The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee), which amended the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, requires the Service to develop a CCP for each national wildlife refuge. The purpose in developing a CCP is to provide refuge managers with a 15-year plan for achieving refuge purposes and contributing toward the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System, consistent with sound principles of fish and wildlife management, conservation, legal mandates, and our policies. In addition to outlining broad management direction on conserving wildlife and their habitats, CCPs also evaluate the potential for providing wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities to the public, including opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation. We will review and update the CCP at least every 15 years in accordance with the Improvement Act.

The Klamath Basin Refuge

The Klamath Basin Refuges consist of a variety of habitats, including freshwater marshes, open water, grassy meadows, coniferous forests, sagebrush and juniper grasslands, agricultural lands, and rocky cliffs and slopes. These habitats support diverse and abundant populations of resident and migratory wildlife, with 433 species having been observed on or near the Refuges. In addition, each year the Refuges serve as a migratory stopover for about three-quarters of the Pacific Flyway waterfowl, with peak fall concentrations of over 1 million birds.

NEPA Compliance

We are conducting environmental review in accordance with the requirements of NEPA, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), its implementing regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), other applicable regulations, and our procedures for compliance with those regulations. The final EIS discusses the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the alternatives on biological resources, cultural resources, water quality, and other environmental resources. Measures to minimize adverse environmental effects are identified and discussed in the final CCP/EIS.

Alexandra Pitts,
Acting Regional Director, Pacific Southwest Region, Sacramento, California.

[FR Doc. 2016–29518 Filed 12–8–16; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. Geological Survey

[GX16GG00995TR00]

Announcement of Scientific Earthquake Studies Advisory Committee Meeting


ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Public Law 106–503, the Scientific Earthquake Studies Advisory Committee (SESAC) advises the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) on matters relating to the USGS’s participation in the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. The Committee, which is comprised of members from academia, industry, and State government, will hold its next meeting by teleconference on January 5, 2017, as specified below. In this meeting, the Committee will review the current activities of the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program and discuss future priorities.

DATES: The meeting will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. (EST) on January 5, 2017. All persons interested in joining the meeting must notify Linda Huey (lhuey@usgs.gov, tel. 703–648–6712) by 5:00 p.m. EST on January 3, 2017, to obtain the information necessary to join the teleconference.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. William Leith, U.S. Geological Survey, MS 905, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia 20192, (703) 648–6712, wleith@usgs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Meetings of the Scientific Earthquake Studies Advisory Committee are open to the public.

William Leith,
Senior Science Advisor for Earthquake and Geologic Hazards.

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responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25
U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in
this notice are the sole responsibility 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 were made by the Wisconsin
Historical Society and Lawrence
University professional staff in
consultation with representatives of the
Forest County Potawatomi Community,
Wisconsin; the Ho-Chunk Nation of
Wisconsin; the Lac du Flambeau Band
of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of
the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of
Wisconsin; the Little Traverse Bay
Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; and
the Menominee Indian Tribe of
Wisconsin.

