

Title of Collection: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations.

OMB Control Number: 1024–0144.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: State, local and tribal governments, universities, museums, etc. that receive Federal funds and have possession of, or control over, Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. *Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents:* 448.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 448.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: Varies from 0.5 hours to 100 hours depending on respondent and/or activity.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 4,470.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Phadrea Ponds,

*Information Collection Clearance Officer,
National Park Service.*

[FR Doc. 2022–04527 Filed 3–9–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0033500;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Southern Mississippi 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 University of Southern Mississippi. 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 University of Southern Mississippi at the address in this notice by April 11, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marie Elaine Danforth, Professor of Anthropology, School of Social Science and Global Studies, University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive #5108, Hattiesburg, MS 39406–0001, telephone (601) 266–5629, email m.danforth@usm.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 University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS. The human remains are presumed to have been removed from eastern Texas.

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 University of Southern Mississippi professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

Sometime prior to 1994, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown site in eastern Texas. The human remains were brought to the Mississippi Petrified Forest Museum in Madison County, MS, where they were on display for an unknown number of years. In 1994, the human remains were transferred to the University of Southern Mississippi. The nearly complete skeleton belongs to a young adult female, and the human remains most

likely predate European contact. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains were determined to be Native American based on facial and dental characteristics. No documentation for these human remains is known to exist. Instead, their provenience and date are based upon oral information provided by a longtime administrator at the museum. They are most likely culturally affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma based on that Indian Tribe's traditional association with eastern Texas. This association is supported by information provided by a representative of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma during consultation.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from sites in Oklahoma and eastern Texas. The human remains belong to two adults of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

No information concerning how these human remains entered the university's archeological holdings is known to exist. The human remains were found in a box labeled "Bentley Collection from Texas." Notations on the bags in the box read "Fannin City, Texas" and "LeFlore, OK; Great Temple Mound." The human remains of these two individuals have been identified as Native American based on the bag labels, especially the one referencing the Great Temple Mound, a part of Spiro Mounds in Oklahoma dating to A.D. 850–1450. There is no Fannin City in Texas, but there is a Fannin County in the far northeastern part of the state on the Oklahoma border. Based on the well-accepted cultural association of Spiro Mounds with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, as well as that Indian Tribe's traditional ties with eastern Texas, these human remains most likely are culturally affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. This association is supported by information provided by a representative of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma during consultation.

Determinations Made by the University of Southern Mississippi

Officials of the University of Southern Mississippi have determined that:

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

- 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 the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Marie Elaine Danforth, Professor of Anthropology, School of Social Science and Global Studies, University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive #5108, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-0001, telephone (601) 266-5629, email m.danforth@usm.edu, by April 11, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma may proceed.

The University of Southern Mississippi is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 2, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2022-05063 Filed 3-9-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0033498; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Us (Formerly the San Diego Museum of Man), San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Museum of Us (formerly the San Diego Museum of Man) 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 Museum of Us. 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 Museum of Us at the address in this notice by April 11, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kara Vetter, Director of Cultural Resources, Museum of Us, 1350 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101, telephone (619) 239-2001 Ext. 44, email kvetter@museumofus.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Museum of Us, San Diego, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from San Diego and Imperial Counties, CA.

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 Museum of Us professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California (Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California); Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California [*previously* listed as Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation]; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation,

California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; and the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

Between April 7, 1968 and January 8, 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from site W-340 (aka CA-SDI-17391) in San Diego, CA, by Emma Lou Davis. Davis, an anthropologist, conducted reconnaissance and salvage excavations on behalf of the Museum of Us (formerly the Museum of Man) throughout San Diego County in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This museum-sponsored excavation focused on salvaging archeological information after the landowner reported having unearthed lithic artifacts during excavation for a development. No known individuals were identified. The 848 associated funerary objects are one modified faunal bone, 97 unmodified faunal bones, five bifaces, 10 choppers, 44 cores, nine core tools, five projectile points, 14 scrapers, 50 utilized flakes, 288 unworked flake, 47 manos, one metate, one mortar, one groundstone abrader, four pestles, one insect cocoon, three organic plants, 105 ecofacts, two modified shells, 120 lots of unmodified shell, five soil samples, nine midden samples, 11 battered stones, eight fire-affected stones, one piece of organic yellow ochre, and six pieces of organic red ochre.

Between October 23 and November 4, 1968, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were removed by Emma Lou Davis from W-380, an archeological site located in Poway, San Diego County, CA. This museum-sponsored excavation focused on salvaging archeological information after the landowner reported having unearthed many metates in her backyard over the years and also having encountered "pothunters" on her property. The age and sex of this individual are unknown. No known individual was identified. The 177 associated funerary objects are 11 unmodified faunal bones, one ceramic pendant, seven undecorated ceramic body sherds, two undecorated ceramic rim sherds, two bifaces, five choppers, 19 cores, 11 core tools, one ground stone sucking tube, 12 projectile points, 28 scrapers, 19 unworked flakes, 11 utilized flakes, 12 manos, two historic ceramic, five pieces of charcoal, 12 ecofacts, two modified shells, eight unmodified shells, two battered stones, and five fire-affected rocks.