

www.reginfo.gov. **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Title: iCoast—Did the coast change?

I. Abstract

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and its collaborators (including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and university researchers) conduct sustained investigations of coastal hazards associated with major hurricane landfall. USGS hurricane research and response activities include collection of storm-surge water levels, aerial photography, and laser altimetry (lidar) surveys of pre- and post-storm beach conditions. These efforts document the nature, magnitude, and variability of coastal changes such as beach erosion, overwash deposition, island breaching, and destruction of infrastructure. Predictive models and assessments of severe storm impacts are developed and evaluated, and probabilistic assessments are distributed to the public, local, State, and Federal agencies. The assessments and observations provide information needed to understand, prepare for, and respond to coastal disasters. These ongoing analyses are authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5201 *et seq.*, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Section 202(a).

In support of this research, the USGS has been taking oblique aerial photographs of the coast before and after each major storm since 1996 and has amassed a database of over 190,000 photographs of the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. Computers cannot yet automatically analyze these data because classifying this photography requires understanding the diversity of forms that even this small set of primary features (shore, beach, dune, marsh, built environment) can represent. Human intelligence is needed, and USGS does not have the personnel or the capacity for this. These oblique aerial photographs are currently used for broad overviews of damage, and selected photo pairs have been shared on the Internet with the public after storms. The intense interest by the public in the pre- and post-storm USGS photographic pairs, and the increasing use of citizen science and crowdsourcing by Federal Government agencies suggests that a significant segment of the public might volunteer to serve as our “eyes on the coast.” The iCoast—Did the Coast Change? Web site (hereafter referred to as iCoast) posts a suite of pre- and post-storm photographs from a major storm, and citizen scientists can compare photographs and classify the changes they see with

predefined tags, or by appending comments. Citizen scientists also identify coastal landforms, determine the storm impacts to coastal infrastructure and landforms, and indicate other changes, including response and recovery efforts. These data can be used by USGS scientists to ground truth and fine-tune their models of coastal change. These mathematical models predict the likely interaction between coastal features such as beaches and dunes and storm surge. They are based on pre-storm dune height, measured by lidar, and predicted wave behavior based on data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. They are not based on ground truth observations. A body of citizen observations will allow for more accurate predictions of vulnerability. These model predictions are typically shared with Federal, State, and local authorities both before and after storms. The project will also result in greater citizen awareness of the probabilities for coastal change, and will be a resource for teachers and students pursuing science, technology, engineering and math (STEM).

II. Data

OMB Control Number: 1028–0109.

Form Number: None.

Title: iCoast—Did the Coast Change?

Type of Request: Renewal of existing information collection.

Affected Public: Coastal scientists, coastal managers, marine science students, emergency managers, citizens/residents of coastal communities.

Respondent's Obligation: Participation is voluntary.

Frequency of Collection: Occasional.

Estimated Total Number of Annual Responses: 64,211 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 3 minutes.

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 3,211 hours.

Estimated Reporting and Recordkeeping “Non-Hour Cost” Burden: There are no “non-hour cost” burdens associated with this IC.

Public Disclosure Statement: The PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*) provides that an agency may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number and current expiration date.

Comments: On July 6, 2017, we published a **Federal Register** notice (82 FR 31347) announcing that we would submit this ICR to OMB for approval and soliciting comments. The comment period closed on September 5, 2017. We received no comments.

III. Request for Comments

We again invite comments concerning this ICR as to: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the agency to perform its duties, including whether the information is useful; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) how to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) how to minimize the burden on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please note that comments submitted in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your personal mailing 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 us and the OMB in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

IV. Authority

The authorities for this action are Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Christopher Reich,

Deputy Center Director, USGS St Petersburg Coastal and Marine Science Center.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0024038: PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Robbins Museum of Archaeology, Middleborough, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Robbins Museum of Archaeology has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, 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 associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Robbins Museum of Archaeology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Robbins Museum of Archaeology at the address in this notice by October 23, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Lindsay Randall, Robbins Museum of Archaeology, 17 Jackson Street, Middleborough, MA 02346, telephone (978) 7497-4496, email lrandall@andover.edu.

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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Robbins Museum of Archaeology, Middleborough, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Mansion Inn site, Wayland, MA.

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 and associated funerary objects. 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 Robbins Museum of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (previously listed as the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) as well as the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Nipmuc Nation (non-federally recognized Indian groups).

