

and property, sagebrush communities, and habitat restoration investments. Reducing fire size will help limit the expansion of invasive plants such as cheatgrass and medusahead.

This ROD approves implementation of the preferred alternative (Alternative 5 of the FEIS) in Idaho. The BLM Boise District will create and maintain a fuel break network of 20,629 acres along 435 miles of roads through mechanical, chemical, and/or biological (*i.e.*, targeted grazing) treatments. BLM Oregon will issue a decision for their portion of the project at a future date.

The BLM published the Draft EIS on October 11, 2019, initiating a 45-day public comment period. During the comment period, the BLM received 40 letters and emails from the public and held three public meetings. The BLM took into account all comments in the preparation of the Final EIS released on April 3, 2020.

The BLM published the NOA for the Final EIS on April 3, 2020, initiating a 30-day availability period. On May 7, 2020, Department of the Interior Acting Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management Casey Hammond signed a Record of Decision selecting the preferred alternative (Alternative 5) for implementation in the Idaho portion of the project area using a phased approach to prioritize well-maintained and strategically connected routes. That approval constitutes the final decision of the Department and, in accordance with the regulations at 43 CFR 4.410, is not subject to appeal under Departmental regulations found in 43 CFR part 4. Any challenge to this decision must be brought in the Federal District Court and is subject to 42 U.S.C. 4370m-6.

Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6, 40 CFR 1506.10.

Casey Hammond,

*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Exercising the authority of the Assistant
Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.*

[FR Doc. 2020-10298 Filed 5-13-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLAK940000.L14100000.BX0000.20X.
LXSS001L0100]

Filing of Plats of Survey: Alaska

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of official filing.

SUMMARY: The plats of survey of lands described in this notice are scheduled to

be officially filed in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Alaska State Office, Anchorage, Alaska. This survey was executed at the request of Sealaska, Corporation and is necessary for the management of these lands.

DATES: The BLM must receive protests by June 15, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may buy a copy of the plats from the BLM Alaska Public Information Center, 222 W 7th Avenue, Mailstop 13, Anchorage, AK 99513. Please use this address when filing written protests. You may also view the plats at the BLM Alaska Public Information Center, Fitzgerald Federal Building, 222 W 8th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska, at no cost.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Douglas N. Haywood, Chief, Branch of Cadastral Survey, Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W 7th Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99513; 907-271-5481; dhaywood@blm.gov. People who use a telecommunications device for the deaf may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to contact the BLM during normal business hours. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The lands surveyed are:

Copper River Meridian, Alaska

U.S. Survey No. 11766, accepted May 8, 2020, situated within: T. 56 S., R. 72 E.

A person or party who wishes to protest one or more plats of survey identified above must file a written notice of protest with the State Director for the BLM in Alaska. The notice of protest must identify the plat(s) of survey that the person or party wishes to protest. You must file the notice of protest before the scheduled date of official filing for the plat(s) of survey being protested. The BLM will not consider any notice of protest filed after the scheduled date of official filing. A notice of protest is considered filed on the date it is received by the State Director for the BLM in Alaska during regular business hours; if received after regular business hours, a notice of protest will be considered filed the next business day. A written statement of reasons in support of a protest, if not filed with the notice of protest, must be filed with the State Director for the BLM in Alaska within 30 calendar days after the notice of protest is filed.

If a notice of protest against a plat of survey is received prior to the scheduled date of official filing, the

official filing of the plat of survey identified in the notice of protest will be stayed pending consideration of the protest. A plat of survey will not be officially filed until the dismissal or resolution of all protests of the plat.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifiable information in a notice of protest or statement of reasons, you should be aware that the documents you submit, including your personally identifiable information, may be made publicly available in their entirety at any time. While you can ask the BLM to withhold your personally identifiable information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Authority: 43 U.S.C. Chap. 3.

Douglas N. Haywood,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Alaska.

[FR Doc. 2020-10370 Filed 5-13-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030131;
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 and associated funerary objects 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 associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects 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 June 15, 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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Freestone County and Navarro 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). 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 associated funerary objects. 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 Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

The Richland Creek Archaeological Project (RCAP) was conducted by Southern Methodist University (SMU) at the request of the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Number One in an attempt to prepare a cultural resources management plan prior to construction of the Richland/Chambers Reservoir, and to explore the archeology of this region of TX.

