

Ciudad Ruin, Phoenix, Maricopa County, AZ. The Hohokam attribution of the human remains is based on their association with the Hohokam jars; the human remains are presumed to have come from one of the jars. All of the jars were repatriated to the Gila River Indian Community in 1992.

The Hohokam lived in central and southern Arizona from about A.D. 1 to 1450. In 1990, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community, and Tohono O'odham Nation jointly asserted a cultural affiliation to ancestors described as "Hohokam." In 1994, the Hopi Tribe asserted its cultural affiliation to Hohokam followed by the Pueblo of Zuni in 1995.

Determinations Made by the Heard Museum

Officials of the Heard Museum have determined that:

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the four 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 Ak-Chin Indian Community (previously listed as the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The 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 David Roche, Director/CEO, Heard Museum, 2301 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004, telephone (602) 252-8840, email director@heard.org, by September 10, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer

of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

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

Dated: July 10, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018-17220 Filed 8-9-18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-D-DTS#-FR00000034]

Potential National Monument Designations

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Request for comments.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is seeking public comments on three potential national monument designations: The Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home, Mississippi; Mill Springs Battlefield, Kentucky; and Camp Nelson, Kentucky.

DATES: Written comments will be accepted until September 10, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be sent to the National Park Service online at https://parkplanning.nps.gov/potential_monuments_Aug2018. Comments will not be accepted by fax, email, or by any method other than specified above. Bulk comments in any format (hard copy or electronic) submitted on behalf of others will not be accepted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Charles Laudner, Senior Advisor—Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240. Phone (202) 513-7212. Email: CA_Laudner@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Medgar and Myrlie Evers, Home, Mississippi

Medgar Evers was an important national figure in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. The assassination of Medgar Evers on June 12, 1963, in the carport of his home in Jackson, Mississippi, was one of the catalysts for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Both Medgar and Myrlie, his wife, were major contributors to advancing the goals of the civil rights movement on a national level. The Secretary of the Interior

designated the Evers' house a National Historic Landmark on December 23, 2016.

Mill Springs Battlefield, Kentucky

On January 19, 1862, Union and Confederate forces met in the Battle of Mill Springs in Kentucky. The result was an important victory for the Union in the American Civil War which opened the door to Federal invasion of southern states. The battlefield has been designated as a National Historic Landmark. The Mill Springs Battlefield Visitor Center and Museum is located in Nancy, Kentucky.

Camp Nelson, Kentucky

During the American Civil War, Camp Nelson in Jessamine County, Kentucky, served as an important training area for African Americans who joined the Union Army to fight for their freedom. The camp began as a fortified U.S. Army supply depot, hospital, and garrison in 1863. As well as becoming one of the largest recruitment and training centers for African American soldiers, it served as a refugee camp for their wives and children. In 2013, the Secretary of the Interior designated Camp Nelson a National Historic Landmark.

Authority

A potential National Monument designation of these sites by the President through the Antiquities Act, 54 U.S.C. 320301, may serve to preserve their nationally significant historic resources.

The Antiquities Act has been used to preserve and protect natural and historical resources on Federal lands for future generations. President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Antiquities Act in 1906 providing a foundation for natural resource conservation and cultural preservation. It requires that such monuments be limited to "the smallest area of land compatible" with the proper care and management for the protection of the identified objects.

Public Comments

Before including your name, 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 may 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: August 6, 2018.

P. Daniel Smith,

Deputy Director, exercising the authority of the Director.

[FR Doc. 2018–17133 Filed 8–9–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–SER–KEMO–25224; PPSEKEMOSO/PPMPSPD1Z.YM00000]

Establishment of a New Fee Area at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice is to comply with section 804 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004. The act requires agencies to give the public advance notice (6 months) of the establishment of a new recreation fee area.

DATES: We will begin collecting fees on February 6, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nancy Walther, Superintendent, 900 Kennesaw Mountain Drive, Kennesaw, GA 30152. 770–427–4686, extension 223, or via email at nancy_walther@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park plans to collect the following recreation fees at the park beginning in six months: \$5 per vehicle per day; \$1 per pedestrian per day and \$40 park annual pass. Revenue will be used to cover the cost of collections at the park and address the park's deferred maintenance backlog. These fees were determined by the National Park Service's group pricing model and comments from the public and stakeholders. In accordance with NPS public involvement guidelines, the park engaged numerous individuals, organizations, and local, state, and Federal government representatives while planning for the implementation of this fee.

Dated: August 3, 2018.

Lena McDowall,

Deputy Director, Management and Administration.

[FR Doc. 2018–17210 Filed 8–9–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0026039; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY; Correction; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The American Museum of Natural History has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the *Federal Register* on May 11, 2016.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals. 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 to the American Museum of Natural History. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the American Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by September 10, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Nell Murphy, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024, telephone (212) 769–5837, email nmurphy@amnh.org.

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 correction of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Sebonac site, Shinnecock Hills, Suffolk County, NY.

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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals published in a correction to a Notice of Inventory Completion in the *Federal Register* (81 FR 29304–29305, May 11, 2016). Four individuals were omitted from the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from the Sebonac site. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

Correction

In the *Federal Register* (81 FR 29305, May 11, 2016), column 1, paragraph 5, sentence 2 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

In 1902, human remains representing, at minimum, 20 individuals, including 1 adult female, 3 adults of unknown sex, and 16 subadults of unknown sex, were removed from the Sebonac site, Shinnecock Hills, Suffolk County, NY, during Raymond M. Harrington's excavations, sponsored by Frederick Ward Putnam and the American Museum of Natural History.

In the *Federal Register* (81 FR 29305, May 11, 2016), column 1, paragraph 6, sentence 2 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 20 individuals of Native American ancestry.

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 Nell Murphy, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024, telephone (212) 769–5837, email nmurphy@amnh.org, by September 10, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Shinnecock Indian Nation may proceed.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Shinnecock Indian Nation that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 13, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018–17219 Filed 8–9–18; 8:45 am]

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