

We are again soliciting comments on the proposed ICR that is described below. We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) Is the collection necessary to the proper functions of the USGS; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the USGS enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the USGS minimize the burden of this collection on the respondents, including through the use of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. 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.

Abstract: As part of the USGS Ecosystems mission to assess the status and trends of the Nation's biological resources, the Alaska Science Center Landbird Program conducts research on avian populations within Alaska. Beginning in the late 1990s, an outbreak of beak deformities in Black-capped Chickadees emerged in southcentral Alaska. USGS scientists launched a study to understand the scope of this problem and its effect on wild birds. Since that time, researchers have gathered important information about the deformities but their cause still remains unknown. Members of the public provide observation reports of birds with deformities from around Alaska and other regions of North America. These reports are very important in that they allow researchers to determine the geographical distribution and species affected. Data collection over such a large and remote area would not be possible without the public's assistance.

Title of Collection: Alaska Beak Deformity Observations.

OMB Control Number: 1028-0116.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Individuals/households.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 250.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 250.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 5 minutes to read the instructions and 10 minutes to complete the response form.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 63 hours.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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

Christian Zimmerman,

Alaska Science Center Director.

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BILLING CODE 4338-11-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027397;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: The Field Museum, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Field Museum, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. 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 to the Field Museum. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Field Museum at the address in this notice by April 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Helen Robbins, The Field Museum, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, email hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org.

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 cultural items under the control of the Field Museum, Chicago, IL that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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 Items

In 1899, 54 cultural items were removed from the sites of Homolovi I and II in Navajo County, AZ. These items were removed from burials by J.A. Burt, an employee of the Field Museum, as part of a Museum-sponsored excavation he conducted during the winter of 1899-1900. The 38 unassociated funerary objects from Homolovi I consist of one awl, one knife, one stone ear pendant, three ceramic mugs, four ceramic ladles, four ceramic pots, and 24 ceramic bowls. The 16 unassociated funerary objects from Homolovi II consist of one ceramic cup, one chipped stone object, two ceramic ladles, four ceramic pots, and eight ceramic bowls.

Homolovi I was occupied from around A.D. 1285 to 1390, and Homolovi II was occupied from around A.D. 1350 to 1400. Based on archeological research, scholarly research, consultation, and museum records, both Homolovi I and II are affiliated with the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The items described above were determined to be unassociated funerary objects based on Burt's own notes, which indicate the specific grave from which he removed each item.

Determinations Made by the Field Museum

Officials of the Field Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 54 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

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 Helen Robbins, The Field Museum, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, email hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org, by April 29, 2019. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed.

The Field Museum is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 25, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019-06003 Filed 3-27-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027384; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa, AL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Alabama Museums 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 University of Alabama Museums. 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 University of Alabama Museums at the address in this notice by April 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Dr. William Bomar, Executive Director, University of Alabama Museums, 121 Smith Hall, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487, telephone (205) 348-7550, email bbomar@ua.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 University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa, AL. The human remains were removed from site 1Ce308, Cherokee County, AL, and site 1Tu52, Tuscaloosa County, AL.

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 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 University of Alabama Museums professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

In 1976, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from Site 1Ce308, Polecat Ford, in Cherokee County, AL. After deep plowing exposed burials, the site was leased to a group of looters. Their excavations encountered a number of burials which included Protohistoric, Barnette phase, aboriginal artifacts along with items of sixteenth century

European manufacture. Two archeologists subsequently worked to locate and document as much cultural material as possible, and made a surface collection at the site. In 1981, the human remains they recovered were donated to the University of Alabama. The human remains include fragments of human bone from the surface or with no provenience, and include the following individuals: Miscellaneous 1A (HRID 4673.1) from the surface, a 25-35 year old female; Miscellaneous 1B (HRID 4673.2) from the surface, a 25-35 year old of indeterminate sex; Miscellaneous 1C (HRID 4673.3) from the surface, an individual of indeterminate sex at least 18 years old; and Miscellaneous 2 (HRID 4674), unprovenienced, a male 20-30 years old. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The mortuary practices exhibited at this site are consistent with known aboriginal practices. The Protohistoric component at Site 1Ce308 is marked by pottery of the sand tempered Lamar ceramic series. The Lamar ceramics, the artifacts of European manufacture, and other artifacts such as Citico style shell gorgets are consistent with a sixteenth century date. The Protohistoric Barnette phase is considered to be directly ancestral to the eighteenth century Coosa-Abhika Creek towns.

In 1936, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from site 1Tu52, the Haney site, in Tuscaloosa County, AL. Site 1Tu52 was originally discovered in 1931, when the landowner plowed up a burial containing five glass beads. In 1933, he brought this find to the attention of the Alabama Museum of Natural History, now within the University of Alabama Museums. The Alabama Museum of Natural History conducted excavations at the site in 1936. These excavations encountered four burials, all within a relatively small, 2 meter by 5 meter area. The human remains were very poorly preserved, and only human remains from Burial 1 are present in the collection. The human remains have been at the University of Alabama since 1936. Two individuals are represented within Burial 1. Burial 1A (HRID 4716.1) is a 12-16 year old of unknown sex. Burial 1B (HRID 4716.2) is a 3-5 year old. One associated funerary object, an occurrence of glass beads, is missing from the collection.

Trade goods associated with each burial may be dated to the late eighteenth century. That date is corroborated by both the 1936 excavations and a subsequent