

may submit your comments by any one of several methods. You may mail comments to Superintendent, Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, P.O. Box 129, Big Bend National Park, TX 79834-0129. You may also submit a comment via the Internet at <http://planning.nps.gov/plans.cfm>. Please also include "Attn: Rio Grande GMP" and your name and return address in the on-line comment form. Finally, you may present your comments in person at the public meetings to be held during the public review period.

Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the record a respondent's identity, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety. It is not the policy of the National Park Service to consider anonymous comments "where appropriate."

Dated: November 10, 2003.

Michael D. Snyder,

*Deputy Director, Intermountain Region,
National Park Service.*

[FR Doc. 04-6642 Filed 3-24-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-KF-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

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 Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. The human remains and associated funerary

objects were recovered from two sites in Mendocino County, CA.

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 the Anthropological Studies Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California.

Between November 1977 and May 1978, human remains were recovered from the Kopase site (CA-MEN-69) near Covelo, Mendocino County, CA, during salvage excavations conducted by archeologist Barry Price. In 1978, human remains representing a minimum of 11 individuals were identified from the Kopase site collections and were reburied at the site. The remaining archeological collections from the Kopase site were in Mr. Price's possession for analysis from 1978 to April 1994, after which they were returned to the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University. In 1997, additional human remains representing a minimum of 20 individuals were identified during an inventory of the collections from the Kopase site. The human remains include disassociated fragments from 4 of the individuals reburied in 1978, and the fragmentary remains of 16 other individuals. Discovery of the additional human remains brings the total number of individuals recovered from the Kopase site to 27. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Radiocarbon dates and analysis of the archeological collection from the Kopase site indicate that the human remains were probably buried between 300 B.C. and A.D. 200.

In October 1979, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Eel River Work Center site (CA-MEN-320/643) near Covelo, Mendocino County, CA, by staff of the Anthropological Studies Center under the direction of Dr. David A. Fredrickson. All identified human remains were reburied at the site in 1985. In 1997, additional human remains representing one individual were identified during an inventory of the collections from the Eel River Work

Center site. Due to the disturbed nature of the original burial, it cannot be determined if the human remains identified in 1997 are from the same individual reburied in 1985. Thus, the evidence indicates the possibility that the remains represent two individuals. No known individuals were identified. One chert scraper was identified within the burial matrix during excavation and seven additional artifacts were listed in the catalog as possible associated funerary objects, for a total of eight associated funerary objects. The eight associated funerary objects include one shell bead, three projectile points, one chert scraper, and three grinding stone implements. Analysis of the associated funerary objects and the archeological collection from the Eel River Work Center site indicates that the human remains were probably buried between A.D. 300 and A.D. 1500.

The human remains have been identified as Native American based on archeological evidence from the Kopase and Eel River Work Center sites. Radiocarbon dates and analysis of artifacts from the Kopase and Eel River Work Center sites indicate that these human remains and associated funerary objects date to between 300 B.C. and A.D. 1500. Ethnographic and archeological evidence indicates that the Kopase and Eel River Work Center sites are located within traditional Central Yuki territory. Ethnographic accounts and information provided by representatives of the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California demonstrate cultural affiliation with the human remains, as the Round Valley Indian Tribes are composed of descendants of Yuki, Concow Maidu, Little Lake and other Pomo, Nomlaki, Cahto, Wailaki, and Pit River peoples.

The professional staff of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility at Sonoma State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 21 individuals of Native American ancestry. The professional staff of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility at Sonoma State University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the eight objects described 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, the professional staff of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility at Sonoma State University 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 described above and the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects described above should contact Regina George, NAGPRA Project Coordinator, Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609, telephone (707) 664-2381, before April 26, 2004.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described above to the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University is responsible for notifying the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 9, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 04-6652 Filed 3-24-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, 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 Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, CO. The human remains were removed from an unknown site along the Musselshell River in Montana Territory.

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 Denver Museum of Nature & Science professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana and the Crow Tribe of Montana.

In 1884, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown site along the Musselshell River in Montana Territory by the Crow Chief Plenty Coups. The human remains consist of a scalp. At an unknown time and by unknown means, the human remains came into the possession of Pat Read, an Indian art dealer. In 1954, Mary W.A. Crane and Francis V. Crane obtained the human remains from Mr. Read. In 1983, Mr. and Mrs. Crane donated the human remains to the museum and the human remains were accessioned into the collection in the same year. Accompanying the human remains was a handwritten tag stating, "Piegan Scalp Taken by the Crow Indian Chief 'Plenty Coos' in a fight on the Musselshell River Montana Ty February 1884 between the Crows, some white men and a party of Piegan Horse Thieves. Two white men and three Piegans were killed." Historically, the Piegan were a constituent band of the Blackfeet that are now recognized as the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana. "Plenty Coos" refers to a Crow chief named Plenty Coups. "Ty" is an abbreviation of the word territory. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on provenience, collection documentation, and consultation with the Crow Tribe of Montana and Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, the human remains have been identified as Native American. The Musselshell River lies adjacent to and south of Blackfeet territory within territory utilized by the Crow Tribe of Montana in the 1800s. The territory was an area of contact between the Blackfeet and Crow Nations. Crow tribal elders indicate that the remains should be returned to the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana (Piegan).

Officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science 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 Denver Museum of Nature & Science 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 Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Ella Maria Ray, NAGPRA Officer, Department of Anthropology, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, 2001 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, CO 80205, telephone (303) 370-6056, before April 26, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Denver Museum of Nature & Science is responsible for notifying the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana and the Crow Tribe of Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 10, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 04-6647 Filed 3-24-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, 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 Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, CO. The human remains were removed from the Sand Creek Massacre site, Kiowa County, 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 Denver Museum of Nature & Science professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of