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 Burke Museum professional staff in
consultation with representatives of Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (previously
listed as the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington); Nooksack Indian Tribe;
Samish Indian Nation (previously listed as the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe;
Snoqualmie Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington); Stillaguamish Tribe of
Indians of Washington (previously listed as the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington); Suquamish Indian Tribe of
the Port Madison Reservation; Swinomish Indian Tribal Community (previously listed as the Swinomish
Indians of the Swinomish Reservation of Washington); Tulalip Tribes of Washington (previously listed as the
Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington); and Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, (all hereafter
referred to as the “The Tribes”).

History and Description of the Remains
On an unknown date prior to 1995, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were possibly
removed from San Juan Islands, San Juan Island County, Washington. These remains were identified in 1995 while
completing an inventory for NAGPRA compliance. These human remains were located in a box of material marked
“Anian Island Burial 3F.” The human remains were in a paper-bag marked “Burial 3”. Also written on the bag in the
same pencil, but crossed out, is, “SJ–1, Finds, 7/18/46.” ‘These human remains to do not match any of the
records for the Anian Island burial. They also do not match “Burial 3” from Arden King’s 1946 excavations at 45–
SJ–1 and there is no mention of burials being found on 7/18/1946 in the field documents. The condition of these
human remains is consistent with other burials in shell middens from this area. Additional information provided during
consultation indicated this individual was likely buried on the San Juan Islands. The Burke Museum is unable to
make a cultural affiliation due to the lack of contextual and exact location information from which the burial was
removed. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Burke Museum
Officials of the Burke Museum 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 and museum collecting and accessioning history.
• 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.
• 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 The Tribes. The Treaty of Point Elliot was signed on January 22, 1855 by
representatives from The Tribes, and ceded aboriginal land included the San Juan Islands region.
• Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Tribes.

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 Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 333010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685–3849 x2. plape@uw.edu, by
March 21, 2016. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the
human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

David Tarler,
Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.
[FR Doc. 2016–03412 Filed 2–17–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4312–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–2015;
PPWOCRADN–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Native American Graves Protection
and Repatriation Review Committee;
Findings and Recommendations
Regarding Human Remains and
Associated Funerary Objects for The
Osage Nation

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Findings and recommendations.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is publishing this notice as part of its
administrative responsibilities pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection
and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA or the Act). The recommendations, findings, and actions
in this notice are advisory only and are not binding on any person. The Native
American Graves Protection and
Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) found that certain human
remains and associated items are culturally affiliated with The Osage
Nation and that the State of Missouri
Department of Natural Resources, State
Historic Preservation Office should
determine the most appropriate claimant—The Osage Nation or the
Indian tribes comprising the Sac and
Fox NAGPRA Confederacy—using the
criteria under section 7(a)(4) of the Act.

ADDRESSES: The Review Committee
meeting transcript containing the
proceedings and Review Committee
deliberation and findings are available
online at www.nps.gov/nagpra/Review
or from the National NAGPRA Program
upon request (NAGPRA_Info@nps.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The
recommendations, findings, and actions of the Review Committee are advisory
only and not binding on any person. These advisory findings and
recommendations do not necessarily represent the views of the National Park
Service or Secretary of the Interior. The
National Park Service and the Secretary
of the Interior have not taken a position
on these matters.

The Review Committee was
established by Section 8 of the Act, and is
an advisory body governed by the
Federal Advisory Committee Act. At its
November 18, 2015, public meeting in
Norman, OK, the Review Committee
heard a request from The Osage Nation
as an affected party. The issues before
the Review Committee were (1) whether
the human remains and associated items
from the Clarksville Mound group (site
23PI6) are culturally affiliated with The
Osage Nation; and (2) whether the
appropriate disposition of the human remains and associated items from the Clarksville Mound Group (site 23PI6) is to The Osage Nation or the Indian tribes comprising the Sac and Fox NAGPRA Confederacy.

