

Green, Isle Royale National Park, ISRO Wolves, 800 East Lakeshore Drive, Houghton, Michigan 49931-1896, or by telephone at (906) 482-0984. Information is available online for public review at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/isrowolves>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This process is being conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the regulations of the Department of the Interior. The purpose of this Draft EIS is to determine whether and how to bring wolves to Isle Royale to function as the apex predator in the near term within a changing and dynamic island ecosystem. A decision is needed because the potential absence of wolves raises concerns about possible effects to Isle Royale's current ecosystem, including effects to both the moose population and Isle Royale's forest/vegetation communities. Although wolves have not always been part of the Isle Royale ecosystem, they have been present for more than 65 years, and have played a key role in the ecosystem, affecting the moose population and other species during that time. The average wolf population on the island over the past 65 years has been about 22, but there have been as many as 50 wolves documented on the island and as few as two. Over the past five years the population has declined steeply, which has given rise to the need to determine whether the NPS should bring additional wolves to the island. There were three wolves documented on the island in 2015 and only two wolves were confirmed in 2016. At this time, natural recovery of the population is unlikely.

This Draft EIS evaluates the impacts of the no-action alternative (Alternative A) and three action alternatives (Alternatives B, C, and D).

Alternative A would continue existing management practices and assume no new management actions would be implemented beyond those available at the outset of the wolf planning process. Wolves may arrive or depart independently via an ice bridge. Under Alternative A, wolves would not be introduced by management to Isle Royale National Park.

The action alternatives include the capture and relocation of wolves from the Great Lakes Region to Isle Royale National Park. The NPS would target wolves for relocation that are known to feed on moose as one of their prey sources, are in good health with no apparent injuries, and have the appropriate genetic diversity to sustain a viable population on the island. Capture and relocation efforts would

take place between late fall and late winter when the island is closed to visitors. All of the action alternatives include monitoring which could include radio or GPS collar tracking from ground and air, scat sample collection, visual observations, and other methodology as funding is available.

Under Alternative B, between 20 and 30 wolves with a wide genetic diversity would be introduced to the island. The social makeup of introduced wolves could include packs, established pairs with pups, or unrelated individuals. Wolves may be supplemented as needed up to the third year after initial introduction. After the third year, should an unforeseen event occur that impacts the wolf population, such as a mass die-off or introduction of disease, and the goals of the alternative are not being met due to this event, wolves may be supplemented for an additional two years. No additional wolves would be brought to the island after five years from date of initial introduction.

Alternative C would involve the initial introduction of a smaller number of wolves than Alternative B. The social makeup of introduced wolves could include an established pair with pups, or a pack, as well as unrelated individuals. The NPS would bring wolves to the island as often as needed in order to maintain a population of wolves on the island for at least the next 20 years. Under this alternative, additional wolves may be brought based on one or more resource indicators that could include genetic health of the wolves, ecological health, and prey species population trends.

Under Alternative D, the NPS would not take immediate action and would continue current management, allowing natural processes to continue. This alternative is meant to continue the study of island ecosystem changes without an apex predator and only take action should the weight of evidence suggest an apex predator is necessary to ecosystem function. Resource indicators, such as population size and growth rate of moose would be used to determine if and when wolf introduction actions should be taken. If the weight of evidence indicates wolf introduction actions should be taken, the NPS would follow procedures outlined within Alternative C.

Public Participation: After the Environmental Protection Agency's Notice of Availability is published, the NPS will schedule public meetings to be held during the comment period in the Great Lakes Region near the park. Dates, times, and locations of these meetings will be announced in press releases and

on the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment Web site for the Draft EIS at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/isrowolves>.

How to Comment: You are encouraged to comment on the Draft EIS online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/isrowolves>. You may also mail or hand-deliver your written comments to Superintendent Phyllis Green, Isle Royale National Park, ISRO Wolves, 800 East Lakeshore Drive, Houghton, Michigan 49931-1896. Written comments will also be accepted during scheduled public meetings discussed above. Comments will not be accepted by fax, email, or by any method other than those specified above. Bulk comments in any format (hard copy or electronic) submitted on behalf of others will not be accepted. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, 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: October 25, 2016.

Cameron H. Sholly,

Regional Director, Midwest Region.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-22537;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Seminole Tribe of Florida, Clewiston, FL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Seminole Tribe of Florida has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 should submit a written request to the Seminole Tribe of Florida. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the

human remains 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 request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Seminole Tribe of Florida at the address in this notice by January 17, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Paul Backhouse, Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Seminole Tribe of Florida, 30290 Josie Billie Highway, PMB 1004, Clewiston, FL 33440, telephone (863) 983-6549 Ext. 12244, email Paulbackhouse@semtribe.com.

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 Seminole Tribe of Florida, a federally recognized Indian Tribe organized pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 476, through one of its governmental departments, the Seminole Police Department (Seminole Police Department). The Seminole Tribe of Florida, Tribal Historic Preservation Office (Tribal Historic Preservation Office), another governmental department of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, is handling the NAGPRA process while the human remains continue to be in the physical control of the Seminole Police Department. The human remains were removed from an indeterminate location in Florida.

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. 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 Seminole Tribe of Florida, (Tribal Historic Preservation Office) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big

Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservation)); and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation. The Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creek Indians (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); The Chickasaw Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town were contacted and invited to consult, but did not participate.

History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from an unknown location in the state of Florida. In 1993, the human remains were anonymously mailed to a member of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. An unsigned handwritten note was included with the remains indicating that they had been excavated approximately 30 years prior from Florida, and that the sender believed the remains were Native American, and possibly Seminole. The tribal member contacted the Seminole Police Department, who then took possession of the remains. The remains were placed in the Seminole Police Department evidence vault as it was unknown if they were of modern forensic significance. In 2009, the remains were examined by the Broward County Medical Examiner's Office, and in 2013, the remains were examined by the Tribal Historic Preservation Office. The remains were determined to be archeological. The human remains include one partial cranium, a separate partial maxilla and mandible, and three cervical vertebrae. Both individuals were adults based on dental wear and cranial suture closure. One individual was likely female and the other male, based on cranio-facial features associated with sexual morphology. The remains were determined to be those of prehistoric Native American individuals, based on condition and anatomy associated with ancestry. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the description in the handwritten letter that accompanied the remains, as well as the decision of ancestry recorded in the osteological examination performed by District 17 Medical Examiner, the remains are determined to be those of early Seminole Native Americans. The present-day tribes associated with the early Seminole include the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians, Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big

Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservation)), and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by the Seminole Tribe of Florida

Officials of the Seminole Tribe of Florida have determined that:

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

- 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 the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservation)); and The Seminole Nation 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Paul Backhouse, Seminole Tribe of Florida, Tribal Historic Preservation Office, 30290 Josie Billie Hwy, PMB 1004, Clewiston, FL 33440, telephone (863) 983-6549 Ext. 12244, email Paulbackhouse@semtribe.com, by January 17, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians, Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservation)); and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma may proceed.

The Seminole Tribe of Florida is responsible for notifying the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Delaware Nation, Kialegee Tribal Town; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creek Indians (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama) Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservation)); The Chickasaw Nation; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 7, 2016.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-22506;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 should submit a written request to the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, at the address in this notice by January 17, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0740, email lara-noldner@uiowa.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 under the control of the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology

Program, Iowa City, IA. The human remains were removed from Woodbury County, IA.

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. 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 University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1988, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the site of the War Eagle Monument (13WD69) in Woodbury County, IA, prior to the monument's relocation. In 1988, erosion caused human remains to be exposed along the upper edge of the bluff. These remains were recovered by personnel from the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) and were transferred to the OSA Bioarchaeology Program. An adult of indeterminate age, possibly female, is represented by the lower limb bones (Burial Projects 266 and 648). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The number of burials in the vicinity of the War Eagle Monument is unknown. According to various accounts, War Eagle, a Sioux chief, and at least two of his daughters were buried on the bluff. Additionally, some of War Eagle's grandchildren and at least four Euro-American settlers are believed to have been buried in the area. While identification of the individual cannot

be determined, based on archival information, the remains represent a Sioux individual.

Determinations Made by the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program

Officials of the University of Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program have determined that:

- 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), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and the Yankton Sioux 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 request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0740, email lara-noldner@uiowa.edu, by January 17, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian