

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: May 22, 2020.

Kathleen Claffie,

Chief, Office of Privacy Management, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2020–11537 Filed 5–28–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0030223;
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 June 29, 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 Red River 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; Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie), Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Red River County, TX. The human remains of this collection are five skull fragments. The provenience information provided for these fragments are "Clarksville, Red River County, Texas." This appears to be part of Collins' record keeping system, in which he used counties or states to indicate a general area. Since this is the only context, it is not possible to assign an associated time period or culture with these human remains. No known individuals were 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 geographical location.
- 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 judgments 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.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that 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 June 29, 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: April 21, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2020–11566 Filed 5–28–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0030209;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut 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 Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut. 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 Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut at the address in this notice by June 29, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Jacqueline Veninger-Robert, NAGPRA Coordinator, University of Connecticut, 354 Mansfield Road, Unit 1176, Storrs, CT 06269-1176, telephone (860) 486-6953, email jacqueline.veninger@uconn.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 Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the village and burial site of Khustenete, Curry 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 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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation);

Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Coquille Indian Tribe (previously listed as Coquille Tribe of Oregon); Elk Valley Rancheria, California; and the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (previously listed as Smith River Rancheria, California)(hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

From 1942–1955, human remains representing, at minimum, 11 individuals were removed from Khustenete, an Athabaskan village and burial site in Curry County, OR (site 35CU157). Khustenete was excavated by physical anthropologist William S. Laughlin and avocational archeologist W.T. Edmundson. At the time of removal, the site was located within the private property of W.W. Ostrander. Today, it is within in the bounds of Samuel H. Broadman State Park.

Laughlin was a professor in the anthropology department at the University of Connecticut (1969–1999). Earlier, he had served on the faculty of the University of Oregon (1949–1955) and the University of Wisconsin (1955–1969). Laughlin's correspondence and journals—archived at the University of Alaska and the University of Oregon—state that analysis of the Khustenete collection, which includes human remains and artifacts not under the control of the University of Connecticut, were examined at Harvard University (where Laughlin received his doctorate in 1949) and the University of Oregon. The 11 individuals and associated funerary objects in this notice were found in Laughlin's home following his death in 2001, and were donated to the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut in 2014 by Laughlin's family.

Skeletal analysis of the human remains at the University of Connecticut was undertaken by Doug Owsley in 2015, during a visit to the University. Inventory numbers identifying the individuals are those assigned by Laughlin and Edmundson. Of the 11 individuals identified by Owsley, nine are thought to be female, one is male, and one is of undetermined sex. Age analysis suggests the human remains belong to one child, one adolescent, five young adults, one adult, two older adults, and one of undetermined age. Three of the individuals were conserved with funerary objects. The four associated funerary objects include one lot of pine nut shell beads, one shell, one bone tool, and one decayed wood fragment thought to be cedar wood planking that lined a grave.

Khustenete was initially excavated in 1873 by Paul Schumacher, a member of the USGS survey of the northwest Pacific coast. Schumacher's description of the burials indicates that they were of post-contact date due to the presence of European trade goods. Conversely, Laughlin and Edmundson believed the burials they excavated date to the pre-contact era, although they did not provide more detailed information regarding specific dates or archeological/cultural periods.

While subsequent radiocarbon dating of the site has indicated a late prehistoric/historic period, 450 +/- 70 and 320 +/- 60 RYBP, the samples were taken from a disturbed context. Nonetheless, Khustenete probably was a multi-period occupation site.

Khustenete was excavated intermittently on the property of W. W. Ostrander, from 1942 to 1955. During these excavations, a total of 37 distinguishable burials—but probably more—were documented. Fifteen of those burials were of infants (most of the infant burials were not disinterred). Documentation of the burials and record keeping was not consistent.

Sites along the coasts and river valleys of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California lie within the current and historically documented territory of the Athabaskan peoples of the Pacific Northwest (Neilson 1927; Berreman 1937; Swanton 1952). Historical documents, treaties, geopolitical distribution, geographical location, archeological, anthropological, and biological data, oral histories, and linguistics show that the Khustenete site is ancestral to the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation); Elk Valley Rancheria, California; and the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (previously listed as Smith River Rancheria, California).

Determinations Made by the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut

Officials of the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 11 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the four 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 Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation); Elk Valley Rancheria, California; and the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (previously listed as Smith River Rancheria, California)(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 Dr. Jacqueline Veninger-Robert, NAGPRA Coordinator, University of Connecticut, 354 Mansfield Road, Unit 1176, Storrs, CT 06269-1176, telephone (860) 486-6953, email jacqueline.veninger@uconn.edu, by June 29, 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 Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 20, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2020-11561 Filed 5-28-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030224; 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 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 29, 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 Henderson County, TX; Wood County, TX; Red River County, TX; and Sabine and De Soto Parishes, LA.

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.

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.

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from Henderson County, TX. The human remains from this collection include 21 long bone fragments, one vertebra, and one metatarsal. The human remains were found with four chert bifaces and a projectile point of Cuney type (Turner et al. 2011). The age and cultural affiliations of the human remains are based on the projectile point, as no further contextual evidence is available. These cultural items are part of the Harper collection, which was donated by an avocational archeologist to Southern Methodist University (SMU) in 1967. The only provenience information provided for the human remains from the Harper collection is "HE5". Based on comparable provenience information for the other items he donated, it appears that Harper employed his own numbering system, together with a county abbreviation, to identify each site from which he removed particular items. The current Texas county with the designation "HE" is Henderson County. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects are four chert bifaces and one projectile point.

Between 1975 and 1979, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed during excavations undertaken by SMU ahead of construction of the Lake Fork Reservoir, in Wood County, TX. Although the primary objective of these excavations was to identify and preserve sites ahead of reservoir construction, artifact analysis was used to identify settlement patterns. Human remains were found at four sites—the Osborne Site, the Spoonbill Site, the Sandhill Site, and the Yantis Site.

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Osborne Site (X41WD16/41WD73). Burial 1 contained cranial fragments, five tarsal and metatarsal fragments, and highly fragmentary long bone sections. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Spoonbill Site (X41WD109/41WD518). Burial 3 contained nearly complete cranial fragments, though no maxillary or mandibular structures survived. Only fragments of the post-cranial remains were excavated; they are still encased in soil. No known individuals were identified. The seven associated funerary objects are ceramic vessels.