

Permit application No.	Applicant	Species/numbers	Location	Activity	Type of take	Permit action
TE 35594A-3 .....	Alabama Power Company, Birmingham, AL.	Gray bats ( <i>Myotis grisescens</i> ), Indiana bats ( <i>Myotis sodalis</i> ), Northern long-eared bats ( <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> ), Gopher tortoise ( <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> ), Black Warrior waterdog ( <i>Necturus alabamensis</i> ).	Alabama .....	Presence/absence surveys, population monitoring, upper respiratory tract disease testing, and DNA analysis.	Bats: Capture with mist-nets, handle, identify, band, and radio-tag. Gopher tortoise: Add authorization to trap, attach radio transmitters, and collect blood. Black Warrior waterdog: Trap, handle, identify, and collect tail sample.	Amendment.

**Authority** We publish this notice under section 10(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

**Leopoldo Miranda,**

*Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, Southeast Region.*

[FR Doc. 2018-24607 Filed 11-9-18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4333-15-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**Bureau of Land Management**

[18X.LLES964000.L14400000.FR0000; FLES-58597]

**Notice of Proposed Withdrawal Extension and Opportunity for Public Meeting for the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge; Florida**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Secretary of the Interior proposes to extend the duration of Public Land Order (PLO) No. 5683 for an additional 40-year term. PLO No. 5683 withdrew 37.50 acres of public land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws, but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws and reserved under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior as part of the Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge (PINWR), administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). This Notice gives an opportunity for the public to comment on the petition/application for the proposed withdrawal extension and to request a public meeting.

**DATES:** For a period until February 11, 2019, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed withdrawal extension may do so in writing.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be sent to the BLM Southeastern States District Office, Attn: Victoria Craft, 273

Market Street, Flowood, MS 39232 or by email to: [vcraft@blm.gov](mailto:vcraft@blm.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Sally Spencer, phone: 202-912-7700; email: [sspencer@blm.gov](mailto:sspencer@blm.gov). Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The withdrawal created by PLO No. 5683 (44 FR 53084, 1979), will expire on September 11, 2019, unless extended. The USFWS has filed a petition/application requesting extension of the withdrawal created by the PLO for an additional 40-year term. The PLO withdrew the following described public land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws, but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws, and reserved them as part of the PINWR:

**Tallahassee Meridian, Florida**

T. 31 S, R. 39 E,  
Sec. 9, lot 9

The land withdrawn by PLO No. 5683 are located in Indian River County (formerly a portion of Brevard County), Florida.

The purpose of the withdrawal extension is to continue to provide an upland buffer zone between the existing refuge and the adjacent privately held land. The withdrawn land is home to PINWR's Centennial Trail, Boardwalk, and Observation Pavilion, which were developed in recognition of the 2003 Centennial Celebration of the National Wildlife Refuge System, at the home of the first National Wildlife Refuge. The PINWR contains 5,400 acres and is visited by over 100,000 people annually who come to experience nature and learn about the Refuge.

The use of a right-of-way, interagency agreement, or cooperative agreement would not provide adequate protection

for the wildlife habitat and unique resource values within the PINWR.

No additional water rights would be needed to fulfill the purpose of the requested withdrawal extension.

There are no suitable alternative sites since the lands described herein contain the natural and biological resources of interest for protection.

All persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed withdrawal extension may present their views in writing to the BLM Eastern States, at the address indicated above. Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the address stated above, during regular business hours, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifiable information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personally identifiable information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask the BLM in your comment to withhold your personally identifiable information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Notice is hereby given that an opportunity for a public meeting is afforded in connection with the proposed withdrawal extension. All interested persons who desire a public meeting for the purpose of being heard on the proposed withdrawal extension must submit a written request to the District Manager, BLM Southeastern States District Office at the address provided in the **ADDRESSES** section, within 90 days from the date of publication of this Notice. If the authorized officer determines that a public meeting will be held, a Notice of the date, time, and place will be published in the **Federal Register** and local newspapers and posted on the BLM website at: [www.blm.gov](http://www.blm.gov) at least

30 days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

All statements received will be considered before any recommendation concerning the proposed extension is submitted to the Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management for final action. This withdrawal extension proposal will be processed in accordance with the regulations set forth in 43 CFR 2310.4.

