

fragments. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1971, human remains representing one individual were collected for the museum at the Kaupikiawa Cave (site Mo-B09-001), Kalaupapa, Moloka'i, HI. The human remains are one human tooth. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Officials of the Bishop Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9) and 2 (10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bishop 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 these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Moloka'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Guy Kaulukukui, Vice President of Cultural Studies, Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, HI, 96718-2704, telephone (808) 848-4126 before June 2, 2003. Repatriation of these human remains to the Moloka'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bishop Museum is responsible for notifying the Moloka'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 8, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25

U.S.C. 3005, Sec. 7, of the intent to repatriate cultural items from Moloka'i, HI, in the possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

In the 1890s or early 1900s, Dr. C.M. Hyde purchased a small wooden image carved into a human form for the museum. According to accession records, Dr. Hyde purchased the carved human image on the island of Moloka'i from a "native who found this idol wrapped in tapa with awa & bones of red fish in a cave." The cave is believed to have been a burial site.

In February, 1941, Jack Porteus collected a cowrie shell from Mo'omomi Sand Burials, Moloka'i, HI.

Excavation records indicate that the human remains with whom these funerary objects were associated were not collected, or were collected but are no longer within the Bishop Museum's collection.

A detailed assessment of these unassociated funerary objects was made by Bishop Museum's professional staff in consultation with representatives from the Moloka'i Island Burial Council.

Officials of the Bishop Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec 2 (3)(B), these two cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

Officials of the Bishop 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 these unassociated funerary objects and the Moloka'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. Guy Kaulukukui, Vice President of Cultural Studies, Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street,

Honolulu, HI 96718-2704, telephone (808) 848-4126 before June 2, 2003. Repatriation of these unassociated funerary objects to the Moloka'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei and Office of Hawaiian Affairs may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bishop Museum is responsible for notifying the Moloka'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 8, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

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 Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Fort Rock Valley area, Lake County, OR.

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 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 Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon, and Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma.

Between 1971 and 1972, human remains representing a minimum of one adult individual were removed by Dr. Harold G. Bergen from a site in Lake