Between 1962 and 1996, human remains representing, at minimum, 29 individuals were removed from the Clarksville Mound Group (site 23PI6) in Pike County, MO. The Clarksville Mound Group was originally recorded in 1952, and described as a group of six mounds. In 1962, the site was bulldozed in order to develop a sky-ride and tourist attraction, and five of the six mounds were destroyed. In 1995 and 1996, the City of Clarksville, the owner of the site, contacted the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for assistance after terminating the lease to the tourist attraction. Human remains were eroding out of the damaged mound, and due to the severity of the erosion problem, the SHPO and the City of Clarksville decided to undertake excavations to remove the threatened burials. The excavations were expanded as more burials were discovered. During the excavations, human remains representing, at minimum, 22 individuals were removed from the site. The two associated funerary objects are one lot of ancalusa shell beads and one Scallorn point. In 2002, additional human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were transferred to the SHPO by a local collector who had been on the site in 1962. In 2016, additional human remains from the site representing, at minimum, three individuals were transferred to the SHPO by the University of Missouri-Columbia.

On February 21, 2013, the Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, and the Sac & Fox Nation of the Missouri in Kansas, through the Sac and Fox NAGPRA Conferderacy, submitted a request for transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects removed from the Clarksville Mound Group (site 23PI6). Supporting materials submitted by The Osage Nation asserted that (1) the individuals interred at the Clarksville Mound site dated to the Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian Period (A.D. 900–1000); (2) this period corresponds to the prehistoric occupation of Missouri by the ancestral Osage; and (3) in accordance with 43 CFR 10.2(e)(1) and 10.14(c), multiple lines of evidence support a cultural affiliation between the prehistoric inhabitants of the Clarksville Mound site and the current people of The Osage Nation. As of July 15, 2015, the SHPO had not made a decision regarding The Osage Nation’s request.

In August 2015, The Osage Nation requested that the Review Committee make a finding of fact regarding the human remains and associated funerary objects removed from Clarksville Mound Group (site 23PI6) in Pike County, MO. The Designated Federal Officer for the Review Committee agreed to the request.

At its November 18, 2015 meeting, the Review Committee considered the request. The issues before the Review Committee were (1) whether the human remains and associated items from the Clarksville Mound Group (site 23PI6) are culturally affiliated with The Osage Nation; and (2) whether the appropriate disposition of human remains and associated items from the Clarksville Mound Group (site 23PI6) is to The Osage Nation or the Indian tribes comprising the Sac and Fox NAGPRA Confederacy.

Findings of Fact: All six Review Committee members currently appointed by the Secretary of the Interior participated in the fact finding. By a vote of five to zero (the chair did not vote), the Review Committee found that with regard to issue (1), the human remains and associated items from the Clarksville Mound Group (Site 23PI6) are culturally affiliated with The Osage Nation. Regarding issue (2), by a vote of five to zero (the chair did not vote), the Review Committee “strongly recommends that the [State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Officer] pursuant to the NAGPRA regulations, determine the most appropriate claimant in this case within the next six months, in consultation with The Osage Nation and the Sac and Fox NAGPRA Confederacy. If the [State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Officer], cannot make such a determination within six months, the Review Committee requests that the [State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Officer] notify the Review Committee of the barrier to doing so.”

Armand Minthorn,
Chair, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Notice of Receipt of Complaint; Solicitation of Comments Relating to the Public Interest
ACTION: Notice.
SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has received a complaint entitled Certain Mobile Electronic Devices Incorporating Haptics (Including Smartphones and Smartwatches) and Components Thereof, DN 3120; the Commission is soliciting comments on any public interest issues raised by the complaint or complainant’s filing under section 210.8(b) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 210.8(b)).
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa R. Barton, Secretary to the Commission, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2000. The public version of the complaint can be accessed on the Commission’s Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) at EDIS.1 and will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2000.