**Authority:** 43 CFR 2310.3–1.

Dated: November 6, 2018.

**Ryan K. Zinke,**

*Secretary of the Interior.*

[FR Doc. 2018–24717 Filed 11–9–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–GJ–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0026717;  
PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Kansas State Historical Society 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 Kansas State Historical Society. If no additional requesters 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 Kansas State Historical Society at the address in this notice by December 13, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Robert J. Hoard, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka, KS 66615–1099, telephone 785–272–8681, Ext. 269, email [Robert.hoard@ks.gov](mailto:Robert.hoard@ks.gov).

**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 Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS. The human remains were removed from Barber, Cowley, Marion, Rice, and Sumner Counties, KS.

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 Kansas State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

#### History and Description of the Remains

On or before 1985, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from portions of site 14BA401, the JJ Lemon Ranch site (UBS 2001–22) in Barber County, KS, by an artifact collector in Pratt, KS. In 2001, the collector showed his collection to Kansas State Historical Society staff, who identified and took possession of the human remains—cranial fragments, a mandible fragment with teeth, three vertebrae, and two fragments of a femur—all of which belong to a single, 45–55-year-old male. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The site is affiliated with the Middle Ceramic (ca. A.D. 1100–1400) Pratt complex based on diagnostic artifacts observed at the site. The Pratt complex material culture recovered from the site—charred corn cobs, small triangular Washita points, beveled knives, bison scapula hoes, other bone tools, and attributes of ceramic vessel sherds—is representative of the people who are ancestral to the Great Bend aspect and, ultimately, to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, as asserted by Brosowske and Bevitt in the volume *Kansas Archaeology* (Hoard and Banks 2006:180–205), as well as by others. Previously recovered human remains from this site were repatriated to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes in 1999 (**Federal Register** March 12, 1999, vol. 64, no. 48, pp. 12349–12351).

In 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual was removed from 14SR303, the Buresh site (UBS 2000–12) in Sumner County, KS. Kansas State Historical Society staff excavated the site to save information from the site before it was destroyed by collectors. A human occipital belonging to an adult was recovered from a large basin-shaped feature containing charcoal, tools, and other cultural debris. These human remains were not noted during the excavation, but were found only later, during analysis of the Kansas State Historical Society collections. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The site dates to ca. A.D. 1100. The material culture recovered from the site—charred corn cobs, small triangular Washita points, beveled knives, bison scapula hoes, other bone tools, and sherds from globular jars with decorated lips and rims—is consistent with the Washita focus, whose people are considered to be ancestral to the Great Bend aspect and, ultimately, to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, as asserted by Brosowske and Bevitt in the volume *Kansas Archaeology* (Hoard and Banks 2006:180–205), as well as by others.

In 1986, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from 14MN328, the Mem site (UBS 2001–26) in advance of highway construction. The collections from the site, including ceramic vessel sherds and side-notched arrow pints, are consistent with the Great Bend aspect. Subsequent analysis of collections from the investigations recovered a human deciduous incisor belonging to a single individual. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Great Bend aspect, ca. A.D. 1350–1700, is widely understood to be ancestral to the modern-day Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. This understanding is based on radiocarbon dates, geographic region, material culture, oral tradition, and historical documents such as the entradas of Coronado and Oñate in A.D. 1541 and 1601, respectively, as well as historical continuity into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This evidence is strongly asserted in Waldo Wedel's 1959 publication *An Introduction to Kansas Archeology* and in many subsequent archeological publications.

In 1977, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from 14RC2, the Major site (UBS 2001–32) in Rice County, KS. A private individual excavated a trash pit at the site, and subsequently donated the collection to the Kansas State