

Officials of Arkansas State Parks and the Arkansas Archeological Survey have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 15 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Arkansas State Parks and the Arkansas Archeological Survey also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the two 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 Arkansas State Parks and the Arkansas Archeological Survey 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 associated funerary objects and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Patricia Murphy, Director, Historical Resources and Museum Services, Arkansas State Parks, One Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201, telephone (501) 682–3603, before December 26, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arkansas Archeological Survey in conjunction with Arkansas State Parks is responsible for notifying the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 28, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 03–29503 Filed 11–25–03; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: The Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO

**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 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO. The human remains were removed from

historic Ute territory in El Paso, Rio Grande, and Costilla Counties, CO.

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 The Colorado College professional staff in consultation with representatives of the 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.

On November 13, 1969, human remains representing one individual were found along a tributary of Beaver Creek on the Bill Brown Ranch about 3 miles southwest of Monument, El Paso County, CO. Professor Michael Nowak of The Colorado College removed the human remains from the site in November 1969 and placed them in the Anthropology Department Archaeology Laboratory in Palmer Hall (Accession no. 1980.2.6). The human remains were moved in 1989 to the Biological Anthropology Research Laboratory of Barnes Science Center. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. A brass U.S. Army button was found with the human remains but cannot be located at this time.

Cranial morphology indicates that the remains are Native American. The burial site and context support this determination. The human remains are believed to have been interred between 1869 and 1919 based on the presence of the brass U.S. Army button found with the human remains. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes had left Colorado by 1865, and only the Ute tribes remained after that date.

On June 10, 1981, human remains representing one individual were discovered at the Graeser Petroglyph site (5RN11) near Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, CO. State Archaeologist Emerson Pearson and two assistants removed the human remains on June 11, 1981, after the Rio Grande County Coroner determined that the remains were of historic, not forensic, interest. Mr. Pearson transferred the human remains to The Colorado College Anthropology Department for curation (Accession no. Rio Grande CCO 061181). No known individuals were

identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Historic beads associated with the human remains were retained by the landowner.

Cranial morphology indicates that the human remains are Native American. The presence of historic beads and the location of the burial in historic Ute territory indicate that this individual is Ute. Mr. Eddie Box, Jr., Ute Mountain Tribal Council representative, confirmed this determination at the time of discovery.

In July 1984, human remains representing one individual were discovered at site 5CT121, along a cutbank of Ojito Creek, Costilla County, CO. On August 10, 1984, Mr. Van Button of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and Mr. James Martinez of the local chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society removed the human remains after the Costilla County Coroner determined that there was no forensic significance. The human remains were transferred to The Colorado College Anthropology Department for study and curation (Accession no. Costilla Cty 081084). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Cranial morphology indicates that the remains are Native American. The Southern Ute Indian Tribe map "Original Ute Domain" identifies El Paso, Rio Grande, and Costilla Counties as a part of the original domain of the Ute. Mr. Neil Cloud, NAGPRA Representative, Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado, provided folklore, oral tradition, geographical, and historical evidence that the three individuals are most likely Ute.

Officials of The Colorado College have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of The Colorado College 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 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.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally 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 26, 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 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.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: The Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO

**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 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO. The human remains were removed from Pueblo, El Paso, Fremont, Las Animas, and either Lincoln or Elbert Counties in eastern Colorado.

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 The Colorado College professional staff in consultation with representatives of 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; 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.

In April 1960, human remains representing one individual were removed from Pueblo County, CO, by the Kenneth Englert family and donated to The Colorado College soon after (Accession no. 1980.2.3). In the summer of 1960, the human remains were sent to the University of Kansas for description and analysis and were then returned to The Colorado College. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Cranial morphology and burial context indicate that the human remains are Native American.

On April 14, 1966, human remains representing two individuals were discovered on Kelly Ranch along Horse Creek, approximately 60 miles east of Colorado Springs. It is not known whether Kelly Ranch was in southern Elbert County or in Lincoln County, CO. Horse Creek runs through both counties. Paul Kutsche of The Colorado College Anthropology Department retrieved the human remains and brought them back to the college. The human remains were curated in the Anthropology Department Archaeology Laboratory in Palmer Hall until 1989 and were then transferred to the Biological Anthropology Research Laboratory of Barnes Science Center (Accession no. 1980.2.4). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Cranial morphology indicates that the human remains are Native American.

In spring of 1968, a young boy found human remains representing a minimum of one individual on a hillside south of Stratmoor Hills Golf Club, near the "B" Street entrance gate of Fort Carson, El Paso County, CO. The human remains were removed in July 1968 by Professor Michael Nowak of The Colorado College. The human remains were curated in the Anthropology Department Archaeology Laboratory in Palmer Hall until 1989 and then transferred to the Biological Anthropology Research Laboratory of Barnes Science Center (Accession no. 1980.2.5). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The burial site and context indicate that the human remains are Native American.

On May 3, 1989, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 5EP1175 on private land in Colorado Springs, El Paso

County, CO. The discovery resulted from a construction project. After the county coroner and local police determined that the human remains were not of forensic significance, Ms. Kim Spurr of The Colorado College Anthropology Department took the human remains back to the college for study and curation (Accession no. El Paso Cty 050389). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Cranial morphology and the flexed position of the burial indicate that the human remains are Native American.

In 1985, human remains representing one individual were discovered on private land during operations at a gravel pit near Pikes Peak Meadows, south of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, CO. After investigation by the El Paso County Coroner's Office determined that there was no forensic significance, the human remains were transferred to the The Colorado College Anthropology Department in Palmer Hall for curation and educational purposes (Accession no. El Paso CCO 185A-235). In 1989, the human remains were moved to the Biological Anthropology Research Laboratory in Barnes Science Center. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Cranial morphology indicates that the human remains are Native American.

In 1989, human remains representing one individual were discovered eroding out of a cutbank along State Highway 115, Fremont County, CO. After investigation by the Fremont County Coroner's Office determined that there was no forensic significance, the human remains were transferred to the Biological Anthropology Research Laboratory, Barnes Science Center at The Colorado College for curation and educational purposes (Accession no. El Paso CCO 082989). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Cranial morphology indicates that the human remains are Native American.

In 1990, human remains representing one individual were discovered eroding from an embankment on private land in Las Animas County, CO. After investigation by the Las Animas County Coroner's Office determined that there was no forensic significance, the human remains were transferred to the Biological Anthropology Research Laboratory in Barnes Science Center at The Colorado College for curation and educational purposes (Accession no. CCO 071190). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Cranial morphology