

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 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(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), 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 353010, 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.

Dated: January 15, 2016.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-20115;
PPWOCRADN0-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 ancylus 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 2006, 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 Confederacy, submitted a request for repatriation of all the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Clarksville Mound Group (site 23PI6), citing a relationship of shared group identity (cultural affiliation). On July 30, 2013, the SHPO published a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (78 FR 45960–45961) for the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Clarksville Mound Group (site 23PI6) in which it determined that a shared group identity could be reasonably traced between the human remains and the Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; and the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. On August 29, 2013, The Osage

Nation timely submitted a written 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.”

Dated: January 13, 2016.

Armand Minthorn,

Chair, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Notice of Receipt of Complaint; Solicitation of Comments Relating to the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

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.

General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server at United States International Trade Commission (USITC) at USITC.² The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) at EDIS.³

¹ Electronic Document Information System (EDIS): <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

² United States International Trade Commission (USITC): <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

³ Electronic Document Information System (EDIS): <http://edis.usitc.gov>.