

Gaan mask (1947.257) are sufficiently detailed to demonstrate a cultural affiliation between these cultural items and the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Apache Reservation, Arizona.

Officials of the Denver Art Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (3)(C), these seven cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Denver Art Museum also 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 the medicine cord (1936.216.1), wooden figure (1936.216.2), medicine cap (1941.179), Gaan mask (1947.256), and Gaan mask (1947.258) and the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona. Officials of the Denver Art Museum also 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 the medicine cap (1946.215) and Gaan mask (1947.257) and the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Apache Reservation, Arizona. Officials of the Denver Art Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (13), the museum holds right of possession to the seven sacred objects. However, the Denver Art Museum has deaccessioned the seven cultural items for purposes of transferring right of possession and control of the items to the Western Apache NAGPRA Working Group pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3009, Sec. 11 (1).

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these sacred objects should contact Nancy J. Blomberg, Curator of Native Arts, Denver Art Museum, 100 West 14th Avenue Parkway, Denver, CO 80204, telephone (720) 913-0161, before April 14, 2003. Repatriation of the seven sacred objects to the Western Apache NAGPRA Working Group, representing the interests of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Apache Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Denver Art Museum is responsible for notifying the Fort

McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Apache Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Western Apache NAGPRA Working Group that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 31, 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, United States Marshals Service, Western District of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, OK**

**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 U.S. Department of Justice, United States Marshals Service, Western District of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, OK. These human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Greer County, OK.

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 United States Marshals Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of 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. Representatives of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey; Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History; and U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs were also consulted.

At an unspecified date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected from a specific site in or around Greer County, OK. On June 30, 2001, the human remains were seized by the United States Marshals Service as part of an asset forfeiture from a private residence in Greer County, OK. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is an olivella shell bead.

Based on the general condition of the human remains and the lack of historic period artifacts in the collection that was seized, it is believed that these human remains and associated funerary object were originally interred between 3000 B.C. and A.D. 1500. Archeological evidence indicates that during the period from 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1500, the area including present-day Greer County, OK, was occupied by semisedentary horticulturalists believed to be the ancestors of members of the present-day Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

Other items seized as part of the asset forfeiture, including beads, grinding stones, flake tools, scrapers, and arrowheads, do not appear to meet the statutory definition of "associated funerary objects." Officials of the United States Marshals Service have determined, pursuant to standard practice regarding personal property, as set forth in 28 CFR 0.111 (i) and the Attorney General's Guidelines on Seized and Forfeited Property (July 1990), that these items are subject to transfer to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Officials of the United States Marshals Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Marshals Service also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (3)(A), the one object listed above 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. Lastly, officials of the United States Marshals Service 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 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