

affiliated with the human remains should contact Joyce Eastburg, Legal Assistant, The Colorado College, 14 East Cache La Poudre Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80903, telephone (719) 389-6703, before December 31, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Colorado College is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 24, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 03-29766 Filed 11-28-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, Anchorage, AK**

**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 U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, Anchorage, AK. The human remains were removed from Amchitka Island, AK.

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 within 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 within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 professional staff and forensic anthropologists from the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology, in consultation with representatives of the the Aleut Corporation, Atxam Corporation, and Native Village of Atka.

In 1980, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an eroding midden site on Amchitka Island, in the Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, AK, by a seasonal refuge employee. The human remains were removed to prevent them from being destroyed or stolen during construction activity. No known individual was identified. No funerary objects are present.

There are no radiocarbon dates available for the human remains. Midden sites began to appear approximately 3,000 years ago in the Aleutian Islands. The human remains were found in the upper levels of the site and likely date to the Late Prehistoric period, possibly no earlier than A.D. 1000.

The burial context and physical traits of the human remains are consistent with those observed for precontact Aleut populations. Skeletal morphology of present-day Aleut populations is similar to that of prehistoric populations, and demonstrates biological and cultural affiliation between present-day Aleut groups and prehistoric populations in the Aleutian Islands.

Historical records demonstrate a cultural affiliation between the late prehistoric populations on Amchitka Island and the Atxam Corporation and the Native Village of Atka. After Russian contact with the Rat Islands, to which Amchitka Island belongs, began in 1751, the population declined precipitously. By the 1790s, the Rat Islands populations were concentrated on Kiska and Amchitka Islands, and the Russians removed most of the Rat Islands Aleuts to Atka Island in the Andreanof Islands in the central Aleutian Island chain. By 1812, the survivors were returned to Amchitka Island. By 1832, inhabitants of the Rat Islands were again moved to Atka Island or to the Commander Islands, and the Rat Islands, including Amchitka, were never permanently re-occupied. Amchitka Island continued to be used by the people of Atka Island as a hunting ground. In 1920, the Native residents of Atka Island leased Amchitka Island for fox farming. The

lease was renewed in 1929 by the Atka Village Community. Atka Island residents continued to use Amchitka Island until the Japanese invasion of the western Aleutians in 1942 during World War II. Aleut Atka residents are represented by the Native Village of Akta and Atxam Corporation.

Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 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 Atxam Corporation and the Native Village of Atka.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Debra Corbett, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503, telephone (907) 786-3399, before December 31, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains to the Atxam Corporation and the Native Village of Atka may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 is responsible for notifying the Aleut Corporation, Atxam Corporation, and the Native Village of Atka that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 17, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 03-29773 Filed 11-28-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL**

**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 Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL. The human remains were removed from two sites in Randolph County, IL.

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

within 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 within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Illinois State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan; Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

In the late 1960s, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from the Waterman site (11R122), Randolph County, IL, by Irvin M. Peithman of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The Peithman family donated the human remains to the Fort de Chartres State Historic Site, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency in the early 1980s. In 1988, the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency transferred the human remains to the Illinois State Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The morphology of the human remains indicates that the individuals from the Waterman site are clearly Native American. The Waterman site is a historically documented Michigamea Indian village that was occupied between 1753 and 1765. The Michigamea were part of the Illinois Indians who are represented by the present-day Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. In 1998, the Illinois State Museum repatriated the remains of 57 individuals and 13,113 associated funerary objects from the Waterman site to the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

Between 1979 and 1982, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Fort de Chartres III site (11R127), Randolph County, IL, by Dr. Melburn Thurman of the Old Missouri Research Foundation. The human remains were transferred to the Illinois State Museum in 1988. No

known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Historical evidence and site location indicate that the human remains from the Fort de Chartres III site are clearly Native American. Based on the burial location and the presence of European trade goods at adjacent burial sites, the human remains were likely interred between 1772 and 1832. The Fort de Chartres III site is located 1 mile south of the Waterman site, a historically documented Michigamea Indian village that was occupied between 1753 and 1765. The Michigamea were part of the Illinois Indians who are represented by the present-day Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. In 1998, the Illinois State Museum repatriated the remains of 8 individuals and 9,834 associated funerary objects from the Fort de Chartres III site to the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

Officials of the Illinois State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Illinois State Museum 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 Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Robert E. Warren, Associate Curator of Anthropology, Illinois State Museum, 1011 East Ash Street, Springfield, IL, telephone (217) 524–7903, before December 31, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains to the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Illinois State Museum is responsible for notifying the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan; Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 22, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 03–29775 Filed 11–28–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–50–S

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Phoenix Area Office, Phoenix, 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Phoenix Area Office, Phoenix, AZ. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site AZ AA:6:19(ASM), in the Santa Cruz Flats, Pinal County, AZ.

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 within 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 within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Phoenix Area Office professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Ak Chin Indian Reservation, Arizona; Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California; Cocopah Tribe of Arizona; Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pasqua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos