

by “workers digging for buildings, roads, or gardens” from an unknown mound site in Milwaukee County, WI. The human remains were discovered in the vicinity of Milwaukee and acquired by Increase A. Lapham, who at the time was conducting a survey of mounds in Wisconsin. Prior to 1839, Mr. Lapham sent the human remains to Dr. Samuel G. Morton for inclusion in his collection of human crania from around the world. The human remains represent a single individual, most likely female, 25–35 years of age; an adult female 50+ years of age; an adult male 30–40 years of age; an adult male 35–40 years of age; and an adult male 50+ years of age. Each of the five individuals is represented by a cranium without a mandible. The condition of all of the human remains is consistent with burial. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date between 1820 and 1837, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (UPM #: 97–606–454) were removed from an unknown site in Michigan or Wisconsin by Dr. Richard S. Satterlee, Assistant Surgeon for the U.S. Army. In this capacity, Dr. Satterlee served at the Detroit Barracks, MI, Fort Howard, WI, Fort Mackinac, MI, Fort Winnebago, WI, and for a second term at Fort Howard, WI. It is during this time that the human remains were collected. In 1837, Satterlee was sent to Florida. The human remains were transferred to Dr. Samuel Morton in Philadelphia for inclusion in his collection of human crania from around the world prior to 1839. The human remains are those of a single female individual estimated to be 20–30 years old and are represented by a cranium and mandible. There is little pathology represented on the bones and teeth, and the condition of the human remains suggests they were not buried. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (UPM #: 97–606–1222) were removed from an unknown site, possibly in Michigan. Prior to 1849, Mr. John P. Wetherill of Philadelphia sent the human remains to Dr. Samuel G. Morton. The human remains are represented by a cranium and mandible of a single male, 30–40 years of age. This individual is identified as “Natonake, a Menominee Chief.” No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton’s collections, including these human

remains, until his death in 1851. In 1853, Dr. Morton’s collection, including all of the human remains described above, were purchased from Dr. Morton’s Estate and formally presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1966, Dr. Morton’s collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. In 1997, the collection was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Museum collections and published literature indicate that the seven sets of human remains date to the Historic Period. The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the specific cultural and geographic attributions in the museum records. Collector’s records, museum documentation and published historical sources identify the human remains above as Menominee. Scholarly ethno-historic and anthropological publications and land cession records indicate that the areas from which the human remains were removed are within the traditional aboriginal territory of the Menominee Indians, and historic Menominee occupation sites within these areas have been identified.

Determinations Made by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology

Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 7 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 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

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. Julian Siggers, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104, telephone (215) 898–4050, by September 2, 2016. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin may proceed.

The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 8, 2016.

Melanie O’Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2016–18356 Filed 8–2–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1121–0235]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection Comments Requested; Extension, Without Change, of a Currently Approved Collection Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP)

AGENCY: Office of Justice Program, Department of Justice.

ACTION: 60-day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until October 3, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have comments especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact C. Casto at 1–202–353–7193, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 810 7th Street NW., Washington, DC 20531 or by email at Chris.Casto@usdoj.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

—Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

—Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

—Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection Back to Top

(1) Type of information collection: Extension, without change, of a currently approved collection.

(2) The title of the form/collection: Bulletproof Vest Partnership Application.

(3) The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection: None. Bureau of Justice Assistance, United States Department of Justice.

(4) Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Jurisdictions and law enforcement agencies with armor vest needs.

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond/reply: It is estimated that no more than 4,500 respondents will apply each year. Each application takes approximately 1 hour to complete.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: Approximately 4,500 hours.

If additional information is required, contact: Jerri Murray, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE., Suite 3E-405B, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: July 29, 2016.

Jerri Murray,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2016-18351 Filed 8-2-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Proposed Consent Decree Under the Clean Water Act

On July 28, 2016, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed consent decree with the United States District Court for the District of Nevada in the lawsuit entitled *United States and State of Nevada, Dept. of Conservation and*

Natural Resources v. Nevada Department of Transportation, Civil Action No.3:16-cv-453.

The complaint in this lawsuit involves claims that the Nevada Department of Transportation (“NDOT”) discharged pollutants from its municipal separate storm water system into waters of the United States in violation of its National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit. Under the Decree, NDOT will develop and implement programs to control discharges from construction activity, areas that are redeveloped or newly developed, and from activities NDOT conducts to operate and maintain the highway system. NDOT will pay a civil penalty of \$120,000 to be split evenly between the United States and the State of Nevada, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. NDOT will also implement a Real-Time Water Quality Data Availability Supplemental Environmental Project.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States and State of Nevada, Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources v. Nevada Department of Transportation* D.J. Ref. No. 90-5-1-1-11031. All comments must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

<i>To submit comments:</i>	<i>Send them to:</i>
By email	pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov .
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044-7611.

During the public comment period, the consent decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department Web site: <https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>. We will provide a paper copy of the consent decree upon written request and payment of reproduction costs. Please mail your request and payment to: Consent Decree Library, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044-7611.

Please enclose a check or money order for \$12.50 (25 cents per page

reproduction cost) payable to the United States Treasury.

Henry S. Friedman,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 2016-18377 Filed 8-2-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

[OJP (NIJ) Docket No. 1723]

Notice of Public Comment Period on the DRAFT “National Best Practices for Sexual Assault Kits: A Multidisciplinary Approach”

AGENCY: National Institute of Justice, Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the opening of the public comment period for the DRAFT “National Best Practices for Sexual Assault Kits: A Multidisciplinary Approach.”

DATES: Written public comment regarding the publication should be submitted through www.regulations.gov on or before September 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Heather Waltke, Associate Director, Office of Investigative and Forensic Sciences, National Institute of Justice, 810 7th Street NW., Washington, DC 20531, or via email at Heather.Waltke@usdoj.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act of 2013 (the “SAFER Act”) was enacted as Title X of Public Law 113-4, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. It was created, in part, to develop protocols and practices appropriate for the accurate, timely, and effective collection and processing of DNA evidence, including protocols and practices specific to sexual assault cases, which shall address appropriate steps in the investigation of cases that might involve DNA evidence[.]”¹ More specifically, these protocols and practices are to provide recommendations in a variety of focus areas, including outlining parameters for identifying and prioritizing DNA evidence such as sexual assault kits (SAKs) to be tested, identifying reasonable time periods for testing, identifying effective processes for communicating information about evidence testing between stakeholders,

¹ 42 U.S.C. 14135(o)(1).