

comparability to other data sources which collect annual data (surveys such as the American Community Survey and key estimates such as homeownership/vacancy rates).

The survey will continue to be longitudinal, interviewing the same housing unit every two years. The sample will be divided into 12 cohorts where each cohort has a 2-month data collection period. Data collection will begin May 2025.

In addition to the “core” data, HUD plans to collect supplemental data on climate adaptation and mitigation, arts and culture, accessibility, doubling up, and accessory dwelling units. Additionally wording variations related to sexual orientation and gender will be tested in support of the American Community Survey Content Test.

The 2025 survey will begin a new longitudinal sample consisting of approximately 175,000 housing units. The sample is designed to provide estimates twenty metropolitan areas and at least seventeen states. An oversample of HUD-assisted housing units is included in the sample design. For the first survey cycle (2025–26) a bridge sample will be fielded. The bridge sample will be drawn from housing units that were successfully interviewed in 2023.

The bridge sample serves as an evaluation tool. If something unforeseen were to happen with the 2025 sample, the estimates from the bridge sample can measure what the 2025 estimates would have looked like if we had not redesigned the AHS sample. The bridge sample size will be 8,500.

Approximately seven percent of all interviews will be reinterviewed for the purpose of interviewer quality control (an estimated total of 12,845 housing units).

To help reduce respondent burden on households in the longitudinal sample, the 2025 AHS will make use of dependent interviewing techniques, which will decrease the number of questions asked. Policy analysts, program managers, budget analysts, and Congressional staff use AHS data to advise executive and legislative branches about housing conditions and the suitability of public policy initiatives. Academic researchers and private organizations also use AHS data in efforts of specific interest and concern to their respective communities.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) needs the AHS data for the following two reasons:

1. With the data, policy analysts can monitor the interaction among housing

needs, demand and supply, as well as changes in housing conditions and costs, to aid in the development of housing policies and the design of housing programs appropriate for different target groups, such as first-time home buyers and the elderly.

2. With the data, HUD can evaluate, monitor, and design HUD programs to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

Members of affected public:
Households.

Estimated number of respondents:
187,845.

Estimated time per response: 29.64 minutes.

Frequency of response: One time every two years.

Estimated total annual burden hours:
46,416.91.

Estimated total annual cost: The only cost to respondents is that of their time. The total estimated cost is \$1,072,694.79.

Respondent's obligation: Voluntary.

Legal authority: The collection of information is conducted under title 12, United States Code, section 1701z and section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. ch. 35, as amended.

Information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Annual cost
Occupied Interviews	119,000.00	1.00	59,500.00	.75	44,625.00	\$23.11	\$1,031,283.75
Vacant Interviews	17,500.00	1.00	8,750.00	.08	700.00	23.11	16,177.00
Non-interviews	33,250.00	1.00	16,625.00	.00	.00	23.11	0.00
Ineligible	5,250.00	1.00	2,625.00	.00	.00	23.11	0.00
Subtotal	175,000.00	1.00	87,500.00	.00	.00	23.11	0.00
Reinterviews	12,845.00	1.00	6,423.00	.17	1,091.91	23.11	25,234.04
Total	187,845.00	93,923.00	46,416.91	1,072,694.79

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed 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 the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

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

(4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond; including through

the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comments in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

Todd M. Richardson,

General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0038623; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Science Museum of Minnesota, Saint Paul, MN

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

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Science Museum of Minnesota 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 or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after October 3, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Alison Rempel Brown, President and CEO, Science Museum of Minnesota, 120 W Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul, MN 55102, telephone (651) 221-9415, email abrown@smm.org.

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 Science Museum of Minnesota, 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

Human remains representing, at least, 19 individuals have been identified. The 479 associated funerary objects are bone harpoon points, bone beads, shell gorgets, shell ornaments/pendants, stone tools, pottery sherds, antler tine, shells, lithic flakes, bark fragments, and soil and rocks.

The following have been determined to be culturally affiliated with the Prairie Island Indian Community based upon geographic location and oral tradition. One human cranium donated in 1949, found at Mendota, Minnesota (SMM Accession 2011). Two bone fragments and 16 teeth representing at least one individual from excavation at the Lee Mill Cave site (21DK0002) in Dakota County, Minnesota, by the Science Museum of Minnesota in 1953 (SMM Accession 2102). Six artifacts from excavation of Mound 1 and 2 at the Bremer Mounds site (21DK0005) in Dakota County, Minnesota, by the Science Museum of Minnesota in 1955 (SMM Accession 2158). Twenty-two cranial fragments and 50+ small bone fragments representing at least one individual, and 14 artifacts from excavation of Mound 1 at the Schilling site (21WA0001) in Washington County, Minnesota, by the Science Museum of Minnesota in 1958 (SMM Accession 2167). Seven bone fragments and two (2) teeth from excavation in 1959–1960 (SMM Accession 2354) and two teeth from excavation in 2015 (SMM Accession A2015:4) at the Sheffield site (21WA0001) in Washington County, Minnesota, by the Science Museum of

