

Dated: December 14, 2021.

**Seth D. Renkema,**

*Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis  
Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.*

[FR Doc. 2021–27348 Filed 12–16–21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Office of the Secretary

[223D0102DM, DS6CS00000,  
DLSN00000.000000, DX.6CS25]

### Notice of Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board Appointments

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of appointments.

**SUMMARY:** This notice provides the names of individuals appointed to serve on the Department of the Interior Senior Executive Service (SES) Performance Review Board.

**DATES:** These appointments take effect upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** To request additional information about this notice, contact Raymond Limon, Deputy Assistant Secretary—Human Capital and Diversity/Chief Human Capital Officer, by email at [Raymond\\_Limon@ios.doi.gov](mailto:Raymond_Limon@ios.doi.gov), or by telephone at (202) 208–3100.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The individuals appointed to serve on the Department of the Interior SES Performance Review Board are as follows:

ANDERSON, JAMES  
CONANT, ERNEST  
MATRAGRANO, KAREN  
MIRANDA-CASTRO, LEOPOLDO  
OWENS, GLENDA  
POITRA, TAMMIE  
SHOLLY, CAMERON  
SHOPE, THOMAS  
SUAZO, RAYMOND  
TUCKER, KAPRICE  
TUPPER, MICHAEL  
WEBER, WENDI

*Authority:* Title 5, U.S. Code, 4314.

**Raymond Limon,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary—Human Capital  
and Diversity Chief Human Capital Officer.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0033144;  
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum, Coshocton, OH

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, 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 associated funerary objects 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 the Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum at the address in this notice by January 18, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jennifer Bush, Director, Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum, 300 N. Whitewoman Street, Coshocton, OH 43812, telephone (740) 622–8710, email [jennbush@jhmuseum.org](mailto:jennbush@jhmuseum.org).

**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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum, Coshocton, OH. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Eshman Farm, Muskingum County, OH.

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 and associated funerary objects. 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 Kent State University Anthropology Department and Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Seneca Nation of Indians [previously listed as Seneca Nation of New York]; and the Seneca-Cayuga Nation [previously listed as Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma]. The Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin were invited to consult but did not participate. Hereafter, all Indian Tribes listed in this section are referred to as “The Consulted and Invited Tribes.”

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Eshman Farm site in Muskingum County, OH. The site is upriver from the Muskingum River Bridge at Dresden. It contained a low burial mound located in the side yard near the Eschman House. This low burial mound was excavated by amateur archeologists Glenn Longaberger and Frank Stratman in 1969. The site collection was donated to the Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum in 1974, shortly following the death of Glenn Longaberger. The Museum has no accession record or description of the excavation, only a 1983 article in the *Ohio Archaeologist* by Jeff Carskadden and Jim Morton. The fragmentary human remains belong to an individual of unknown sex thought to be between 13–20 years old. Based on information in the Carskadden and Morton article, the human remains have been identified as Shawnee. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are one Micmac stone pipe, one lock plate and cock from a flint lock rifle, and one brass harness bell.

The Eschman Farm site was occupied during the Hopewell Period (200 BCE to 500 CE). Subsequently, it was occupied by the Shawnee Tribe. Longaberger determined the site to be Hopewell based on the mound architecture, the artifacts, and the Hopewell presence in