

reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary object and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary object should contact Mr. John Laster, Deputy U.S. Marshal, United States Marshals Service, 200 NW 4th Street, 2nd Floor, Oklahoma City, OK, 73102, telephone (405) 231-4206, before April 14, 2003. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary object to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The United States Marshals Service is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 28, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Resident Agency, Rapid City, SD

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, Sec. 5, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Resident Agency, Rapid City, SD. These human remains were removed from Crystal Cave Park, Pennington County, SD.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum,

institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Resident Agency, Rapid City and Smithsonian Institution professional staff in consultation with a representative of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota, representing the interests of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

According to the owners of Crystal Cave Park, a tourist attraction near Rapid City, SD, at an unknown date human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Crystal Cave, on the premises of Crystal Cave Park, Pennington County, SD, by prior owners of the facility. In 1997, these human remains were seized from a display case at Crystal Cave Park in connection with an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Resident Agency, Rapid City. The human remains consist of the nearly complete cranium of an adult and the left parietal of a child. No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects were present at the time of seizure.

Following seizure, the two sets of human remains were forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, for analysis. Analysis indicated that the adult human remains are Native American. Preservation and appearance of the cranium are consistent with a Historic period burial. These human remains probably came from an exposed context, such as a 19th-century above-ground burial. The presence of copper artifact staining further supports this conclusion in that such staining is a common occurrence in Historic period burials. At some time, it appears likely that the human remains were removed from a burial site and placed inside Crystal Cave. The adult human remains show features specifically characteristic of the Sioux. Based upon cranial measurements and morphological comparisons and consultation with the representative of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, the tribal affiliation of the

adult individual is most likely Sioux, with the closest affinity being the Teton division. Teton is the Lakota group of the Sioux found throughout South Dakota.

Analysis indicated that the child human remains, recovered with the skull from Crystal Cave Park, was the left parietal of a child aged approximately 6 months to 1 year. The condition of the parietal suggested a Historic period context. The sex of the child was indeterminate and the Smithsonian Institution could not make a statement on tribal affiliation. Based on the association of the two sets of human remains, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Resident Agency, Rapid City considers the human remains of the child to belong to the Teton division of the Sioux.

Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Resident Agency, Rapid City have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Resident Agency, Rapid City also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can reasonably be traced between these Native American human remains and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Assistant United States Attorney Gregg S. Peterman, U.S. Department of Justice, 515 Ninth Street, Room 201, Rapid City, SD 57701, telephone (605) 342-7822, before April 14, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Resident Agency, Rapid City is responsible for notifying the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of

Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 29, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Nevada State Museum, Reno, NV, and U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office, Reno, NV

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, Sec. 5, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Nevada State Museum, Reno, NV, and in the control of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office, Reno, NV. These human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the vicinity of Winnemucca Lake, Washoe County, NV.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office professional staff and Nevada State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada.

In 1952, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed by the Nevada State Museum during legally authorized excavations at Chimney Cave (site 26Pe3b) near Winnemucca Lake, Washoe County, NV. One of the individuals may have been cremated. No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects are present.

In 1953, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed by the Nevada State Museum during legally authorized excavations at Horse Cave (site 26Pe2) near Winnemucca Lake, Washoe County, NV. One of the individuals may have been cremated. No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects are present.

Between 1952 and 1954, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were removed by the Nevada State Museum during legally authorized excavations at Crypt Cave (site 26Pe3a) near Winnemucca Lake, Washoe County, NV. Some of the individuals may have been cremated. No known individuals were identified. The 13 associated funerary objects, found with one individual, are 1 bunch of moss, 2 grass bundles, 8 animal bones, 1 obsidian flake, and 1 piece of worked wood.

In 1960 and 1961, human remains representing a minimum of 14 individuals were removed by the Nevada State Museum during legally authorized excavations at Kramer Cave (site 26Wa196) near Winnemucca Lake, Washoe County, NV. Some of the individuals may have been cremated. No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects are present.

In 1983, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by an unnamed person from the eastern shore of Lake Winnemucca, Washoe County, NV, and were donated anonymously to the Nevada State Museum. No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects are present.

In 1987, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed by Nevada State Museum staff from the backdirt of a looted cave site, Loran's Shelter (26Pe3nl), near Winnemucca Lake, Washoe County, NV. No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects are present.

Some time prior to 1997, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from an unidentified site, possibly Rollins or Cowbone Cave (site 26Pe3c), near Winnemucca Lake, Washoe County, NV, and were donated anonymously to the Nevada State Museum. No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects are present.

Between 1950 and 1960, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were donated anonymously to the Nevada State Museum. Museum records suggest that these human remains had been removed from a sand pit on the eastern shore of Lake Winnemucca, Washoe County, NV, but

do not indicate when these human remains were removed. No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects are present.

Based on geographic location, stratigraphy, and oral traditions presented by representatives of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada, the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered to be Native American and culturally affiliated with the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada.

Officials of the Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 35 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (3)(A), the 13 objects listed 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 Land Management, Nevada State Office have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe, that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Pat Barker, Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office, P.O. Box 12000 Reno, NV 89520, telephone (775) 861-6482, before April 14, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office is responsible for notifying the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 19, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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