History and Description of the Remains

In June 1959, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Mansion Inn site (19-MD-210) in Middlesex County, MA. The human remains were included in collections given to the Robbins Museum by Leslie Longworth, Sr., Alan Longworth, and Alfred Mansfield, or their heirs, in the 1970s and 1980s. The human remains consist of one burned and calcined bone (Robbins Museum/Massachusetts Archaeological Society Object #279.01) from one individual, age and sex indeterminate, and one set of 3 human teeth (Object #946.00) from one individual, age and sex indeterminate. No known individuals were identified. The 350 associated funerary objects are 6 lots of burned & calcined mammal bones; 60 cobbles and cobble fragments; 1 lot of over 1,000 lithic debitage; 9 lithic drills; 8 fire cracked rock; 23 fire starters/fire starter kits, including debris; 4 flaked stone tools; 12 lithic fragments; 44 ground stone tools; 5 lots red ochre; 1 copper adze; 2 lots charred wood; 1 lithic petroglyph; 1 lot of over 900 points/blades/bifaces; 37 broken points/blades/bifaces; 4 possible shaft abraders; 2 blade preforms; 1 probable blade fragment; 45 unidentified stone fragments; 1 stone adze; 2 possible chopping tool fragments; 9 stone celt, celt fragments, and probable celt fragments; 1 stone axe/celt/chopping tool fragment; 3 unidentified worked stone fragments; 2 grooved stone tool fragments; 7 grooved stone axes; 5 stone gouges; 1 pebble; 1 possible core; 16 possible stone tool fragments; 3 unidentified stone tools; 26 stone slabs; 5 ceramic sherds; and 2 stone tool fragments, adze or axe. An additional 6 associated funerary objects currently missing from the collection are 1 debitage/lithic flake (#12380); 4 broken points/blades, probably Mansion Inn type (#s 10481, 10532, 10775, and 10815); and 1 point/blade, Mansion Inn, variety Dudley (#10136).

The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site 19-MD-210 by a number of individuals in 1959 when construction activity at the site of the old Mansion Inn revealed the presence of archeological features. The site was looted by local children, their parents, and friends, assisted by local collectors. Many kept what they had excavated, though some human remains and funerary objects were preserved in museum collections. Frederick Johnson, curator of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology (now the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology) undertook salvage

excavations to recover some information about the site. Human remains and funerary objects removed by Johnson, Curtis Chapin, Alfred Mansfield, Leslie Longworth, Sr., William Brierly, and others were ultimately preserved in the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and the Robbins Museum of Archaeology.

Excavations, studies, and one radiocarbon assay on organic material date the site from approximately 2111 to 1697 B.C. This is consistent with the Watertown Phase and subsequent Coburn Group of the Late Archaic Susquehanna Tradition (3900 to 2600 BP). Multiple lines of evidence guided by tribal consultations, including geographic location, maps, oral tradition, linguistic, and archeological data, demonstrate a shared group identity between the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice and the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) as well as the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Nipmuc Nation (non-federally recognized Indian groups).

Determinations Made by the Robbins Museum of Archaeology

Officials of the Robbins Museum of Archaeology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 2 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 350 objects described in this notice 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. An additional 6 associated funerary objects currently missing from the collection.
- 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 associated funerary objects and the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Additionally, a cultural relationship is determined to exist between the human remains and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Nipmuc Nation, which are non-federally recognized Indian groups.

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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Lindsay Randall, Robbins Museum of Archaeology, 17 Jackson Street, Middleborough, MA 02346, telephone (978) 7497-4496, email lrandall@andover.edu, by October 23, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), and, if joined to one or more of the culturally affiliated tribes, the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Nipmuc Nation, which are non-federally recognized Indian groups, may proceed.

The Robbins Museum of Archaeology is responsible for notifying the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) as well as the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Nipmuc Nation (non-federally recognized Indian groups) that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 21, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0023996; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, 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 Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa. 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 Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, at the address in this notice by October 23, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Thomas Foster, Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, Harwell Hall, Tulsa, OK 74104, telephone (918) 631-3082, email thomas-foster@utulsa.edu.

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 Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa. The human remains were removed from Craighead County, AR.

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 Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, professional staff in consultation with representatives of The Quapaw Tribe of Indians.

History and Description of the Remains

From 1964 to 1968, human remains representing, at minimum, 21 individuals were removed from the McDuffie or MacDuffie site (3CG21) in Craighead County, AR. These human remains were likely obtained by the Department of Anthropology at The

University of Tulsa from the Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa, OK, which obtained artifacts and human remains from the site in 1982. The human remains represent three adult females, three adult males, ten adults of indeterminate sex, one juvenile of indeterminate sex, and four infants. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to the Gilcrease Museum records, the McDuffie site (3CG21) is located near the town of Lunsford in Craighead County, AR. Excavation records indicate that the site consisted of a large village with two mounds. Non-destructive analysis indicates that the human remains are Native American. Cultural items associated with the human remains have been determined to date to the Middle Mississippian period (A.D. 1170-1300). Oral history evidence presented by representatives of The Quapaw Tribe of Indians indicates that the region has long been included in their traditional and hunting territory. French colonial records from 1700 also indicate that the Quapaw were known at that time to be the only Native American group present in the St. Francis River valley region where the McDuffie site is located. Based on the geographical location and the date of interment, the human remains are most likely to be culturally affiliated with The Quapaw Tribe of Indians.

Determinations Made by the Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa

Officials of the Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 21 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 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 request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Thomas Foster, Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, Harwell Hall, Tulsa, OK 74104, telephone (918) 631-3082, email thomas-foster@utulsa.edu, by October 23, 2017. After that date, if