

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of the Indian tribes 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 John Ruhs, State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office, 1340 Financial Boulevard, Reno, NV 89502-7147, telephone (775) 861-6590, email jruhs@blm.gov, by November 17, 2016. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada may proceed.

The BLM Nevada State Office is responsible for notifying the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada; and Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 5, 2016.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-NER-FIIS-21587; PX.XDESCPP02001]

Abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Fire Island National Seashore General Management Plan

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) announces the availability of the Abbreviated Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS) for Fire Island National Seashore, New York. The focus of this plan is to guide and direct NPS management strategies for the next 15 to 20 years that support the protection of important natural

resources and processes; significant recreation resources; cultural resources of national, state, and local significance; and unique residential communities. The Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS also includes revisions to the Draft Wilderness Stewardship Plan and Backcountry Camping Policy for the Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness (WSP) which will guide decisions regarding the future use and protection of the congressionally designated Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness and areas adjacent to the wilderness that are designated backcountry camping areas.

DATES: October 18, 2016.

ADDRESSES: The Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS and WSP are available electronically at <http://www.parkplanning.nps.gov/fiis>. A limited number of printed copies will be available upon request by contacting the Superintendent, Fire Island National Seashore, 120 Laurel Street, Patchogue, NY 11772-3596, 631-687-4770.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kaetlyn Jackson, Fire Island National Seashore, 631-687-4770, kaetlyn_jackson@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Fire Island National Seashore (the Seashore), a unit of the national park system, is located along the south shore of Long Island in Suffolk County, New York. The Seashore is composed of two distinct units: A 26-mile stretch of Fire Island, the 32-mile-long barrier island that runs parallel to the south shore of Long Island; and the William Floyd Estate, situated on the south shore of Long Island near the east end of Fire Island. The Fire Island unit encompasses 19,579 acres of upland, tidal, and submerged lands, including an extensive system of dunes, centuries-old maritime forests, solitary beaches, nearly 1,400 acres of federally designated wilderness, and the historic Fire Island Lighthouse. The William Floyd Estate is a 613-acre property that was the home of one of New York's signers of the *Declaration of Independence*.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the NPS released a Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (Draft GMP/EIS) on June 15, 2015 for a 90-day public review period. The Draft GMP/EIS evaluated two sets of alternatives to address the specific needs of these two distinct units. One set addresses park-wide alternatives for the Seashore with a primary emphasis on the barrier island and includes a no-action alternative and two action alternatives. The other set of

alternatives focuses specifically on the William Floyd Estate and includes a no-action alternative and a single action alternative.

Comments received on the Draft GMP/EIS resulted in minor changes to the text but did not significantly alter the alternatives or the impact analysis; thus, the National Park Service has prepared an Abbreviated Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS). The Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS discusses the public and agency comments received on the Draft GMP/EIS and provides NPS responses. The Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS contains errata sheets that show factual corrections to the text of the Draft GMP/EIS or where the text has been revised to reflect minor additions or changes suggested by commenters.

As in the Draft GMP/EIS, the Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS identifies the NPS Preferred Alternative as the combination of Management Alternative 3 for Fire Island & Park-wide with Management Alternative B for the William Floyd Estate because together they best meet the Seashore's management goals and convey the greatest number of significant beneficial results, relative to their potential impacts, in comparison with the other alternatives. Management Alternative 3 in combination with Management Alternative B would do the most to ensure the cooperative stewardship of Fire Island National Seashore's dynamic coastal environment and its cultural and natural systems while recognizing its larger ecological, social, economic, and cultural context and meeting the specific needs and management goals of the William Floyd Estate.

Circulated with the Draft GMP/EIS for public review was the Draft Wilderness Stewardship Plan and Backcountry Camping Policy for the Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness (WSP). The purpose of the WSP is to guide decisions regarding the future use and protection of the congressionally designated Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness and adjacent areas that are designated backcountry camping areas. It identifies the core qualities of wilderness character and outlines the framework through which the wilderness can be preserved, consistent with law, policy, and the specific legislative history applicable to this wilderness. The Abbreviated Final GMP/EIS contains errata sheets that show changes and clarifications to the Draft WSP. Some of the changes are a result of public comments while others are editorial in nature. When finalized, the WSP will replace the 1983

Wilderness Management Plan and the 2011 Fire Island National Seashore Interim Backcountry Camping Policy.

Dated: October 11, 2016.

Michael, A. Caldwell,

Regional Director, Northeast Region, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 2016-25176 Filed 10-17-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-22083;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Stearns History Museum, Saint Cloud, MN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Stearns History Museum, 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 sacred objects. 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 Stearns History Museum. 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 Stearns History Museum at the address in this notice by November 17, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Adam Smith, Stearns History Museum, 235 South 33rd Avenue, Saint Cloud, MN 56301, telephone (320) 253-8424, email asmith@stearns-museum.org.

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 Stearns History Museum, Saint Cloud, MN that meet the definition of sacred objects 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

On an unknown date in 1902, two cultural items were removed from the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe in Mahnomen, Clearwater and Becker Counties, MN. In 1902, William Wynkoop Smith collected the cultural items during his visit to the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The items remained in the Smith home in Saint Cloud, MN and later Cold Spring, MN. In 1982, Smith donated the items to the museum. The two sacred objects are ceremonial clubs. When the items were donated to the museum in 1982, the Curator identified them as Anishinaabe. Further research into beadwork and design confirm the items are of Anishinaabe origin.

At an unknown date between 1930 and 1982, three cultural items were removed from the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe in Mahnomen, Clearwater and Becker Counties, MN. The three sacred objects are one drum, one rattle and one headband. The drum was owned by Charlotte Fineday Broker, a member of the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe who lived with the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe her entire life. Broker died in 1951 and her daughter-in-law Martha Aspinwall Broker, also a member of the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, acquired the item. Martha married Charlotte's son Robert in 1918, moved to Royalton, MN by 1930 and St. Cloud, MN by 1943. It is unclear when, between 1930 and 1982, the three sacred objects left the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. In 1982, Martha Broker donated all three items to the museum.

Determinations Made by the Stearns History Museum

Officials of the Stearns History Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the 5 cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced

between the sacred objects and White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Adam Smith, Stearns History Museum, 235 South 33rd Avenue, Saint Cloud, MN 56301, telephone (320) 253-8424, email asmith@stearns-museum.org, by November 17, 2016. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred objects to White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe may proceed.

The Stearns History Museum is responsible for notifying the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 6, 2016.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2016-25127 Filed 10-17-16; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[USITC SE-16-034]

Government in the Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: October 26, 2016 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205-2000.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agendas for future meetings: None.
 2. Minutes.
 3. Ratification List.
 4. Vote in Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1082 and 1083 (Second Review) (Chlorinated Isocyanurates from China and Spain). The Commission is currently scheduled to complete and file its determinations and views of the Commission on November 16, 2016.
 5. Outstanding action jackets: None.
- In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

By order of the Commission.