

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 2,293 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 National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of Montana, and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy Reservation, Crow Tribe, Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of Montana, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, and Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Paul Hedren, Superintendent, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, R.R. 3, Box 71, Williston, ND 58801; telephone: (701) 572-9083 before November 4, 1996. Repatriation to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of Montana, and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 30, 1996,

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96-25472 Filed 10-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Hawaii in the Possession of the Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California-Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains from Hawaii in the possession of the Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California-Los Angeles, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei*.

The human remains represent a minimum of seven individuals. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. One jaw bone is labeled "L. Miller, Pre-Columbian Native." Naturalist Loye Miller is believed to have collected these human remains in 1901 and 1903 on the Hawaiian islands of Oahu—at Punahou Campus, the J.S. Castle Grounds, and Waikiki—and Kauai, at Kipukai. It is likely that these human remains came to UCLA along with non-human remains that are now part of Biology Department's the bird and mammal collection. In 1995, the human remains were transferred from the UCLA Department of Biology to the Archaeological Collections Facility of the Fowler Museum of Cultural History.

UCLA physical anthropologists have not been able to determine conclusively that these human remains are Native Hawaiian. However, representatives of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* identified the sand dunes of Waikiki and Kipukai as traditional Hawaiian burial grounds. Representatives of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* believe that the lack of associated funerary objects with the Punahou Campus and the J.S. Castle Grounds human remains is indicative of pre-contact Native Hawaiian burials.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Fowler Museum of Cultural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Fowler Museum of Cultural History have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei*.

This notice has been sent to officials of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei*, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the Oahu Burial Committee, and the Kauai/

Nihau Island Burial Council. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and should contact Harold Horowitz the NAGPRA Coordinator, Office of the Chancellor, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095, telephone: (310) 825-3504, before November 4, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains to *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 30, 1996,

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96-25473 Filed 10-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion of Native American Human Remains from the Island of Maui in the Possession of the University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains from the Island of Maui in the possession of the University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these human remains has been made by museum staff and representatives of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei*.

The human remains consist of a skull without lower jaw (identified as "probable male") and a lower jaw (identified as "probable female"). The museum purchased these human remains in 1951 from Ward's Natural Science supply company. An accompanying tag identifies the human remains as "ancient" Hawaiians found buried in sand above the high water mark on Waihee Beach, Maui Island. A representative of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* has identified Waihe'e dune as a well known place for pre-contact Native Hawaiian burials. Inventory of the human remains and review of the accompanying documentation indicates that no known individuals are identifiable.

Based on the above information, officials of the University Museum have determined, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), that the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of