

monitoring recruitment events and other population attributes in a species that has been characterized by highly variable reproductive and survival rates. In each of at least two annual breeding events within a 3-year period, a total of 30 egg masses per metapopulation must be documented and recruitment must be verified.

3. Breeding and adjacent upland habitats within the six metapopulations are protected long term through management agreements, public ownership, or other means, in sufficient quantity and quality (to be determined by recovery task) to support growing populations.

4. Studies of the dusky gopher frog's biological and ecological requirements have been completed, and any required recovery measures discovered during these studies are developed and implemented.

* Information defining what constitutes a viable metapopulation can be found in the Service's Technical/Agency draft recovery plan.

Request for Public Comments

We request written comments on the draft recovery plan. We will consider all comments we receive by the date specified in **DATES** prior to final approval of the plan.

Public Availability of Comments

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.

Authority

The authority for this action is section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533 (f).

Dated: September 3, 2014.

Mike Oetker,

*Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16314;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin at the address in this notice by October 10, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 North Carroll Street, Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, email Jennifer.Kolb@wisconsinhistory.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 completion of an inventory of human remains under the control of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from two sites in Sheboygan County, WI.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative 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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1906, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (1969A.90.40-.56) were removed from an unknown site within the Black River Village complex in Sheboygan County, WI. The fragmentary human remains were collected from the surface by Charles E. Brown, who donated them to the State Historical Society in 1910. The human remains were determined to represent one individual of indeterminate age and sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1927, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals (1978.362.118) were removed from the Andrae Village Site (47-SB-0062), which is within the Black River Village complex, in Sheboygan County, WI. The cremated human remains were excavated by archeologist Leland Cooper, who donated the human remains to the State Historical Society at an unknown date. The human remains were determined to represent an adult and an infant, both of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the location and context of the burial and State Historical Society records.
- 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(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation,

Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan (previously listed as the Huron Potawatomi, Inc.); Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (previously listed as the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas); and the Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona.

- 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 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan (previously listed as the Huron Potawatomi, Inc.); Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (previously listed as the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas); and the Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona (hereafter referred to as “The Aboriginal Land 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 Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 North Carroll Street, Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, email Jennifer.Kolb@wisconsinhistory.org, by October 10, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Aboriginal Land Tribes may proceed.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is responsible for notifying The Aboriginal Land Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 24, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16402;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Army, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Silver Spring, MD

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Museum of Health and Medicine 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine. 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine at the address in this notice by October 10, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Dr Franklin E. Damann, National Museum of Health and Medicine, 2460 Linden Lane, Building 2500, Silver Spring, MD 20910, telephone (301) 319-3306, email franklin.e.damann2.civ@mail.mil.

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 National Museum of Health and Medicine, Silver Spring, MD. The human remains were removed from Amaknak Island, Captain's Bay, Unalaska, AK.

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 National Museum of Health and Medicine professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska.

History and Description of the Remains

A single human skeleton was collected in 1872 by W.H. Dall on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution. The human remains were found in a compartment of what had been a large community house on Amaknak Island, Captain's Bay, Unalaska, AK.

The human remains were received at the Army Medical Museum (AMM) from the U.S. National Museum Smithsonian Institution on November 15, 1872, and accessioned into the AMM as PS 12937 on November 21, 1872.

On August 24, 1904 by order of the AMM Curator James Carroll, the human remains were returned to the U.S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, except for the pathological portions of the skeleton. These portions remain to this day as PS 12937 at the National Museum of Health and Medicine (NMHM), formally known as the AMM.

Accession documents relating to the collection history of these human remains were retained by the Smithsonian. Through a recent review of records in consultation with the Smithsonian Institution Repatriation Office, provenance for these remains has been reassociated. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains consist of the spine, hips, and ribs. The remains show ankylosing spondylitis, kyphosis, and fusion of the interpubic joint. Morphological characteristics of the hips indicate male sex. The remains are those of an adult.

Accession file information indicates that the individual is an Aleut male approximately 40 years of age from Amaknak Island, Captain's Bay, Unalaska. Evidence of a male with ankylosing spondylitis and kyphosis is consistent with the biological and pathological description in the accession file documents.

Determinations Made by the National Museum of Health and Medicine

Officials of the National Museum of Health and Medicine have determined that: