

participation. Alternative B would also expand wildlife-dependent recreation on Cow Island by opening one designated location to recreational and commercial wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation of natural and cultural resources. Access by canoe and kayak would complement the City of Poquoson's Blueway Trail surrounding the refuge. In partnership with other government agencies and adjacent landowners, we would investigate the potential to establish viewing platforms on the mainland overlooking the refuge.

Next Steps

After this comment period ends, we will analyze the comments and address them in the form of a final CCP and, if appropriate, finding of no significant impact.

Public Availability of Documents

In addition to any methods in **ADDRESSES**, you can view or obtain documents from the agency Web site at: http://www.fws.gov/refuge/Plum_Tree_Island/what_we_do/conservation.html.

Submitting Comments

We consider comments substantive if they:

- Question, with reasonable basis, the accuracy of the information in the document.
- Question, with reasonable basis, the adequacy of the EA.
- Present reasonable alternatives other than those presented in the EA.
- Provide new or additional information relevant to the EA.

Public Availability of Comments

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comments, 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.

Dated: November 3, 2016.

Deborah Rocque,

Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region.
[FR Doc. 2017-00314 Filed 1-11-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0022630];
[PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: International Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. Section, El Paso, TX, and the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Austin, TX

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

SUMMARY: The International Boundary & Water Commission, U.S. Section, and the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and have determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and the International Boundary & Water Commission. 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: 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 Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and the International Boundary & Water Commission at the address in this notice by February 13, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Marybeth Tomka, Head of Collections, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, 10100 Burnet Road, PRC Building 5, Austin, TX 78758, telephone (512) 475-6853, email marybeth.tomka@austin.utexas.edu; and Mark Howe, Cultural Resources Specialist, International Boundary and Water Commission—U.S. Section, 4171 North Mesa, Suite C-100, El Paso, TX 79902, telephone (915) 832-4767, email Mark.Howe@ibwc.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the International Boundary and Water Commission—U.S. Section, and in the possession of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Zapata County, TX.

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 TARL professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, and the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1952, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 41ZP2, also referenced as the "Castillo Site" in Zapata County, TX. The burial was discovered east of the Rio Grande River, and the human remains were likely partially or completely excavated by a "Mr. Garcia" prior to the arrival of professional archeologists. The human remains are identified by two TARL Human Osteology (HO) numbers: #2428 and #3404. The cranial material (TARL HO #2428) represents a young adult female (approximately 20–35 years old at the time of death). The age-at-death could not be determined for the postcranial material (TARL HO #3404). While packaged under separate HO numbers, TARL has determined that these human remains likely belong to the same individual. No known individuals were identified. The 190 associated funerary objects are six pieces of chert debitage, two bifaces, one Tortugas dart point, one bone awl (possibly animal), 95 bone beads (strung necklace), 70 fragmentary bone beads, one bone tube (a modified right human ulna), 13 ochre pebbles and fragments, and one ochre pebble. Based on the presence of the Tortugas point associated with these human remains, this individual is estimated to date to

the Late Middle Archaic Period (approximately 1000 B.C.).

In the 1983, during a period of low water levels at Falcon Lake, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from site 41ZP8 in Zapata County, TX. The context of these human remains (TARL HO #4024) is unknown, but they were originally packaged with two other sets of remains (TARL HO #4023 and #4025). This individual is represented by one left innominate and is a middle to older adult female, aged 42–55. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1983, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were uncovered during low-water levels at Falcon Lake, somewhere near site 41ZP8 in Zapata County, TX (TARL HO #4025). The sex of these individuals could not be determined and their ages are unclear. Two of the individuals might be juveniles. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1950, human remains representing, at minimum, one adult individual were recorded by J.T. Hughes at site 41ZP10 in Zapata County, TX. The individual (TARL HO #2113) is represented by only the bottom half of the skeleton. The individual is a middle-adult (30 years old or older). The individual's sex could not be determined, although the original report suggests the individual may have been female. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects are four Tortugas Points, three Kinney Points, one Abasolo Point, one scraper/biface, one end scraper, seven knives/bifaces, and four Matamoros Points. One grooved sandstone abrader was noted on a 1950 map, but cannot be located in TARL's collections. Based on the presence of the projectile point artifacts associated with these human remains, this burial is estimated to date to the Middle to Late/Transitional Archaic Periods (approximately 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000).

In 1952, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were identified at the Gaspar Garcia Site, 41ZP61, near the Castillo Site (41ZP7) within the Falcon Reservoir of Zapata County, TX. The first of the three individuals (TARL HO #2182) is represented by only a few fragmentary remains, so the age and sex could not be determined. Six bone bead fragments were comingled with these human remains. The second individual (TARL HO #2356) is a young to middle adult male, approximately 25–44 years old at the time of death. The third individual (TARL HO #3405) is represented by a single fragment—the distal epiphysis of

the right femur. The sex and age of this individual could not be determined. No known individuals were identified. Associated funerary objects were identified for this site, but it is unclear whether the objects were placed with only one or more of the individuals listed for this site (TARL HO #2182, #2356, or #3405). The 146 associated funerary objects are one Desmuke Point, one Tortugas Point, one Matamoros Point, one triangular biface, one chert debitage, one chert biface, one polished pebble, 128 bone beads (possibly bird), five ochre pebbles, and the six bone bead fragments that were found comingled with the human remains of TARL HO #2182. Based on the presence of the projectile points associated with these human remains, these burials are estimated to date to the Middle to Late/Transitional Archaic Periods (approximately 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000).

