

modern, Federally-recognized tribe most closely affiliated with the pre-historic cultural group that occupied the Nodena site. The staff of the Sweet Briar College Art Collection and Galleries inventoried and researched the provenance of the Nodena site objects in 2012, and distributed a NAGPRA summary to The Quapaw Tribe of Indians. Carrie Wilson, NAGPRA representative of The Quapaw Tribe of Indians, contacted Sweet Briar College in the summer of 2013, and subsequently requested repatriation of the objects.

Determinations Made by the Art Collection and Galleries of Sweet Briar College

Officials of Sweet Briar College have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 10 cultural items described above 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and The Quapaw Tribe of Indians.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Dr. Karol A. Lawson, Director, Art Collection and Galleries, Pannell 208, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, VA 24595, telephone (434) 381-6248, email kawson@sbcc.edu by March 7, 2014. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to The Quapaw Tribe of Indians may proceed.

The Art Collection and Galleries of Sweet Briar College is responsible for notifying The Quapaw Tribe of Indians that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 9, 2014.

Mariah Soriano,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2014-02305 Filed 2-4-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-14819;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate a Cultural Item: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, VA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural item listed in this notice meets the definition of an object of cultural patrimony and a sacred object. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural item 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 claim this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts at the address in this notice by March 7, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Kelly Burrow, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 200 N. Boulevard, Richmond, VA 23220, telephone (804) 204-2669, email kelly.burrow@vmfa.museum.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item under the control of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, VA, that meets the definition of a sacred object and an object of cultural patrimony under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Item

The *X'átgu K'udás'* also called the "Mudshark Shirt" is made of red flannel edged with blue silk ribbon pendants along the side seams. The shark, which according to the *Naanya.aayí* Clan, is the clan crest and embodies the *X'átgu* (Mudshark). It is depicted as a stylized shark, composed of small pearl buttons, most of them in triple lines, and outlined in black. The shark is split down the center of the head and body so as to allow for the opening at the neck of the shirt.

The Mudshark Shirt was originally in the collection of Axel Rasmussen, a superintendent of schools in Skagway, AK. In 1948, the Portland Art Museum purchased his collection. Records from the Portland Art Museum read as follows: "Purchase, Indian Collection Subscription Fund. To be known as the Axel Rasmussen Collection. Vendor, Earl Stendahl." In 1955, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts purchased part of the Rasmussen Collection from the Portland Art Museum, which included this Mudshark Shirt (PAM accession # 48.3.567; VMFA accession # 55.31.10).

Representatives of the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes, specifically the *Naanya.aayí* clan, have identified that this shirt depicts a representation of the *X'átgu* crest and is owned by the *Naanya.aayí* clan. This crest is an object of cultural patrimony, as it is communally owned, and has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Tlingit society and culture. This object is also a sacred object as it is vital to the ongoing cultural and religious practices that are unique to the Tlingit. Based on this information and consultation with the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts reasonably believes the Mudshark Shirt is culturally affiliated with the Tlingit.

Determinations Made by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

Officials of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the one cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the one cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

• Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Mudshark Shirt and the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian 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 claim this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Kelly Burrow, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 200 N. Boulevard, Richmond, VA 23220, telephone (804) 204-2669, email kelly.burrow@vmfa.museum by March 7, 2014. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the Mudshark Shirt to the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes may proceed.

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts is responsible for notifying the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 13, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2014-02310 Filed 2-4-14; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-990 (Second Review)]

Non-Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings From China

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year review, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act") (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on non-malleable cast iron pipe fittings from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted this review on July 1, 2013 (78 FR 39321) and determined on October 21, 2013, that it would conduct an expedited review (78 FR 68474, November 14, 2013).

The Commission completed and filed its determination in this review on January 29, 2014. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4450 (January 2014), entitled *Non-Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from China: Investigation No. 731-TA-990 (Second Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: January 30, 2014.

Lisa R. Barton,

Acting Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2014-02367 Filed 2-4-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Comment Request for Information Collection for the ETA 227, Overpayment Detection and Recovery Activities, Extension Without Revision

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 [44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)]. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed.

Currently, ETA is soliciting comments concerning the collection of data about the ETA 227, Overpayment Detection and Recovery Activities. The Unemployment Insurance (UI) program paid approximately \$46 billion in benefits in FY 2013. Collecting data through ETA 227 allows us to measure the effectiveness of the benefit payment control programs in the State Workforce Agencies (SWA). The current expiration date is August 31, 2014.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the addresses section below on or before April 7, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments to Ericka Parker, Office of Unemployment Insurance, Employment and Training Administration, U.S.

Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Frances Perkins Bldg, Room S-4519, Washington, DC 20210. Telephone number: 202-693-3208 (this is not a toll-free number). Individuals with hearing or speech impairments may access the telephone number above via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at 1-877-889-5627 (TTY/TDD). Email: parker.ericka@dol.gov. A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the person listed above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 303(a)(1) of the Social Security Act requires a state's unemployment insurance UI law to include provisions for:

Such methods of administration . . . as are found by the Secretary of Labor to be reasonably calculated to insure full payment of unemployment compensation when due . . .

Section 303(a)(5) of the Social Security Act further requires a state's UI law to include provisions for:

Expenditure of all money withdrawn from an unemployment fund of such State, in the payment of unemployment compensation . . .

Section 3304(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides that:

all money withdrawn from the unemployment fund of the State shall be used solely in the payment of unemployment compensation . . .

The Secretary of Labor has interpreted the above sections of federal law in Section 7511, Part V, ES Manual to further require a state's UI law to include provisions for such methods of administration as are, within reason, calculated to: (1) Detect benefits paid through error by the SWA or through willful misrepresentation or error by the claimant or others; (2) deter claimants from obtaining benefits through willful misrepresentation; and (3) recover benefits overpaid. The ETA 227 is used to determine whether SWAs meet these requirements.

The ETA 227 contains data on the number and amounts of fraud and non-fraud overpayments established, the methods by which overpayments were detected, the amounts and methods by which overpayments were collected, the amounts of overpayments waived and written off, the accounts receivable for overpayments outstanding, and data on criminal/civil actions. These data are gathered by 53 SWAs and reported to the Department of Labor following the end of each calendar quarter. The

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).