

agencies to comment on new, proposed, revised and continuing collections of information. This helps the BLM assess impacts of its information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand BLM information collection requirements and ensure requested data are provided in the desired format.

A **Federal Register** notice with a 30-day public comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on September 13, 2023 (88 FR 62819). No comments were received in response to that notice.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we are again inviting the public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed ICR described below. The BLM is especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

(1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility.

(2) The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) How might the agency minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of response.

Comments submitted in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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.

Abstract: This information collection enables the BLM to regulate the use and occupancy of unpatented hardrock mining claims, and to take any action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands as a result of such use or occupancy. The BLM collects information from mining claimants who want to undertake the

activities that are necessary to locate a mining claim or mill site. This OMB Control Number is currently scheduled to expire on June 30, 2024. This request is for OMB to extend approval of this OMB control number for an additional three (3) years.

Title of Collection: Use and Occupancy Under the Mining Laws (43 CFR Subpart 3715).

OMB Control Number: 1004–0169.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Mining claimants.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 70.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 70.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 4 hours.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 280.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: One time.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, 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.*).

Darrin King,

Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024–03535 Filed 2–21–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–84–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037405; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: California State University, Sacramento, Sacramento, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), California State University, Sacramento has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes in this notice. The human remains and associated funerary

objects were removed from Sacramento County, CA.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after March 25, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Mark Wheeler, Chief of Staff to President Luke Wood, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street Sacramento, CA 95819, telephone (916) 460–0490, email mark.wheeler@csus.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 California State University, Sacramento. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by California State University, Sacramento.

Description

Associated funerary objects were removed from CA–SAC–16 (also known as the Bennett Site) in Sacramento County, CA, over a period of more than seven decades by several institutions, agencies, and individuals. Sacramento State's collections stem from a donation made to the University by the estates of Anthony Zallio and Charles McKee, a 1950s excavation by the University under the direction of Richard Reeve, collections transferred to the University in 1977 from American River College (excavation led by Charles Gebhardt), a 1971 excavation by the University led by Ann Peak, and a 1990 excavation by Far Western Anthropological Group who donated the collection to the University. Portions of the collection have been previously published in the **Federal Register** and repatriated to the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California. An additional 338,273 associated funerary objects have been identified by the Tribe and consist of baked clay objects; faunal and floral remains; flaked and ground stones; historic materials; modified bones, shells, and stones; unmodified stones; ash, column, flotation, wood, and soil samples; pigments; quartz crystals; asphaltum; unidentified objects; and manuports. Of this number, at least 1,672 objects are currently missing, and California State University, Sacramento continues to look for them.

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed

from site CA-SAC-26 (also known as *Pujune*) in Sacramento County, CA. These human remains and associated funerary objects came into the University's possession through excavations conducted in the 1950s under the direction of Richard Reeve and Clifford Curtice for the University; and donations made by the estates of Anthony Zallio and Charles McKee. Occupation of the site is estimated to have primarily occurred during the Late through Historic periods. The 1,837 associated funerary objects consist of baked clay objects; faunal and floral remains; flaked and ground stones; historic materials; modified bones, shells, and stones; unmodified stones; cordage fragments; ash; pigments; quartz crystals; and radiocarbon and pollen samples. Of this number, at least 20 objects are currently missing and California State University, Sacramento continues to look for them.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 68 individuals were removed from site CA-SAC-31 (also known as *Sek*) in Sacramento County, CA. These human remains and associated funerary objects came into the University's possession through excavations conducted in the 1960s and 1970s under the direction of Jerald Johnson, John Beck, Ann Peak and Consiglio. Occupation of the site is estimated to have primarily occurred during the Middle through Historic periods. The 29,765 associated funerary objects consist of baked clay objects; faunal and floral remains; flaked and ground stones; historic materials; modified bones, shells, and stones; unmodified stones; manuports; pigments; unidentified materials; and midden and ash samples. Of this number, at least 11 objects are currently missing and California State University, Sacramento continues to look for them.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 16 individuals were removed from site CA-SAC-32 (also known as *Joe Mound*) in Sacramento County, CA. These human remains and associated funerary objects came into the University's possession through excavations conducted in the 1950s under the direction of Richard Reeve. The age of the site is not known. The six associated funerary objects consist of faunal remains; modified bones; and flaked stones. Of this number, at least one object is currently missing and California State University, Sacramento continues to look for it. Additional objects may be missing, which may include other categories of artifacts not listed here.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 18 individuals were removed