In 1952, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were exposed at site 41ZP67 during low-water levels at Falcon Reservoir in Zapata County, TX. This individual (TARL HO #2055) is represented by only cranial remains and is estimated to be an adult female, at least 23 years old at the time of death. No known individuals were identified. The single associated funerary object is one Tortugas dart point. Based on the presence of the Tortugas dart point associated with these human remains, this burial is estimated to date to the Late Middle Archaic Period (approximately 1000 B.C.).

During the 1980s, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were excavated from various sites within Falcon Reservoir in Zapata County, TX. Information on the excavation of these human remains is lacking, and the skeletal remains associated with these individuals (TARL HO #4018A, #4018B, and #4018C) are fragmentary. The individuals are all estimated to be adults, but their sex cannot be determined. One individual (TARL HO #4018B) is 30+ years old at the time of death. No known individuals were identified. There are no associated funerary objects present, but a small bag of non-human faunal remains is included with the individuals.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from an unrecorded site “several hundred meters north of . . . 41ZP86” (in Zapata County, TX). While the human remains (TARL HO #4022) were located near a historic cemetery and 41ZP86, they are likely not associated with either of the aforementioned sites. Although past analysis records indicate the individual

is female, the individual is more likely a middle-adult male, approximately 35–50 years old at the time of death. No known individuals were identified. The 1996 osteological analysis notes that “stone artifacts” were included with these remains, but no count or description was provided and those artifacts cannot be located in TARL's collections. Therefore, no associated funerary objects are present.

Due to the archeological context of the human remains described above, TARL has determined these human remains to be Native American.

TARL, on behalf of the International Boundary and Water Commission, consulted with the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, and the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma based on the Indian tribes' interest in human remains found in Zapata County. However, TARL was unable to determine the cultural affiliation of these human remains with any present-day Indian tribe.

Determinations Made by International Boundary and Water Commission

Officials of International Boundary and Water Commission have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on their archeological context.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 16 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 358 objects described in this notice 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.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Marybeth Tomka, Head of Collections, Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, 10100 Burnet Road, PRC Building 5, Austin, TX 78758, telephone (512) 475-6853, email marybeth.tomka@austin.utexas.edu; and Mark Howe, Cultural Resources Specialist, International Boundary and Water Commission—U.S. Section, 4171 North Mesa, Suite C-100, El Paso, TX 79902, telephone (915) 832-4767, email Mark.Howe@ibwc.gov, by February 13, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may proceed.

TARL is responsible for notifying the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, and the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 21, 2016.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2017-00508 Filed 1-11-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0022622;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Silver Spring, MD

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, National Museum of Health and Medicine has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine. 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: 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine at the address in this notice by February 13, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Mr. Brian F. Spatola, Curator of Anatomical Division, National Museum of Health and Medicine, U.S. Army Garrison Forest Glen, 2500 Linden Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20910, telephone (301) 319-3353, email brian.f.spatola.civ@mail.mil.

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 National Museum of Health and Medicine, Silver Spring, MD. The human remains were removed from Marion County, TN, and Limestone County, AL.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, The Chickasaw Nation, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1914, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Bennett Place (site 40M17) in Marion County, TN. Age and sex could not be identified. Artifacts were present at the time of excavation,

but were not retained with the human remains. The human remains were donated to the Army Medical Museum (today the National Museum of Health and Medicine) by Clarence B. Moore in December of 1914. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a site at the confluence of the Sequatchie and Tennessee Rivers in Marion County, TN. The human remains consist of the cranium and mandible of an adult female. The human remains were purchased by the Army Medical Museum (National Museum of Health and Medicine) from C.H. Ward Company, Rochester, NY, in 1915. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1915, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Dwelling site at the mouth of the Sequatchie Creek (40M12) in Marion County, TN. The human remains consist of an adult left humerus. The human remains were donated to the Army Medical Museum (National Museum of Health and Medicine) by Clarence B. Moore in May of 1915. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1915, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Dwelling site on Mason Island (1La92) in Limestone County, AL. The human remains consist of the left femur and right tibia of an adult male. The human remains were donated to the Army Medical Museum (National Museum of Health and Medicine) by Clarence B. Moore in May of 1915. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the National Museum of Health and Medicine

Officials of the National Museum of Health and Medicine have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on: Osteological evidence, collection history, artifacts, and association with prehistoric archeological sites.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the