

CBAs that involve species listed as endangered are found at 50 CFR 17.22(c).

Proposed Project

Lānaʻi Resorts, LLC, dba Pūlama Lānaʻi has submitted an application for an ESA section 10(a)(1)(A) permit. The permit application includes a CBA that would be implemented on enrolled property if a permit is issued. The primary conservation measures provided in the CBA include:

- Creating new habitat for the covered species where none currently exists.
- Protecting the new breeding habitat for orangeblack Hawaiian damselflies by building and maintaining ungulate exclusion fencing.
- Managing the new aquatic habitat for orangeblack Hawaiian damselfly to be free of predatory fish.
- Reintroducing a new population of orangeblack Hawaiian damselflies.
- Establishing predator-controlled habitat within the fenced area containing surface water for Hawaiian coot and Hawaiian stilt.
- Establishing forage, cover, and potential nesting resources for assilulans yellow-faced bees.

Net Conservation Benefits from the conservation measures include:

- Increasing the range of each covered species, thereby helping to protect against catastrophic loss of the species.
- Reintroducing a new population of orangeblack Hawaiian damselflies.
- Preventing ecological damage to the created habitat from ungulates and invasive plant species.

Additional benefits include:

- Increasing collaborative recovery efforts between the Service, the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, and Pūlama Lānaʻi.
- Increasing opportunity for environmental education and conservation public outreach.

Request for Public Comments

We invite public review and comment on the permit application package, including the CBA and draft EAS (see **ADDRESSES**). You may submit your comments and materials by one of the methods listed in the **ADDRESSES** section. We request data, comments, new information, or suggestions from the public, other concerned governmental agencies, the scientific community, Tribes, industry, or any other interested party on our proposed Federal action, including on the adequacy of the CBA, pursuant to the requirements for permits at 50 CFR parts 13 and 17.

Public Availability of Comments

All comments and materials we receive become part of the public record associated with this action. Before including your address, phone number, email address or other personal identifying information in your comments, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public disclosure in their entirety.

Next Steps

After the public comment period ends (see **DATES**), we will evaluate the permit application, associated documents, and any comments received to determine whether the permit application meets the requirements of section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA. We will also evaluate whether issuance of the requested permit would comply with section 7 of the ESA by conducting an intra-Service consultation under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA on the proposed action. The final NEPA and permit determinations will not be completed until after the end of the 30-day comment period and will fully consider all comments received during the comment period. If we determine that all requirements are met, we will issue an Enhancement of Survival Permit under section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA and associated implementing regulations found at 50 CFR 17.22(c).

Authority

We provide this notice in accordance with the requirements of section 10(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 17.22 and 17.32), and the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations (40 CFR 1501.9).

Bridget Fahey,

Deputy Regional Director, Pacific Region, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0038957; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Proposed Transfer or Reinterment: Wesleyan University, Archaeology & Anthropology Collections, Middletown, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Wesleyan University proposes to transfer human remains listed in a notice of inventory completion published in the **Federal Register** on August 12, 2024.

DATES: Repatriation, transfer, or reinterment of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after November 29, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Wendi Field Murray, Wesleyan University (Archaeology & Anthropology Collections), Middletown, CT 06459, telephone (860) 685–2085, email wmurray01@wesleyan.edu. Individuals who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of Wesleyan University and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

This notice follows publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 65657–65658, August 12, 2024). Human remains representing, at least, 16 individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains of these 16 individuals were once part of an osteological teaching collection, which included skeletal elements that had been prepared and used for anatomical instruction

sometime between the 19th and 20th centuries. In August 2013 any human remains in the osteological collection that showed evidence of having been disinterred (visible soil/staining, water damage, and weathering) rather than mechanically cleaned/prepared by a medical supply vendor or other entity were presumed to be Native American. Wesleyan has no records suggesting their geographic origin or acquisition history.

The presence of potentially hazardous substances (*i.e.*, pesticide residues) on these remains is unknown. In 2021, Wesleyan University discovered the presence of pesticide residue (arsenic) on one organic object from Samoa that was transferred from the Smithsonian in the 19th century, as well as several taxidermy specimens. While pesticides were not typically applied to human skeletal remains, they were managed together with organic objects in a large ethnographic teaching collection, so cross-contamination is a possibility.

There is one documented instance of pest fumigation relating to the collections that dates to 1972–1973. This was to treat a silverfish infestation in underground storage rooms that held the museum's objects after it closed. The proposal was for the application of dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) to the floors, the placement of open containers or paradichlorobenzene (PDB) around the room, and the placement of a mildew-retarding insecticide inside the wraps of museum specimens. The specific contents of the room in which the chemicals were applied, and to what extent they were shielded from them, is unknown.

Consultation

Invitations to consult were sent to the Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe; Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut; and the Narragansett Indian Tribe. Invitations to consult were also sent to the following non-federally recognized Indian groups: Brothertown Indian Nation, Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation; Golden Hill Paugussett Indian Nation; and the Schaghticoke Indian Nation. The Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe and the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut responded to the invitation and participated in consultation. Other Indian Tribes and/or groups either chose to defer, participated in preliminary phone calls, or did not participate.

Cultural Affiliation

No information about the cultural affiliation of the human remains in this notice are available. The information,

including the results of consultation, identified:

1. No earlier group connected to the human remains.
2. No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization connected to the human remains.
3. No relationship of shared group identity between the earlier group and the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that can be reasonably traced through time.

Determinations

Wesleyan University has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 16 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- No known lineal descendant who can trace ancestry to the human remains in this notice has been identified.
- No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation to the human remains in this notice has been clearly or reasonably identified.
- The Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe and the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut have requested transfer of the human remains described in this notice.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation, transfer, or reinterment of the human remains described in this notice may occur on or after November 29, 2024. If requests for repatriation are received, Wesleyan University must evaluate the requests and respond in writing to the requestors. Wesleyan University is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to any consulting lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: October 25, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0038965; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Athens, GA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after November 29, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Amanda Thompson, University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, 1125 Whitehall Road, Athens, GA 30605, telephone (706) 542–8737, email arobthom@uga.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 2,739 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 2,739 of unassociated funerary objects are a copper axe, pipe effigy fragment, lithics, indigenous ceramics, sherdlets, faunal remains including drum teeth, shell, unmodified slate fragment, mica, botanical shell bead, eroded garnet, burnt clay, glass, flotation samples.

In approximately the 1940s, one copper axe was removed from 9BR24 Shaw Mound, a burial mound, in Bartow County, Georgia. The collection was excavated by the landowner, Frank Shaw, in 1940. The object was given to the Department of Anthropology in 1994. This object was collected from the burial mound is considered an unassociated funerary object. No known research has been conducted on these objects. There is no record of any