Minnesota. Four-hundred and forty-eight artifacts from excavation of Mounds 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 at the Fort Sweney site (21GD0086) in Goodhue County, Minnesota, by the Science Museum of Minnesota in 1960–1962 (SMM Accession 2416). Eleven artifacts from excavation of burials at the Pemton/River Hills site (21DK0041) in Dakota County, Minnesota, by the Science Museum of Minnesota in 1968. Thirteen human bone fragments, 2+ likely human bone fragments, and 110 teeth/tooth fragments representing at least four individuals from excavation at the Mero site (47PI0002) in Pierce County, Minnesota, by the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology in 1991–1992, and transferred to the Science Museum of Minnesota in 2001 (SMM Accession A2001:11). Twenty-five human bone fragments and eight bone fragments that are likely human representing at least one individual from excavation at the Energy Park site (21GD0158) in Goodhue County, Minnesota, by the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology in 1986–1990, and transferred to the Science Museum of Minnesota in 2001 (SMM Accession A2001:13). Four human cranial fragments and 11+ tooth fragments from representing at least one individual from excavation at the Silvernale site (21GD0003) in Goodhue County, Minnesota, by archaeologists affiliated with the Minnesota Archaeological Society, Carlton Summer Institute, and Hamline University in 1974, 1976, and 1977. The collection had been held by the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology until 2001 when it was transferred to the Science Museum of Minnesota (SMM Accession A2017:1). Five human bone fragments and six tooth fragments representing at least one individual from excavation at the Burnside School site (21GD0159) in Goodhue County, Minnesota, by the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology in 1995, and transferred to the Science Museum of Minnesota in 2001 (SMM Accession A2018:1). One human cranial fragment from the Science Museum of Minnesota's educational collection (not accessioned) from southeastern Minnesota. No additional information is available.

The following have no provenience information and appear to be archaeological. The Prairie Island Indian Community “recognizes that there is limited or no known provenience for these ancestral remains, and it is therefore highly unlikely that any clear descendant groups or relatives may claim them. The Prairie Island Indian Community is willing to accept these individuals into their family so that they

can be reburied, rather than languishing without relatives in a museum.”—Letter from Noah White, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, 22–June–2024. Two human crania donated in 1958 without provenience (SMM Accession 2283). One human long-bone fragment donated in 1964 (SMM Accession A64:6). Unknown provenience. No additional information is available. Two cranial fragments that refit (not accessioned). Unknown provenience. No additional information is available. Thirty-three human bones stored together in a tray representing at least two individuals (not accessioned). Unknown provenience. No additional information is available. One human cranium and mandible. Unknown provenience. No additional information is available.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The Science Museum of Minnesota has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 19 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 479 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **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 an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.
- Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects

described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after October 3, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Science Museum of Minnesota 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. The Science Museum of Minnesota is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

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

Dated: August 26, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024–19684 Filed 8–30–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0038626;
PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Wesleyan University 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 October 3, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Wendi Field Murray, Wesleyan University (Archaeology & Anthropology Collections), 265 Church Street, Exley Science Building, Middletown, CT 06459, telephone (860)–685–2085, email wmurray01@wesleyan.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 Wesleyan University 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 five cultural items have been jointly requested for repatriation. The five unassociated funerary objects are two stone mortars (1972.103.1; 1971.24.1) and three stone pestles (1971.364.1; 1971.365.1; 1971.367.1). All five objects were taken by Paul Schumacher from San Nicolas Island, CA during the 1870s (likely 1877) while he was employed as an archaeologist for the National Park Service. Schumacher's collecting was prolific in the Channel Islands during the 1870s. The looting of Native American burials figures prominently in the documentation of his work via reports and his personal journals, making it probable that these items are from funerary contexts. They were initially delivered to the Smithsonian Institution, and in 1878, they were included in a large (Smithsonian) transfer of cultural objects originating in the Channel Islands and other parts of California to Wesleyan University's natural history museum. It should also be noted that there was a sixth object (a stone pestle, 1971.446.1) from San Nicolas Island taken by Schumacher and originally included in the 1878 transfer paperwork (as well as a 1971 collections inventory), but was discovered to be missing by Wesleyan collections staff in 1999. It has not yet been found, but for future reference this object has the same provenance and cultural affiliation as the five objects listed above. No cultural affiliation information was included in the records of the taking or the transfer, though their geographical origin and the well-documented cultural, historical, geographical, and linguistic connections between the claimants and the southern Channel Islands indicates a cultural affiliation with the Payómkawichum (Luiseño) Tribal Bands and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.

The presence of potentially hazardous substances (*i.e.*, pesticide residues) on these particular objects 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. This suggests the possibility that other objects in the collection may be contaminated. While pesticides were not typically applied to stone objects due to their inherent resilience to pest damage, the objects from San Nicolas have potentially been intermingling with organic objects in a large ethnographic teaching collection since

the 1870s, and possibly with natural history specimens as well. To what extent Wesleyan staff attempted to mitigate cross-contamination when objects were stored or handled is unknown. 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 of paradichlorobenzene (PDB) around the room, and the placement of a mildew-retarding insecticide inside the wraps of specimens. The specific contents of the room in which the chemicals were applied, and to what extent they were shielded from them, is unknown.

Determinations

Wesleyan University has determined that:

- The five unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Pala Band of Mission Indians; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Indians (*previously* listed as Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California); Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California; and the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice