

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: October 9, 2015.

**Tina A. Campbell,**

*Chief, Division of Policy, Performance, and Management Programs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

[FR Doc. 2015–26240 Filed 10–14–15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4333–55–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–19470;PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner, Tucson, AZ

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner (PCOME) 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 PCOME. 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 PCOME at the address in this notice by November 16, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Bruce Anderson, Forensic Anthropologist, Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner, 2825 E District Street, Tucson, AZ 85714, telephone (520) 724–8600, email [bruce.anderson@pima.gov](mailto:bruce.anderson@pima.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 PCOME, Tucson, AZ. The human remains were removed from an unknown location within Navajo 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) 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 PCOME professional staff, in consultation with representatives of Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1989, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in Navajo County, AZ. The human remains were found by hikers and were recovered by the Navajo Department of Public Safety (which is analogous to the current Navajo Police Department), on an unknown date. On October 17, 1989, the human remains were transferred to the PCOME, which were then analyzed by Dr. Walter H. Birkby, a forensic anthropologist at the PCOME. The human remains were designated Forensic Anthropology case FA#89–038, which also indicates that the medical examiners at the PCOME had no involvement in this particular case. According to Dr. Birkby, the human remains were of an adult female of Native American ancestry and likely historic or prehistoric. The human remains have since resided within the PCOME as an unidentified case, and were rediscovered by Dr. Bruce Anderson, the current forensic anthropologist at the PCOME, in 2012. In 2012, an inventory was made but no analysis was done. No known

individuals were identified and no associated funerary objects are present.

### Determinations Made by the PCOME

Officials of the PCOME have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice may be Native American based on possible prehistoric condition.
- 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(15), the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the tribal land of Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.
- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Dr. Bruce Anderson, Forensic Anthropologist, Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner, 2825 E District Street, Tucson, AZ 85714, telephone (520) 724–8600, email [bruce.anderson@pima.gov](mailto:bruce.anderson@pima.gov), by November 16, 2015. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed.

The PCOME is responsible for notifying Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 30, 2015.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2015-26335 Filed 10-14-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-19368;  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The University of Michigan 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 no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the University of Michigan. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the University of Michigan at the address in this notice by November 16, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Ben Secunda, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of Michigan Office of Research, 4080 Fleming Building, 503 S. Thompson Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1340, telephone (734) 647-9085, email [bsecunda@umich.edu](mailto:bsecunda@umich.edu).

**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 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Leelanau, Missaukee, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, and Otsego Counties, MI.

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 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 and associated funerary objects was made by the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology (UMMAA) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan.

Additional requests for consultation were sent to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Turtle

Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota; and the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota.

Hereafter, all tribes listed in this section are referred to as "The Invited and Consulted Tribes."

### History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date in 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from the Sheridan site (20LU23) in Leelanau County, MI. A construction crew unearthed remains and objects while working near Sleeping Bear Bay. They contacted archeologists from the UMMAA who conducted a salvage excavation and collected human remains and objects from the site. The remains are from 1 child, 1 adolescent, 1 young adult male, and 2 adult males. No date or time period could be established for the site. No known individuals were identified. The 3 associated funerary objects present are 2 lots of soil and 1 oxidized metal nail fragment.

In the summer of 1925, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Aetna Mound 1 site (20MA33) in Missaukee County, MI. UMMAA archeologists excavated the smaller of two burial mounds located on a nature preserve owned by the University of Michigan. They collected the human remains of an adult male buried in a tightly flexed position from the center of the mound. Charcoal was found near the human remains and two stones had been placed on the individual's chest. (To date, the stones have not been located.) The human remains are dated to the Woodland Period (850 B.C.–A.D. 1400) based on mortuary treatment. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the summer of 1925, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Aetna Mound 2 site (20MA10) in Missaukee County, MI. UMMAA archeologists excavated the larger of two burial mounds located on a nature preserve owned by the University of Michigan. They collected a small amount of cremated human remains of an adult of indeterminate sex with several other objects from the center of the mound. The human remains are dated to the Woodland Period (850 B.C.–A.D. 1400) based on mortuary treatment. No known individuals were identified. The 6 associated funerary objects present are 2 worked animal bone fragments, 1 chert flake, 1 chert fragment, 1 small stone gorget, and 1 copper axe.