History and Description of the Remains
Between 1968 and 1973, human
remains representing, at minimum, 12
individuals were removed from the
Rock Island II site in Door County, WI.
During that time period, extensive
excavations of the southwestern portion of
the island were conducted by
Lawrence University under the
direction of archaeologist Ronald
Mason. One component of the site was an
early historic Native American
village and associated cemetery located in
the eastern portion of the site and
used between 1760 and 1770.
Excavation of the cemetery uncovered fourteen burials with remains
representing twelve individuals,
including an adult male, an adult
female, and ten juveniles all under the
age of twelve, and their associated
funerary objects; two burials no longer
contained remains but did contain
funerary objects. The remains and most of
the associated funerary objects are
currently in the physical custody of
Lawrence University, but under the
control of the Wisconsin Historical
Society as the Rock Island II site is
located on state land. No known
individuals were identified. The 228
associated funerary objects are 14 lots of
wood fragments from coffins, 20 lots of
beads, 3 samples of red ochre, 2 spoons,
2 samples of vermilion, 1 polished
pebble, 7 brass trade kettles, 3
unidentifiable objects, 1 cut and
polished shell, 1 lot of silver brooches,
18 individual brooches, 6 silver
brooches attached to a fabric fragment,
10 earrings, 1 bell or cup, 3 pendants,
1 wooden paint box, 1 perforated elk
tooth, 1 lot of tinklers, 5 individual
tinklers, 1 thimble, 10 lots of textile
fragments, 1 silver cross, 4 armbands, 5
knives, 1 lot of burned faunal remains,
3 firesteels, 2 awls, 1 catlinite pipe, 2
necklaces, 7 Jesuit rings, 2 samples of
charred organic materials, 1 musket, 1
French perfume bottle, 6 gunflints,
1 musket ball, 4 pieces of shot, 2
hairpullers, 1 mirror in shards, 1 sheet
of folded brass, 1 kettle handle, 1 pipe
tomahawk head, 1 lot of nails, 1 lot of
bird bone tubes, 1 lot of antler
fragments, 2 bells, 8 scraps of brass, 8
pieces of brass wire, 1 piece of cut iron,
1 piece of lead, 2 pieces of worked
wood, 3 silver cylinders, 1 embellished
antler tine, 1 carved stone, 2 pot sherd,
20 flint chips, 1 bone comb, 2 ear
ornaments, 1 hafted iron ax, 1 cup, 1
French pistol, 2 brass bells, 8 bracelets,
1 limestone cobble, and 1 plaque.

The Rock Island II site is a multi-
component site that was episodically
occupied starting in the Middle
Woodland period. Mason identified four
phases of early historic Native American
occupation. He attributed the
occupation associated with the village and
cemetery to the Odawa due, in part,
to the 1766 account of Jonathan Carver, a
European-American, of spending time with
the Odawa there. One of the
burials in the cemetery was partially
cremated, which Mason noted was
uncommon in the Great Lakes region
during this period, but accounts from
this time referenced this practice among
several clans of the Odawa and one
Potawatomi clan. According to evidence
provided by the Little Traverse Bay
Band of Odawa Indians in Michigan, the
village and associated cemetery were
Odawa, with some Menominee, Ojibwe, and
Potawatomi individuals living there
due to intermarriage.

Determinations Made by the Wisconsin
Historical Society
Officials of the Wisconsin Historical
Society have determined that:
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the
human remains described in this notice
represent the physical remains of 12
individuals of Native American
ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the
228 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), there is
a relationship of shared group
identity that can be reasonably traced
between the Native American human
remains and associated funerary objects
and the Bad River Band of the Lake
Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of
the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin;
the Bay Mills Indian Community,
Michigan; the Forest County
Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; the
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and
Chippewa Indians, Michigan; the
Hannaville Indian Community,
Michigan; the Ho-Chunk Nation of
Wisconsin; the Lac Courte Oreilles
Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of
Wisconsin; the Lac du Flambeau Band
of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of
the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of
Wisconsin; Lac Vieux Desert Band of
Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of
Michigan; the Little River Band of
Ottawa Indians, Michigan; the Little
 Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians,
Michigan; the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish
Band of Potawatomi Indians of
Michigan; the Menominee Indian Tribe
of Wisconsin; the Nottawaseppi Huron
Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan
(previously listed as the Huron
Potawatomi, Inc.); the Pokagon
Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan
and Indiana; the Red Cliff Band of Lake
Superior Chippewa Indians of
Wisconsin; the Saginaw Chippewa
Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste.
Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians,
Michigan; the Sokaogon Chippewa
Community, Wisconsin; and the St.
Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
(hereof referred to as the Culturally
Affiliated Tribes).

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 Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin
Historical Society, 816 State Street,
Madison, WI 53706, telephone (608)
264–6434, email Jennifer.Kolb@
wisconsinhistory.org, by January 9,
2017. After that date, if no additional
requestors have come forward, transfer
of control of the human remains and
associated funerary objects to the
Culturally Affiliated Tribes may
proceed.

The Wisconsin Historical Society is
responsible for notifying the Culturally
Affiliated Tribes that this notice has
been published.

Dated: November 28, 2016.

Melanie O’Brien,
Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2016–29536 Filed 12–8–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P