

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Land Management**[LLNMF010000 L13100000.PP0000
212L1109AF]**Notice of Public Meeting, Northern
New Mexico Resource Advisory
Council, New Mexico****AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management,
Interior.**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting.**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Northern New Mexico Resource Advisory Council (RAC) will meet as indicated below.**DATES:** The RAC will meet in-person for a field trip to visit the El Malpais National Conservation Area on August 18, 2021, from 9 a.m.–2:00 p.m. The RAC will meet virtually on August 19, 2021, from 9:00 a.m.–3:30 p.m.**ADDRESSES:** Field trip attendees should meet at the Sky City Travel Center Express off of Interstate 40, Exit 89, east of Grants, N.M. at 9 a.m. on August 18, 2021.The virtual meeting will be held via the Zoom Webinar Platform on August 19, 2021. To register to participate virtually in the RAC meeting, please visit: https://blm.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_BmC1KmxDSvKxfqV0ZKEZg.Written comments pertaining to the meeting may be filed in advance at the BLM address listed below or via email to jgaragon@blm.gov. Please include "RAC Comment" in your submission. Written comments will be presented to the RAC.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jillian Aragon, Farmington District Office, Bureau of Land Management, 6251 College Boulevard, Suite A, Farmington, New Mexico 87402; 505–564–7722; jgaragon@blm.gov. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1–800–877–8229 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The 12-member Northern New Mexico RAC provides recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, through the BLM, on a variety of planning and management issues associated with

public land management in the RAC's area of jurisdiction.

Planned agenda items include: Fee discussions for Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument and the Joe Skeen Campground; updates from the BLM Farmington, Taos, and Rio Puerco Field Offices; and a public comment session. The final agenda will be posted online 2 weeks prior to the meeting at <https://www.blm.gov/get-involved/resource-advisory-council/near-you/new-mexico/northern-rac>.

All RAC meetings are open to the public and will be streamed via the Zoom Webinar Platform. All attendees for the field trip will be responsible for their own transportation, as well as their own meals. All attendees should socially distance or wear a mask. The number of agency staff participating will be limited. Members of the public wishing to attend the field trip should notify the BLM to ensure compliance with Federal and State of New Mexico large group guidance.

Public Comment Procedures

The BLM welcomes comments from all interested parties. There will be a half-hour public comment period during the August 19 virtual meeting starting at 2:15 p.m. for any interested members of the public who wish to address the RAC. Depending on the number of persons wishing to speak and time available, the time for individual comments may be limited. 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.

Authority: 43 CFR 1784.4–1.**Alfred Elser,***BLM Farmington District Manager.*

[FR Doc. 2021–13483 Filed 6–24–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–FB–P**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0032107;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**Notice of Inventory Completion:
Appalachian State University, Boone,
NC****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.**SUMMARY:** Appalachian State University 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Appalachian State University. 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:** 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 Appalachian State University at the address in this notice by July 26, 2021.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Alice Wright, Associate Professor, Appalachian State University, Department of Anthropology, ASU Box 32016, 322 Anne Belk Hall, Boone, NC 28608, telephone (828) 262–6384, email wrightap2@appstate.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 Appalachian State University, Boone, NC. The human remains were removed from an unknown location in Mississippi.

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 Appalachian State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and The Choctaw

Nation of Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as “The Consulted Tribes”).

History and Description of the Remains

Sometime before 1995, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual was removed from the State of Mississippi. In the late 1990s, a student at Appalachian State University acquired the human remains through his landlord and donated them to the University. The landlord (now deceased) stated that he “got it in Mississippi.” No further information about these human remains is available. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by Appalachian State University

Officials of Appalachian State University 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 Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas [previously listed as Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas]; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Quapaw Nation [previously listed as The Quapaw Tribe of Indians]; The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and The Osage Nation [previously listed as Osage Tribe] (hereafter referred to as “The 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 Dr. Alice Wright, Associate Professor, Appalachian State University, Department of Anthropology, ASU Box 32016, 322 Anne Belk Hall, Boone, NC 28608, telephone (828) 262-6384, email wrightap2@appstate.edu, by July 26, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

Appalachian State University is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 9, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2021-13512 Filed 6-24-21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0032106; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Oregon State University NAGPRA Office, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of sacred objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Oregon State University NAGPRA Office. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Oregon State University NAGPRA Office at the address in this notice by July 26, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dawn Marie Alapisco, Oregon State University NAGPRA Office, 106 Gilkey Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-4075, email dawnmarie.alapisco@oregonstate.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, that meet the definition of sacred objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

Between 1978 and 2001, Dr. Roberta Hall of the Oregon State University Anthropology Department conducted seven excavation seasons at Site 35CS043, which is in the City of Bandon, Coos County, OR. Altogether, five areas, designated A through E, were excavated. The 30 sacred objects are 17 lots of worked lithics; 10 lots of worked bone; one lot of mixed technologies; one broken clay vessel; and one lot of photos of the sacred objects.

Site 35CS043 has a very long occupation history. Radiocarbon dating samples sent to Beta Analytics by Dr. Roberta Hall show occupation as early as 2310–1660 BCE. This site was one of three Coquille villages that made up the Nasomah Complex. All three villages were attacked by miners on January 28, 1854, during the Nasomah massacre; up to 21 tribal individuals were reported killed.

The Coos Bay Indians are the ancestors of the present-day Coquille Indian Tribe. They spoke Miluk, a Penutian dialect, and the Coquille/Tututni dialect of Athabaskan. The split between Miluk (Lower Coquille) and Athapaskan (Upper Coquille) is around Randolph Island on the Coquille River. The Coos Bay Indians (now known as the Coquille Indian Tribe) claimed the territory two miles south of the lower Coquille River in a 1935 case before the U.S. Court of Claims. After its Federal recognition was terminated by an Act of Congress in 1954 (finalized 1956), the Coquille Indian Tribe was officially restored to recognized status in 1989.

Through lengthy consultations with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Coquille Indian Tribe, Oregon State University determined that, based on material, form, and function, the items listed in this notice meet the definition of “sacred objects.” The blue schist stone objects originate from “Grandmother Rock,” an individual who, according to Coquille oral tradition, was transmogrified into stone. “Grandmother Rock,” also known as Tupper Rock, was used to make the Bandon jetty; pieces of her returned to the Tribe are given sacred status. The obsidian and CCS were obtained through trade for ceremonial purposes, as these materials are not local to the Bandon area. All the worked bone was of ceremonial quality and typologies. The clay vessel was ceremonial in