

ceremony. Lastly, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), officials of the Colorado Historical Society have determined that, based upon traditional territories and oral traditions, there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; 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; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; 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.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; 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 Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Crow Tribe of Montana; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind

River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Anne W. Bond, Director of Collections and Exhibitions, Colorado Historical Society, 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203-2137, telephone (303) 866-4691, before March 22, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; 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; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; 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 may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 30, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-4080 Filed 2-16-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American

Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). 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 the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi.

Between 1844-1866, human remains representing one individual were recovered from near Mobile, Mobile County, AL, by Dr. Josiah C. Nott. In 1916, these human remains were gifted to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Boston Society of Natural History as part of the White collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum documentation identifies this individual as a "Choctaw youth." The attribution of such a specific cultural affiliation to the human remains indicates that the interment postdates sustained contact between indigenous groups and Europeans beginning in the 17th century. The human remains were recovered from an area commonly considered to be traditional Choctaw territory. Oral traditions and historic evidence support the cultural affiliation to the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi. The Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana, does not consider Alabama to be part of their traditional territory.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity

that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Barbara Isaac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-2254, before March 20, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 30, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-4079 Filed 2-16-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, MA, that meets the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of this cultural item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The one cultural item is a buffalo horn spoon.

In 1880, the cultural item was collected in Montana by Ernest T. Jackson. In 1946, Patrick T. Jackson donated this cultural item to the

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

Museum records indicate that this cultural item was removed from a Crow grave in Montana. The specific cultural affiliation indicates that the collector was aware of the cultural affiliation of the burial, and suggests that it dates to historic times. Based on the specific cultural attribution in museum records, the probable 19th-century date of the burial, and the geographical location of origin within the historical territory of the Crow Tribe of Montana, this cultural item is considered to be affiliated with the Crow Tribe of Montana.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), this cultural item is 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 and is believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between this cultural item and the Crow Tribe of Montana.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Crow Tribe of Montana. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this unassociated funerary object should contact Barbara Isaac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-2254, before March 22, 2001. Repatriation of this unassociated funerary object to the Crow Tribe of Montana may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 30, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-4081 Filed 2-16-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

## JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

### **Revision of Certain Dollar Amounts in the Bankruptcy Code Prescribed Under Section 104(b) of the Code**

**AGENCY:** Judicial Conference of the United States.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Certain dollar amounts in title 11, United States Code, are increased.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Francis F. Szczebak, Chief, Bankruptcy Judges Division, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, DC 20544, telephone (202) 502-1900.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 108 of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994 established the mechanism for the automatic three-year adjustment of dollar amounts in certain sections of the Bankruptcy Code by adding subsection (b) to section 104 of title 11. That provision states:

(b)(1) On April 1, 1998, and at each 3-year interval ending April 1 thereafter, each dollar amount in effect under [the designated sections of the code] immediately before such April 1 shall be adjusted—

(A) to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, published by the Department of Labor, for the most recent 3-year period ending immediately before January 1 preceding such April 1, and

(B) to round to the nearest \$25 the dollar amount that represents such change.

(2) Not later than March 1, 1998, and at each 3-year interval ending on March 1 thereafter, the Judicial Conference of the United States shall publish in the **Federal Register** the dollar amounts that will become effective on such April 1 under sections 109(e), 303(b), 507(a), 522(d), and 523(a)(2)(C) [of the Bankruptcy Code].

(3) Adjustments made in accordance with paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to cases commenced before the date of such adjustments.

### **Revision of Certain Dollar Amounts in Bankruptcy Code**

Notice is hereby given that the dollar amounts are increased in the sections in title 11, United States Code, as set out in the following chart. These increases do not apply to cases commenced before the effective date of the adjustments, *i.e.*, April 1, 2001. Official Bankruptcy Forms 6E and 10 also will be amended to reflect these adjusted dollar amounts.

Dated: February 13, 2001.

**Francis F. Szczebak,**

*Chief, Bankruptcy Judges Division.*