

the death rite or ceremony. Officials of the University of Colorado Museum 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 associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); 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 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; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Steve Lekson, Curator of Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum, Henderson Building, Campus Box 218, Boulder, CO 80309-0218, telephone (303) 492-6671, before April 7, 2008. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); 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 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; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

University of Colorado Museum is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); 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 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; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah, Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 7, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies, University of Nevada Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV

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 possession of the Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies, University of Nevada Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from Washoe County, NV.

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 in 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 in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of Nevada Las Vegas Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies professional staff in consultation with representatives of Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a dry lake shore near Winnemucca in Washoe County, NV (recorded as AHUR 0123). No information is available regarding the circumstances surrounding their removal. No known individual was identified. The eight associated funerary objects are two stone scrapers, one basket fragment, two faunal bones, one large stone slab, and two turquoise fragments.

The human remains are believed to be pre-contact or early post-contact Native American, based on the associated funerary objects.

On April 11, 1983, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an area two miles north of Nixon, near milepost 20 of State Route 447, near Pyramid Lake, Washoe County, NV (recorded as FHUR 0002). Records indicate that the human remains were discovered by hikers on the east side of Pyramid Lake, on the west slope of a ridge behind a large boulder. The burial was completely covered by small stones, but the skull and smaller fragments were visible to the hikers through a crevice. The human remains were subsequently recovered by the Washoe County Coroner. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects are one machine-printed cloth, one metal pill box, one lot of buttons, and one twisted plant fiber.

The Washoe County Coroner reported that the human remains appeared to have been wrapped in multiple layers of cloth and canvas, and the body was placed in a flexed position with the knees pulled up to the chest. Based on skeletal attributes, this individual was identified as Native American. Analyses of the buttons indicate that they date between the late 1800s and early 1900s. The location of the human remains, as well as the crevice style of burial, indicates that the individual was most likely a member of a Great Basin Native American tribe.

On April 18, 1982, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the shore of Pyramid Lake, in Washoe County, NV (recorded as FHUR 0003). Records indicate that this crania was found by children approximately 100 yards inland from the shore of the lake, in an area that had been recently exposed due to decreasing water levels. The Washoe County Sheriff's Department subsequently conducted additional excavations in the area, but failed to recover any additional skeletal materials or artifacts. The human remains were sent to the University of Nevada Las

Vegas for further analysis. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Analysis determined that the human remains are that of a pre-contact or early historic Native American inhabitant of the Great Basin area.

Archeological evidence suggests that the areas where the human remains were found were occupied by Shoshone/Paiute groups in pre-contact and historic times. Oral history evidence presented by the representatives of the Pyramid Lake Paiute further suggests that the areas were occupied by the Pyramid Lake Paiute during these time periods. Based on these lines of evidence, the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered to be Native American and culturally affiliated with the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada.

Officials of the Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies, University of Nevada Las Vegas 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 Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies, University of Nevada Las Vegas also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the twelve 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, officials of the Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies, University of Nevada Las Vegas 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 Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Karen Harry, Department of Anthropology & Ethnic Study, University of Nevada Las Vegas, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Box 455003, Las Vegas, NV 89154–5003, telephone (702) 895–2534, before April 7, 2008.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies, University of Nevada Las Vegas is responsible for notifying

the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 30, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8–4329 Filed 3–5–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Hastings, NE

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 Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History (Hastings Museum), Hastings, NE. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Howard, Merrick, Nance, Platte, and Webster Counties, NE.

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 in 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 in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Crow Tribe of Montana; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe–Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

During the summers of 1924 and 1925, human remains representing a minimum of 10 individuals were removed from the Pike Pawnee Village (25WT1) in Webster County, NE. The human remains were donated to the Hastings Museum by A.M. Brooking, museum founder, and cataloged

between 1926 and 1931 (02983, 03046, 03154, 03160, 03177, 03224, 03225, 03255). No known individuals were identified. The 17 associated funerary objects are 1 saw blade, 1 metal button, 14 lead bullets, and 1 tomahawk pipe bowl (03157, 03224, 03255).

On a date prior to 1926, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were removed from the Pike Pawnee Village (25WT1) in Webster County, NE. The human remains were donated to the Hastings Museum by A.M. Brooking and cataloged between 1926 and 1931 (02438, 02984, 03228, 04792). No known individuals were identified. The 31 associated funerary objects include 1 brass bell, 2 copper bracelets, and 28 beads (02985, 02986, 2987).

On April 20, 1925, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the Pike Pawnee Village (25WT1) in Webster County, NE. The human remains were donated to the Hastings Museum by A.M. Brooking, A.T. Hill, and J.E. Wallace and cataloged between 1926 and 1931 (03110, 03121). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At unknown times, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the Pike Pawnee Village (25WT1) in Webster County, NE. One individual was donated to the Hastings Museum by an unnamed donor and cataloged between 1926 and 1931 (10362). The second individual was donated to the Hastings Museum by David Mowry and cataloged in 1936 (14693). The third individual was donated to the Hastings Museum by Julia Green Bell and cataloged in 1945 (25347). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Pike Pawnee Village site (25WT1) is also known as the Hill Site, Hill Farm, and Superior 1. The site is located between Red Cloud and Guide Rock on the south bank of the Republican River. The site is known to be a village sporadically occupied by the Kitkehahki (Republican) band of the Pawnee from A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1830.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Samms Site (25WT2), also known as the Thorne Site, near Bladen in Webster County, NE. The human remains were given to the Hastings Museum by J.C. Samms and cataloged into the collection between 1926 and 1931 (10208). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on research at the Nebraska State Historical Society, it was found