from site CA-SAC-192 (also known as *Kadema*) in Sacramento County, CA. These human remains and associated funerary objects came into the University's possession through excavations conducted by the University from 1959–1960 under the direction of William Beeson for a field school course; a 1977 transfer from American River College; miscellaneous small collections donated to the University by Inlow Cresta, David Boloyan and others; and a 1961 excavation led by William Olsen (collection donated to the University in the 1960s from the State Indian Museum). Occupation of the site is estimated to have primarily occurred during the Late through Historic periods. The 32,338 associated funerary objects consist of baked clay objects; faunal and floral remains; flaked and ground stones; historic materials; modified bones, shells, and stones; unmodified stones; ash; textiles; basketry fragments; quartz crystals; pigments; unidentified materials; and soil samples. Of this number, at least 1,533 objects are currently missing and California State University, Sacramento continues to look for them.

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site CA-SAC-199 in Sacramento County, CA. These human remains and associated funerary objects came into the University's possession through excavations conducted by the University in the 1950s and 1980s. Occupation of the site is estimated to have primarily occurred during the Late through Historic periods. The 15 associated funerary objects consist of faunal remains; flaked and ground stones; and modified shells, and stones. An unknown number of objects may be missing from the collection, including those that fall under different artifact categories than what is listed, and California State University, Sacramento continues to look for them.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: anthropological, archeological, folkloric, geographical, historical, kinship, linguistic, oral traditional, and expert opinion.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, California State University, Sacramento has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 104 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 402,234 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.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Band of Miwok Indians; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; and the Wilton Rancheria, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after March 25, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, California State University, Sacramento must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. California State University, Sacramento is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes identified in this notice.

This notice was submitted after the effective date of the revised regulations

(88 FR 86452, December 13, 2023, effective January 12, 2024). As the notice conforms to the mandatory format of the **Federal Register** and includes the required information, the National Park Service is publishing this notice as submitted.

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

Dated: February 9, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024–03572 Filed 2–21–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037408;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Museum of Riverside, Riverside, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Museum of Riverside intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony 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 March 25, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Robyn G. Peterson, Ph.D., Museum Director, Museum of Riverside, 3580 Mission Inn Avenue, Riverside, CA 92501, telephone (951) 826–5792, email rpeterson@riversideca.gov.

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 Museum of Riverside, 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 two cultural items have been requested for repatriation. One item of cultural patrimony is an Oglala Sioux otter skin headdress or cape. From the Museum record: Item was

worn by Chief Red Cloud/Sioux Warrior/Pine Ridge, SD; acquired by Harwood Hall, who had supervised Pine Ridge boarding school (1885–1893); donated to Museum in 1951; no documentation of associated hazardous substances. One item of cultural patrimony is an Oglala Sioux otter skin medicine bag including head, body, arms, legs, tail. From the Museum record: Acquired by Samuel Maus Purple (1878–1965) born Illinois; interested in fossils, archaeology; donated to Museum 1968; no documentation of associated hazardous substances.

Determinations

The Museum of Riverside has determined that:

- The two objects described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision).
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Oglala Sioux Tribe.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after March 25, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Museum of Riverside must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Museum of Riverside is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: February 9, 2024

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037410;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University (PMAE) has completed an inventory of human remains and determined they are reasonably believed to be related to lineal descendants in this notice. The human remains were collected at the Pierre Indian School in Hughes County, SD.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after March 25, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Jane Pickering, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496–2374, email jpickering@fas.harvard.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 PMAE. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by the PMAE.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were collected at the Pierre Indian School in Hughes County, SD. The human remains are hair clippings collected from one individual; Inez La Roche identified as “Sioux” who was recorded as being 16 years old. C.B. Dickinson took the hair clippings at the Pierre Indian School between 1930 and 1933. Dickinson sent the hair clippings to