

**New Mexico***Albuquerque District RAC*

Kristen Long, BLM Socorro Field Office, 901 South Highway 85, Socorro, NM 87801; Phone: 575-838-1263.

*Farmington District RAC*

Heather Perry, BLM Farmington District Office, 6251 College Boulevard, Farmington, NM 87402; Phone: 505-564-7620.

*Las Cruces District RAC*

Deborah Stevens, BLM Las Cruces District Office, 1800 Marquess Street, Las Cruces, NM 88005; Phone: 575-525-4421.

*Pecos District RAC*

Glen Garnand, BLM Pecos District Office, 2909 West Second Street, Roswell, NM 88201; Phone: 575-627-0209.

**Nevada***Mojave-Southern Great Basin RAC*

Kirsten Cannon, Southern Nevada District Office, 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89130; Phone: 702-515-5057.

*Northeastern Great Basin RAC*

Kyle Hendrix, Battle Mountain District Office, 50 Bastian Road, Battle Mountain, NV 89820; Phone: 775-635-4054.

*Sierra Front Northwestern Great Basin RAC*

Lisa Ross, Carson City District Office, 5665 Morgan Mill Road, Carson City, NV 89701; Phone 775-885-6107.

**Oregon/Washington***Coastal Oregon RAC*

Megan Harper, BLM Coos Bay District Office, 1300 Airport Lane, North Bend, OR 97459; Phone: 541-751-4353.

*Eastern Washington RAC*

Jeff Clark, BLM Spokane District Office, 1103 North Fancher Road, Spokane, WA 99212; Phone: 509-536-1297.

*John Day-Snake RAC*

Lisa Clark, BLM Prineville District Office, 3050 NE 3rd Street, Prineville, OR 97754; Phone: 541-416-6864.

*Northwest Oregon RAC*

Jennifer Velez, BLM Northwest Oregon District Office, 1717 Fabry Road SE, Salem, OR 97306; Phone: 541-222-9241.

*Southeast Oregon RAC*

Larisa Bogardus, BLM Vale District Office, 3100 H Street, Baker City, OR 97814 Phone 541-523-1407

*Southwest Oregon RAC*

Christina Breslin, BLM Medford District Office, 3040 Biddle Road, Medford, OR 97504; Phone: 541-618-2371.

**Utah***Utah RAC*

Lola Bird, BLM Utah State Office, 440 West 200 South, Suite 500, Salt Lake City, UT 84101; Phone 801-539-4033.

**Wyoming***Wyoming RAC*

Emmet Pruss, BLM Wyoming State Office, 5353 Yellowstone Road, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, WY 82009; Phone: 307-775-6266.

(Authority: 43 CFR 1784.4-1)

**Tara Rigler,**

*Assistant Director for Communications.*  
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**BILLING CODE 4310-84-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027634;  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

**Notice of Inventory Completion:  
Thomas Burke Memorial Washington  
State Museum, University of  
Washington, Seattle, WA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum) 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 Burke Museum. 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 Burke Museum at the address in this notice by May 30, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849 Ext. 2, email [plape@uw.edu](mailto:plape@uw.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 Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human remains were removed from Fort Rock Valley, Lake 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. 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 Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Klamath Tribes.

**History and Description of the Remains**

In 1978, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed by Dr. Harold G. Bergen from the Bone Weaving Needle Site in Fort Rock Valley, Lake County, OR. This site was designated 35-R by Dr. Bergen. The human remains were held by Dr. Bergen until 1989, when they were accessioned by the Burke Museum (Burke Accn. #1989-57). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Fort Rock Valley area is within the traditional territory of the Yabuskin and Walpapi bands of the Northern Paiute (Ruby *et al.*, 1986), who inhabited the lands around the Goose, Silver, Warner, and Harney Lakes (Swanton, 1968). These lands were ceded in 1864, per the terms of the 1864 Treaty of Klamath Lake with the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians. The Yabuskin and Walpapi bands were assigned to the Klamath Reservation,

and relocated there after the treaty was ratified. Based on geographic, ethnographic and archaeological evidence, the human remains have been culturally affiliated with the Yahuskin and Walpapi bands, who are represented today by the Klamath Tribes.

#### Determinations Made by the Burke Museum

Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that:

- 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), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Klamath 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849 Ext. 2, email [plape@uw.edu](mailto:plape@uw.edu), by May 30, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Klamath Tribes may proceed.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Klamath Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 4, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2019-08740 Filed 4-29-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027662; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies, Mobile, AL

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies 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 University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies. 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 University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies at the address in this notice by May 30, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Phil Carr, Director, Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama, 6052 USA Drive South, Mobile, AL 36688, telephone (252) 460-6907, email [pcarr@southalabama.edu](mailto:pcarr@southalabama.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 University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies, Mobile, AL. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from two sites in Mobile County, AL.

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 University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies professional staff in consultation with

representatives of Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town; and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1949, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual was removed by Francis Walter from Site 1MB158 in Mobile County, AL. In 2004, the human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to the University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies. In January 2019, the human remains were inventoried by Bioarchaeologist Dr. Lesley Gregoricka. She determined that this individual is represented by a relatively complete skull, including the cranium, detached maxilla, mandible, and 22 *in situ* permanent teeth. The enamel crowns were worn, but were otherwise in a good state of preservation. Prior to Dr. Gregoricka's analysis, an unknown individual had used glue to reconstruct the fragmentary cranial vault. The maxilla and mandible had been similarly reconstructed, and are currently adhered to one another with glued bamboo skewers. Additional small fragments from the maxilla, zygomatic, and temporal bone of the skull appear to have once been reattached to the skull, but have since broken off and placed in a small, clear plastic box. All the teeth exhibit moderate to significant wear. The cranial remains are most consistent with a middle-aged adult male. Numerous Wormian bones and an Inca bone, which are found in higher frequencies among Native American populations were present along the lambdoidal suture. Also, the back of the skull (plagiocephaly) was flattened and likely reflects cradle boarding and resultant cranial vault modification (tabular). No known individuals were identified. The 58 associated funerary objects are 43 large pottery sherds and 15 small pottery sherds or sherdlets. Based on the pottery temper and design, the site dates from the Woodland to Mississippian