

claim this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the FBI at the address in this notice by July 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Headquarters, Attn: Supervisory Special Agent Timothy Carpenter, Art Theft Program, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20535, telephone (954) 931-3670, email artifacts@ic.fbi.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, DC, that meet the definition of sacred objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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

History and Description of the Cultural Items

"From time immemorial, the *Nihookaa' Dine'e Bila' Ashdla'ii* has been tied to the aboriginal landscape" through their oral ceremonial histories (Navajo Nation Heritage and Historic Preservation Department, 2019). Today, the Navajo Nation covers some 27,000 square miles extending from Utah into Arizona and New Mexico. At an unknown date, 11 sacred objects were acquired in the Southwest and transported to the East Coast, where they remained part of a private collection of Native American antiquities, art and cultural heritage. In the spring of 2018, these items were seized by the FBI as part of a criminal investigation. Regional archeologists from museums and universities helped identify the American Southwest origin of the items. Subsequent face-to-face consultation conducted in Albuquerque, New Mexico on April 13, 2019, with the Navajo Nation's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Department Manager and other representatives of the Navajo Nation's Heritage and Historic Preservation Department showed the items to be culturally affiliated with the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah, and their identity as specific ceremonial objects that had been erroneously identified by the collector as masks.

Determinations Made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the 11 cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred objects and the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Headquarters, Attn: Supervisory Special Agent Timothy Carpenter, Art Theft Program, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20535, telephone (954) 931-3670, email artifacts@ic.fbi.gov, by July 10, 2020. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred items to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah may proceed.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for notifying the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 15, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2020-12548 Filed 6-9-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030353; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains

and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University at the address in this notice by July 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: B. Sunday Eiselt, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 3225 Daniel Avenue, Heroy Hall #450, Dallas, TX 75205, telephone (214) 768-2915, email seiselt@smu.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 under the control of the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX. The human remains were removed from site X41CU12, Culberson County, TX.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Fort Still Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie) (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown time, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site X41CU12 in Culberson County, TX. The only provenience information provided for these long bone fragments is Culberson County, TX. As Southern Methodist University (SMU) worked on the Sulfur Draw project in Culberson, these human remains are believed to be related to this project. SMU also excavated at sites X41CU1 through X41CU11, where no human remains were identified. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University

Officials of the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the geographical location of the human remains.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian Tribe.
- According to final judgements of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Tribes.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to B. Sunday Eiselt, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 3225 Daniel Avenue, Heroy Hall #450, Dallas, TX 75205, telephone (214) 768-2915, email seiselt@smu.edu, by July 10, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 15, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2020-12555 Filed 6-9-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030349; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Field Museum of Natural History has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the Field Museum of Natural History. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Field Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by July 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Helen Robbins, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, email hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 under the control of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. The human remains were removed from Tappan's Island, Lincoln County, ME, and Whaleback Midden, Lincoln County, ME.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Field Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the following Indian Tribes belonging to the Wabanaki Confederacy: the Aroostook Band of Micmacs (previously listed as Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians); Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians; Passamaquoddy Tribe; and the Penobscot Nation (previously listed as Penobscot Tribe of Maine)(hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

Sometime in the 1880s or 1890s, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from shell heaps near the Damariscotta River in Lincoln County, ME, by Fellows Knowlton. Knowlton's collection of archeological material from shell middens was sent to the Field Museum of Natural History by his son, James E Knowlton, in February of 1894. Neither set of remains was identified as human due to their fragmentary nature until 2008. Both individuals were grouped by Knowlton with faunal remains from the sites, and they were subsequently cataloged as faunal when they were accessioned. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

One individual, represented by Field Museum catalog #49781, was removed from Tatman's Island (alternate spellings include Tappan's, Datman's, Tattan's, and Tatmares). Objects from the same assemblage suggest that the human remains most likely date to the post-contact period. The human remains are culturally affiliated to the Penobscot Nation based on historical sources and oral traditional information.

The second individual, represented by Field Museum catalog #49961, was removed from Whaleback Midden. Objects from the same assemblage suggest that the human remains most likely date to the post-contact period. The human remains are culturally affiliated to the Penobscot Nation based on historical sources and oral traditional information.