

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Brian Shiro,

Associate Director, Geologic Hazards Science Center.

[FR Doc. 2021–04292 Filed 3–1–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4338–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[201A2100DD/AAKC001030/
A0A501010.999900253G]

Indian Gaming; Approval of Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact in the State of North Carolina

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes the approval of the Second Amended and Restated Tribal-State Compact between the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (Tribe) and the State of North Carolina (State).

DATES: The compact takes effect on March 2, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Paula L. Hart, Director, Office of Indian Gaming, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary—Policy and Economic Development, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 219–4066.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under section 11 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), Public Law 100–497, 25 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the **Federal Register** notice of approved Tribal-State compacts for the purpose of engaging in Class III gaming activities on Indian lands. As required by 25 CFR 293.4, all compacts and amendments are subject to review and approval by the Secretary. The Compact expands the scope of allowable gaming to include sports wagering and horse race wagering; provides the Tribe will reimburse costs the State incurs to regulate gaming; provides that the Tribe will have the primary responsibility to administer and enforce regulatory requirements; provides the Tribe may operate up to three class III gaming facilities on tribal lands; provides geographic exclusivity for gaming west of Interstate 26; and extends the

effective date of the Compact to August 12, 2045. The Compact is approved.

Darryl LaCounte,

Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Exercising the Delegated Authority of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2021–04254 Filed 3–1–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0031481;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Kansas State Historical Society 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 Kansas State Historical Society. 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 Kansas State Historical Society at the address in this notice by April 1, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Robert J. Hoard, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka, KS 66615–1099, telephone (785) 272–8681 Ext. 269, email robert.hoard@ks.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 Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS. The human remains were

removed from St. Francis, Cheyenne County, KS.

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 Kansas State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma [previously listed as Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma]; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; and The Osage Nation [previously listed as Osage Tribe] (hereafter referred to as “The Consulted Tribes”).

History and Description of the Remains

On June 30, 2014, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from 114 South Scott Street, St. Francis, Cheyenne County, KS. The human remains were found in a home-made coffin located in a building that had recently been purchased by an individual. Cheyenne County Kansas Sheriff Cody Beeson was notified of the discovery, whereupon he, Undersheriff Rodriguez, KBI agent Mark Kendrick, Deputy Coroner Dr. Mary Beth Miller, and Melvin Coffey visited the site. Coffey suspected that the skeletal remains had been used in ceremonies performed by the Oddfellows. Sheriff Cody Beeson took possession of the human remains and contacted Robert J. Hoard, Kansas State Archeologist. At Hoard's request, on June 30, 2014, Sheriff Cody transferred the human remains to Hoard. They arrived at the Kansas State Historical Society on July 17, 2014. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains include the major parts of a human skeleton in fair condition, but evidence of weathering suggests the remains had been exposed to the open for an unknown period of time. Osteological analysis by Michael Finnegan, Ph.D., D–ABFA indicates the remains belong to a female, 35–40 years of age, and morphological attributes of the cranium and femur indicate Native American ancestry. Because of the weathering of the elements, it is believed that the human remains were