Between 1980 and 1981, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from site 41FT161B in Freestone County, TX, during the RCAP. Burial 1 is an adult individual of unknown sex, although possibly female based on the gracile

nature of the human remains. Burial 2 is a 50–60 year old female, who was buried semi-flexed on the right side, with the head to the north. Burial 3 is an adult individual of unknown sex, although possibly female. (That Burial 3 is actually a portion of Burial 1 due to its location downslope of Burial 1, as indicated by the field notes, cannot be confirmed.) Burial 4 is an adult individual of unknown sex, although possibly female, who was buried semi-flexed on the left side, with the hands clasped and placed beneath the head, oriented in an east-west direction. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects are one Gary point, one chert blade, and one Steiner point.

Archeologists William A. Martin and Daniel E. McGregor dated the major occupation of the site to A.D. 600–900 based on radiocarbon, lithic, and ceramic evidence. The Gary dart and arrow points, as well as the coarse-grained sandy paste sherds, suggest Late Prehistoric (A.D. 700–1650) occupation.

Between 1980 and 1981, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were recovered from site 41NV179 in Navarro County, TX, during the RCAP. Burial A is an individual of unknown age and sex, due to the fragmentary nature of the remains. Burial B is an individual of unknown age and sex, who was buried flexed on the back with the arms crossed in front of the chest at the forearms. Burial C is an individual of unknown age and sex, who was buried on the back with the feet flexed beneath the body, the knees tucked in to the chest and the arms extended. Burial D is an individual of unknown age and sex. Burial E is an individual of unknown age and sex who does not appear in any of the official reports or field documentation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Major occupation of the site is dated to A.D. 600–900 based on lithic and ceramic evidence.

Between 1980 and 1984, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Hardy site (41FT200) in Freestone County, TX, during the RCAP. Burial 1 is an adult male less than 30 years old, whose fragmentary remains were recovered from the slough trench of the site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeologist Daniel E. McGregor dated the major occupation of the site to the Middle Archaic to Late Prehistoric periods, based on ceramic evidence together with expanding and contracting stem projectile points.

Between 1980 and 1981, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Oxbow site (41NV243) in Navarro County, TX, during the RCAP. Burial 1 is a 35–45 year old male, who was buried semi-flexed on the right side, with the head to the southeast and facing downslope. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects are two lots of chips, two lots of broken flakes, four lots of shell, one lot of baked clay, three bifaces, two projectile points, three lots of whole flakes, two lots of unifaces, and two ground stones.

Between 1980 and 1984, human remains representing, at minimum, seven individuals were removed from the Irvine site (41NV182) in Navarro County, TX, during the RCAP. Burial 1 is a 25–35 year old individual of indeterminate sex. Burial 2 contains three individuals: One is a 35–45 year old male, a second is an adult individual of indeterminate sex who is represented only by a single tibia fragment, and the third is a child of indeterminate sex who is represented only by the cranium. Burial 3 is a 6–10 year old individual of unknown sex, although possibly female. Burial 9 is a 25–35 year old female, who was buried flexed and on the right side, with the head to the north. The seventh individual is of unknown age and sex. Lack of accompanying provenience information precludes a determination as to whether the remains of this individual are portions of an existing or missing burial from the site, or belong to a separate individual altogether. No known individuals were identified. The 43 associated funerary objects are four Gary dart points, one Dawson dart point, one Yarbrough dart point, one untyped straight stem point, one dart point tip fragment, one dart point base fragment, one sherd, one uniface, three bifaces, five biface fragments, five lot of baked clay, five lots of flakes, two lot of cobbles, two spalls, one mano, one core fragment, one lot of shatter, two lots of shell, one lot of fire cracked rock, two lots of unsorted material, one lot of mixed faunal remains, and one faunal bone (perhaps belonging to a bird).

Archeologists Daniel E. McGregor and Jeffery Bohlin dated the major occupation of the site to A.D. 700–900, based on the lithic evidence (contracting stem Gary dart and arrow points), ceramic materials (coarse-grained, sandy paste sherds), and the presence of large roasting and trash pits. There were two additional minor occupations of the site during the Late Archaic (as evidenced by expanding and straight stem dart points) and the Late Prehistoric (as

shown by radiocarbon dated materials from A.D. 1140 ± 50).

