentifiable human remains to the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, as the aboriginal occupants of the lands near Hart, Oceana County, MI.

The Review Committee considered the request at its May 15–16, 2008 meeting and recommended disposition of the human remains to the Grand

Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan. A June 6, 2008, letter on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior from the Designated Federal Official transmitted the authorization for the museum to effect disposition of the human remains of the five culturally unidentifiable individuals to the four Indian tribes listed above contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Teresa Kreutzer-Hodson, Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History, PO Box 1286, Hastings, NE 68902, telephone (402) 461-2399, before September 12, 2008. Disposition of the human remains to the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Hastings Museum is responsible for notifying the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 22, 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: Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Hastings, NE

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 Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History (Hastings Museum), Hastings, NE. The human remains were

removed from Calico Rock, Izard County, AR.

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 Hastings Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Osage Nation, Oklahoma (formerly the Osage Tribe).

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Calico Rock in Izard County, AR. No additional site information is available. The human remains were purchased by the Hastings Museum from H.L. Talbert and accessioned into the collection in 1941 (20276, 20277). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Information provided from the Arkansas Archeological Survey indicates that there are two known sites in Izard County by the name of Calico Rock. One site is an archaic site while the other is undetermined. Neither site yielded human remains, but the sites were identified after the human remains were donated to the Hastings Museum. However, the history of the town named Calico Rock, also located in Izard County, stated that a flood in 1927 unearthed an American Indian burial ground near the town site. It is likely that the human remains in the Hastings Museum collection are not from the known sites, but rather from the area of the town of Calico Rock. The human remains have been determined to be those of Native American descent. In addition, a morphological report provided on the human remains determined that the dental attrition was not consistent with an individual from the archaic time period making the likelihood of them coming from the area of the town more likely.

The Osage were seminomadic people who lived and hunted in Southwestern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas, southeast Kansas, and northeast Oklahoma. Izard County is located in Osage treaty land, which was determined in 1825.

Officials of the Hastings 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 Hastings 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 the Osage Nation, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Teresa Kreutzer-Hodson, Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History, PO Box 1286, Hastings, NE 68902, telephone (402) 461-2399, before September 12, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Osage Nation, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Hastings Museum is responsible for notifying the Osage Nation, Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 22, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-18695 Filed 8-12-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Kingman Museum, Incorporated, Battle Creek, MI

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 Kingman Museum, Incorporated, Battle Creek, MI. The human remains were removed from Muskegon County, MI.

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 Kingman Museum, Incorporated professional staff in consultation with representatives from the Michigan Anishnaabek Cultural Preservation and Repatriation Alliance (MACPRA), a non-federally recognized Indian group. The Kingman Museum, Incorporated professional staff also consulted with representatives of the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and