

320101 *et seq.*), National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR part 65), and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 U.S.C. 300101 *et seq.*) to collect information on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior to evaluate properties applying for historic landmark designation. In accordance with the law and 36 CFR part 65, private citizens, businesses, and organizations; Federal agencies (FPO); State and local public agencies; State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs); territories; and Indian tribes (THPO) may submit nominations for National Historic Landmark (NHL) designation. All interested parties must inquire by letter or email about the eligibility of properties to be considered for NHL designation. The inquiry includes the name, location, brief description and historical summary of property. If determined eligible for consideration the respondent will use NPS Form 10–934, National Historic Landmarks Nomination, to nominate a property. The form is used to collect the following information related to the property:

- (1) Name and location
- (2) data related to the national significance of the property
- (3) any withholding of sensitive information
- (4) geographical data
- (5) statements and discussions about the national significance of the property
- (6) description and statement of integrity
- (7) major bibliographic references and
- (8) name, organization, address, phone number, and email of the person completing the form

*Title of Collection:* National Historic Landmarks Nomination Form.

*OMB Control Number:* 1024–0276.

*Form Number:* 10–934, National Historic Landmark Nomination.

*Type of Review:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

*Respondents/Affected Public:* Private individuals; Federal, state, tribal and local governments; businesses; educational institutions; and nonprofit organizations.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents:* 50.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses:* 50.

*Estimated Completion Time per Response:* Average time 388 hours (Varies from 256 hours to 603 hours, depending on respondent and/or activity).

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours:* 11,680.

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

*Frequency of Collection:* On occasion.

*Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost:* None.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and 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.*).

**Phadrea Ponds,**

*Information Collection Clearance Officer,  
National Park Service.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0032041;  
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Arizona Museum of Natural History, Mesa, AZ**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Arizona Museum of Natural History 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 Arizona Museum of Natural History. 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 Arizona Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by July 8, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Melanie Deer, Arizona Museum of Natural History, 53 N Macdonald, Mesa, AZ 85201, telephone (480) 644–4381, email [melanie.deer@mesaaz.gov](mailto:melanie.deer@mesaaz.gov).

**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 Arizona Museum of Natural History, Mesa, AZ. The human remains were most likely removed from Maricopa County, AZ.

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 Arizona Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona.

#### **History and Description of the Remains**

In 2021, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location most likely in Maricopa County, AZ. The human remains belong to an individual of undetermined age and sex. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains were discovered when the box in which they were housed was moved from the Historic Post Office. As information on the box references Scottsdale, AZ, the Arizona Museum of Natural History has determined that the human remains most likely were removed from Maricopa County. According to archeological understanding, the region where these human remains were most likely collected was occupied by the Hohokam Material Culture in prehistoric times. As the primary collection of the Arizona Museum of Natural History focuses on Hohokam Material Culture, the Arizona Museum of Natural History has determined that the human remains most likely are Hohokam.

According to archeological and ethnographic understandings, the Hohokam Material Culture people were ancestors to the Four Southern Tribes of Arizona (Ak-Chin Indian Community [previously listed as Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona]; Gila River

Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River-Pima Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona) and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona divide their ancestral lands such that each Tribe oversees those portions closest to their reservation.

#### **Determinations Made by the Arizona Museum of Natural History**

Officials of the Arizona Museum of Natural History 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 Ak-Chin Indian Community [previously listed as Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River-Pima Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona (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 Melanie Deer, Arizona Museum of Natural History, 53 N Macdonald, Mesa, AZ 85201, telephone (480) 644-4381, email [melanie.deer@mesaaz.gov](mailto:melanie.deer@mesaaz.gov), by July 8, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The Arizona Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 25, 2021.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0032042; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### **Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: The University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The University of California, Berkeley, 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 unassociated funerary objects and objects of cultural patrimony, respectively. 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 University of California, Berkeley. 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 University of California, Berkeley at the address in this notice by July 8, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Thomas Torma; The University of California, Berkeley; 119 California Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720-1500, telephone: (510) 672-5388, email: [t.torma@berkeley.edu](mailto:t.torma@berkeley.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 the University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and objects of cultural patrimony, respectively, 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**

In 1940 or 1941, one lot of beans was removed from Santa Clara Pueblo in Rio Arriba County, NM. At that time, George F. Carter collected the beans from representatives of the "East Delaware Indians of Okla.", a term used for the modern Delaware Tribe of Indians. The exact breed of bean is unknown. The one object of cultural patrimony is one vial of beans.

In c. 1900, one hank of wampum was removed from an unknown location in Nebraska. It was collected by Frank B. Hutchens "from Indians who were being relocated by the government." The items were made of shell, and the place of manufacture was recorded as New Jersey. The one object of cultural patrimony is a hank of wampum consisting of 27 strands of cylindrical shell beads.

In 1904, 1,895 funerary objects were removed from the vicinity of Abbott Farm in Mercer County, NJ. These items were collected by Ernest Volk as part of his annual excavations in the area and sent to the University of California. The items collected were from funerary sites south of Trenton that stretch along Crosswicks Creek, from the Delaware River to Yardville, NJ. The 1,895 unassociated funerary objects are: 842 items described as "lithics and pottery"; three sets of faunal remains; 62 items described as "hammerstones and flakes"; 511 lithics; 21 items described as "lithics and mica"; 27 items described as "lithics, pottery, and bone"; 115 items described as "lithics, pottery, and charcoal"; 93 items described as "lithics, pottery, antler, and pipe"; 220 items described as "lithics, pottery, bone, charcoal and botanical remains"; and one piece of pottery.

### **Determinations Made by the University of California, Berkeley**

Officials of the University of California, Berkeley have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 1,895 cultural items collected from New Jersey and described above 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the two cultural items collected from