

funerary objects under the control of the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Andover, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from four sites in FL.

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.

This notice corrects the number of individuals and associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 38045–38047, August 5, 2019). During preparation for repatriation, one additional set of human remains and additional associated funerary objects from Macey Mound, FL, were identified. These human remains and associated funerary objects were removed by Fred Alanson Luce and his son Stanley Eldridge Luce around 1940. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** (84 FR 38045, August 5, 2019), column 3, paragraph 4, sentence 1, under the heading "History and Description of the Remains," is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

In January 1920, human remains representing, at minimum, ten individuals were removed by Fred Alanson Luce and his son Stanley Eldridge Luce from the Macey Mound (8OR10313) in Orange County, FL.

In the **Federal Register** (84 FR 38045, August 5, 2019), column 3, paragraph 4, sentence 6 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Examination by physical anthropologists Michael Gibbon and Harley Erickson, and Peabody staff members found that the human remains represent two adults of indeterminate sex; four adult males; one adult, possibly female; two juveniles of indeterminate sex; and one cremated individual.

In the **Federal Register** (84 FR 38045, August 5, 2019), column 3, paragraph 4, sentence 8 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

The 1,727 associated funerary objects are one charcoal sample; one whelk shell columella; one shell bead; one stone plummet; nine quartz pebbles; three chert bifaces; one sand sample; and 1,710 pottery sherds.

In the **Federal Register** (84 FR 38046, August 5, 2019), column 3, paragraph 2,

sentence 1, under the heading "Determinations Made by the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology," is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 13 individuals of Native American ancestry.

In the **Federal Register** (84 FR 38046, August 5, 2019), column 3, paragraph 2, sentence 2 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 1,737 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.

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 Ryan Wheeler, Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, 180 Main Street, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749-4490, email rwheeler@andover.edu, by January 4, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma may proceed.

The Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology is responsible for notifying The Consulted and Invited Tribes identified in the August 5, 2019 notice that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 24, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2020-26759 Filed 12-3-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031208; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of the Navy, Navy Region Southeast, Jacksonville, FL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Navy, Navy Region Southeast, 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 the Navy, Navy Region Southeast. 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 the Navy, Navy Region Southeast, at the address in this notice by January 4, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Dr. John Calabrese, Navy Region Southeast, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Building 135N, Jacksonville, FL 32212, telephone (904) 542-6985, email john.calabrese@navy.mil.

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 United States Navy, Navy Region Southeast, Jacksonville, FL. The human remains were removed from Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, Camden County, GA.

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 the Navy, Navy Region Southeast professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Poarch

Band of Creeks (previously listed as Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); The Chickasaw Nation; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

Between 1979 and 1986, human remains representing, at minimum, 10 individuals were removed from the following seven sites in Camden County, GA: Kings Bay Site (9CM171); Kings Bay Site (9CM171B); Kings Bay Site, Poisonberry Area (9CM171A); Devils Walking Stick, South Bunker Area (9CM177B); Kings Bay Planation Site, Area 1 (9CM172); Kings Bay Planation Site, South Trunk Line Area (9CM172); and Kings Bay Site, Wharf Area (9CM171J). All archeological materials from these investigations, including the human remains, were initially curated at the University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History, in Gainesville, FL. In May 2000, they were transferred to the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archeological Collections in St. Louis, MO. In September 2002, the human remains were transferred to Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, and the other materials were sent to the University of Georgia, Athens Laboratory of Archaeology for permanent curation. In March 2017, the human remains were transferred to Navy Region Southeast in Jacksonville, FL.

Kings Bay Site (9CM171)

In 1979, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were recovered under the direction of the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida through a contract with the United States Navy. The human remains belong to an adult of undetermined sex. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were removed from trenched spoil. Late Archaic (3,000 to 1,000 B.C.) St. Simons fiber-tempered ceramics and Swift Creek Complicated Stamp pottery (A.D. 300 to 900) were recovered from the site.

Kings Bay Site (9CM171B)

Between November 1979 and February 1980, human remains

representing, at minimum, one individual, were excavated under the direction of the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida through a contract with the United States Navy. The human remains belong to a female. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were removed from an articulated burial. A single radiocarbon assay from the surrounding soil dates between A.D. 625 and 1020, and the fragmentary ceramic assemblage from the surrounding soil indicates a generalized St. Johns period component.

Kings Bay Site, Poisonberry Area (9CM171A)

In 1981, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were excavated under the direction of the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida through a contract with the United States Navy. The human remains comprise two tooth fragments (an incisor crown and a molar crown). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were found in a shell midden with a predominantly Swift Creek (Late Woodland, A.D. 300 to 900) component.

Devils Walking Stick, South Bunker Area (9CM177B)

In 1981, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were excavated under the direction of the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida through a contract with the United States Navy. The human remains comprise a single tooth crown. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were recovered from a midden deposit. While the excavation records are too imprecise to place the human remains in a specific prehistoric component, the site itself dates to the Savannah (A.D. 900–1550) and Protohistoric (A.D. 1550+) Periods.

Kings Bay Planation Site, Area 1 (9CM172)

In 1984, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were recovered by a professional archeologist under contract to the United States Navy. The human remains belong to two adults and one adolescent. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were removed from the ground surface of a highly disturbed former shell midden during archeological monitoring for a building foundation and a utility trench. The midden contained a combination of

Woodland (Deptford and Swift Creek, 800 B.C.–A.D. 900) and Mississippian (Savannah and Irene/San Marcos, A.D. 900–1540) components.

Kings Bay Planation Site, South Trunk Line Area (9CM172)

In 1984, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were recovered by a professional archeologist under contract to the United States Navy. The human remains belong to two adult males. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were removed from measured test unit excavations undertaken after suspected human remains were inadvertently discovered during a waterline trench excavation. While no cultural components were directly associated with the human remains, the site itself produced both Woodland (Weeden Island Deptford, Weeden Island and Swift Creek, 800 B.C.–A.D. 900) and Mississippian (Savannah, A.D. 900 to 1350) components.

Kings Bay Site, Wharf Area (9CM171J)

In 1986, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were excavated by a professional archeologist under contract to the United States Navy, Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay. The incomplete skeletal remains belong to an adult of undetermined sex. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were recovered from a shell midden during the expansion of the wharf. When found, the human remains were in a flexed position, and in conjunction with a single diagnostic ceramic fragment from the larger Weeden Island Period (A.D. 300 to 900).

Determinations Made by the Department of the Navy, Navy Region Southeast

Officials of the Department of the Navy, Navy Region Southeast have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on their recovery from prehistoric archeological sites.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 10 individuals 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.

• At the time of the early colonial period, the area encompassing Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay was occupied by the Timucua, a Muskogean (or, alternatively, a Siouan or Arawakan-speaking) group (Milanich 2004). After 1595, with the expansion of the Spanish mission system in La Florida, the Timucua became actively subject to the Spanish Crown. By the early 18th century a combination of disease, forced relocation by the Spanish, and enslavement had reduced the Timucua population to a few hundred. The reduction of Timucua numbers between the 16th and 18th centuries allowed for the expansion of other Muskogean peoples into the region. The terms of the Treaty of Augusta, signed in 1763 (a corollary to the Treaty of Paris ending the Seven Years War), ceded the Georgia coast, including what is currently St. Marys, GA, from the Creek Indians to the British Crown. Subsequently, the Treaty of 1790 and the Treaty of Colerain (1796) ceded additional lands by the Creek in Georgia and elsewhere to the United States. Consequently, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of Creek peoples, including the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); The Chickasaw Nation; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (hereafter referred to as “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 Dr. John Calabrese, United States Navy, Navy Region Southeast, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL 32212, telephone (904) 542-6985, email john.calabrese@navy.mil, by January 4, 2021. 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 the Navy, Navy Region Southeast is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 24, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-PPMWSTGE00.PPMPSPD1Z.YM0000]

Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: As authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, the National Park Service announces that the Secretary of the Interior has established, in the State of Missouri, Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park, as a unit of the National Park System.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tokey Boswell, Midwest Regional Office, at (402) 661-1534.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 101 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 incorporated by reference Section 7134 of S.1460 Energy and Natural Resources Act of 2017. This act includes specific provisions relating to establishment of Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park as a unit of the National Park System. To establish the historical park, the Secretary must determine that sufficient land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit; and enter into a written agreement providing that land owned by the State, the City of Ste. Genevieve, or other entity within the Historic District shall be managed consistent with the purposes of the establishing legislation.

The Federal Government now owns, in fee simple title, two historic buildings and their associated property. The first property was donated by the State of Missouri on March 14, 2019. On January 30, 2020, the Society of Colonial Dames in America, Missouri Chapter donated the Jean Baptiste-Valle home to add to the site. In July of 2020, the State of Missouri signed transfer agreements for multiple parcels of land and two buildings within the boundary of the park that total an additional 10.54 acres. The National Park Service is currently performing the due diligence to acquire these properties. There are also four other individual properties totaling approximately 1.09 acres with signed letters of intent to sell or donate. In total, these parcels constitute sufficient lands to constitute a manageable unit of the National Park System.

The Secretary, through the National Park Service, has also entered into written agreements on August 31, 2018, with the City of Ste. Genevieve, the State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Ste. Genevieve County, the Foundation for the Restoration of Ste. Genevieve, the Society of Colonial Dames in America, Missouri Chapter, and Chaumette, Inc., providing that land and properties owned by those entities shall be managed consistent with the purposes of the establishing legislation.

On August 26, 2020, the National Park Service entered into a second agreement with the City of Ste. Genevieve to operate out of the City's existing welcome center.

On October 30, 2020, the Secretary of the Interior signed a Decision Memorandum determining that sufficient lands and agreements have been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit. With the signing of this Decision Memorandum by the Secretary, the site to be known as the “Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park” was established as a unit of the National Park System, effective October 30, 2020, and is subject to all laws, regulations, and policies pertaining to such units.

Margaret Everson,

Counselor to the Secretary, Exercising the Delegated Authority of the Director, National Park Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031201; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of California Berkeley 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