Between 1980 and 1984, human remains representing, at minimum, nine individuals were removed from the Adams Ranch site (41NV177) in Navarro County, TX, during the RCAP. Burial 1 is a 35–45+ year old female dating to the A.D. 200–700 component of the site. Burial 2 is a 6–8 year old child of unknown sex dating to the A.D. 800–1000 component of the site. Burial 3 is an adult individual of unknown sex (represented only by the left temporal bone) dating to the A.D. 200–700 component of the site. Burial 4 is a 7–9 year old child represented by cranial and long bone fragments. Burial 5 is an adult male. Burial 6 is a 30–40 year old male dating to the A.D. 200–700 component of the site. Burial 7 is an 18–24 month old child dating to the A.D. 200–700 component of the site. Burial 8 is an adult individual of unknown sex, who was found alongside Burial 2, and is represented only by a right parietal fragment. The ninth individual is represented by unidentified, miscellaneous skeletal remains provenienced to Trench 17 of the site. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects are one bag of shell fragments, one Gary point, one small arrow point (possibly Bonham type), one ceramic sherd, and two shells.

Archeologist William A. Martin identified three major occupations of Adams Ranch, and believed it to have functioned as a hunting/collecting camp. The three periods of occupation were the Late Archaic (A.D. 200–700), Early Round Prairie Phase (A.D. 800–1000), and the St. Elmo Phase (post A.D. 1000). One feature of interest at the site was a large central pit believed to be a Wylie Focus pit used for roasting, trash disposal, and burial.

Between 1980 and 1984, human remains representing, at minimum, 22 individuals were removed from the Bird Point Island site (41FT201) in Freestone County, TX, during the RCAP. These individuals were recovered from formal burials and as fragments or cremations within non-burial contexts. Burial 1 is an adult individual of unknown sex dating to the A.D. 1000–1200 occupation of the site. Burial 2 is an adult male dating to the A.D. 580–860 occupation of the site. Burial 3 is an adult male dating to the 170 B.C. to A.D. 130 occupation of the site. Burial 8 is a 25–30 year old male dating to the A.D. 1300–1650 occupation of the site, who was buried extended and prone, with the left arm positioned under the chest, clasping the right wrist, and the head oriented in an east-west direction.

Burial 9/11 is a 25–30 year old male, whose skeleton is complete and well-preserved except for the hand, foot, and upper facial bones. Burial 10 is an adult female found alongside Burial 9/11, who is represented by fragmentary remains of a right radius, lower ribs, and calcaneus. Burial 12 is a post-adolescent individual of unknown sex represented by occipital, parietal, and long bone fragments. Burial 13 is an adult female, who was buried tightly flexed and with the head to the west. Burial 14 is an infant of unknown sex, who is represented by craniofacial and upper thoracic remains. Burial 15 is an adult female represented by cranial and lower axial skeletal remains, who was buried semi-flexed on the right side and with the face to the north. Burial 16 is an adult female dating to the A.D. 1300–1650 occupation of the site, who was buried semi-flexed on the right side, with the forearms brought forward toward the face. Feature 91 contained a possible cremation dating to the A.D. 1000–1200 occupation of the site, represented by burned bone fragments recovered from flotation. Features 65, 77, 90, 92, 93, 107, and 110 also contained burned bone fragments believed to represent cremations due to the fact that these feature numbers are absent from the feature inventory, and the official report states that any features later determined to be cremations were re-designated as burials and removed from the inventory. Finally human remains belonging to three individuals (41FT201.403.14, 41FT201.401.9.1, and 41FT201.403.10.8) are represented by bone fragments. The provenience information for these human remains is insufficient to conclusively determine whether they are portions of existing or missing burials in the collection, or separate individuals entirely. No known individuals were identified. The 10 associated funerary objects are two lots of assorted faunal remains; two lots of assorted shell, bone, and rock; three shells; one lot of wood; one lot of lithic debris; and one lot of shell, charcoal, and flakes.

The Bird Point Island Site was occupied substantially over four periods of time: 170 B.C. to A.D. 130, A.D. 580–860, A.D. 1000–1200, and A.D. 1300–1650. Bird Point Island contained a large central pit similar to the one at Adams Ranch, and was believed to be a Wylie Focus pit. Analysis of the cultural features, structures, and artifacts of the site suggests cultural relationships between the inhabitants of the site and the Caddo.

All seven of these Richland Creek sites fall within historic Caddo territory,

and finds from Wylie Focus sites (*i.e.* Bird Point Island and Adams Ranch) show influence of Caddo culture.

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 represent the physical remains of 49 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 83 objects described in this notice 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.

- 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 Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, & Tawakonie) hereafter referred to as The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 and associated funerary objects 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 June 15, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

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

Dated: April 3, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2020–10345 Filed 5–13–20; 8:45 am]

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