

Office of Information Technology (OIT), TSA-11, Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 20598-6011; telephone (571) 227-2062; email [TSAPRA@dhs.gov](mailto:TSAPRA@dhs.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Comments Invited

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The ICR documentation is available at <http://www.reginfo.gov>. Therefore, in preparation for OMB review and approval of the following information collection, TSA is soliciting comments to—

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed information requirement is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including using appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

##### Information Collection Requirement

*Title:* Department of Homeland Security Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP).

*Type of Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

*OMB Control Number:* 1652-0044.

*Form(s):* Traveler Inquiry and Survey Forms.

*Affected Public:* Traveling Public.

*Abstract:* DHS TRIP is a single point of contact for individuals who have inquiries or seek resolution regarding difficulties they have experienced during their travel screening. These difficulties could include being: (1) denied or delayed boarding; (2) denied or delayed entry into or departure from the United States at a port of entry; or (3) identified for additional (secondary) screening at our Nation's transportation facilities, including airports, seaports, train stations and land borders. The TSA manages the DHS TRIP office on behalf of DHS. To request redress, individuals are asked to provide identifying information as well as details of their travel experience.

The DHS TRIP office serves as a centralized intake office for traveler

requests for redress and uses the online Traveler Inquiry Form (TIF) to collect requests for redress. DHS TRIP then passes the information to the relevant DHS component to process the request, as appropriate (e.g., DHS TRIP passes the form to the appropriate DHS office to initiate the Watch List Clearance Procedure). Participating DHS components include the TSA, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Office of Biometric Information Management, Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, and the Privacy Office, along with the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, and the U.S. Department of Justice (Terrorist Screening Center). This collection serves to distinguish misidentified individuals from an individual actually on any watch list used by DHS. Where appropriate, this program helps streamline and expedite future check-in or border crossing experiences.

The collection of information is being revised to include: (1) a modification to the existing Traveler Inquiry Form (TIF) to enhance the redress process for certain individuals and to ensure that the redress process is fair and responsive; and (2) two optional, anonymous customer satisfaction surveys to allow the public to provide DHS feedback on its experience using DHS TRIP.

DHS estimates that completing the TIF, including gathering and submitting the information, will take approximately one hour. In completing the two optional surveys, DHS estimates it will take approximately 10 minutes to complete each survey. The annual respondent population was derived from data contained within the DHS case management database and reflects the projected number of respondents in the next fiscal<sup>1</sup> year. Thus, the total estimated annual burden hours are 15,500. The burden hours for passengers seeking redress, based on 15,000 annual respondents, is 15,000 hours (15,000 x 1). The burden hours for survey respondents, based on 10 percent of the 15,000 annual respondents, is 500 hours (1,500 x 2 x 0.17).

*Number of Respondents:* 15,000.

*Estimated Annual Burden Hours:* An estimated 15,500 hours annually.

*Estimated Cost Burden:* An estimated \$3,375 annually.

<sup>1</sup> In the 60 day-notice, the annual respondent population of 19,067 was derived from data contained within the DHS case management database and reflected the actual number of respondents for the most recent calendar year.

Dated: September 28, 2015.

**Christina A. Walsh,**

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, Office of Information Technology.*

[FR Doc. 2015-25028 Filed 9-30-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-05-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-19194; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion:

**Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum) has completed an inventory of human remains and an associated funerary object, 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 object 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 object should submit a written request to the Burke Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary object 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 object should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Burke Museum at the address in this notice by November 2, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849, email [plape@uw.edu](mailto:plape@uw.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 an associated

funerary object under the control of the Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from near Lilliwaup, Mason County, WA.

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 object. 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 Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington), and the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1961, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from near Lilliwaup in Mason County, WA. The human remains were removed by Jane Durken near the old Eldon Hotel and donated to the Burke Museum in 1963 (Burke Accn. #1963-36). No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is an unmodified shell.

The human remains are consistent with Native American morphology and therefore have been determined to be Native American. Lilliwaup and the surrounding area is within the traditional aboriginal territory of the Twana people (Elmendorf 1960, Mooney 1896, Smith 1940, Suttle 1990). Three subgroups of the Twana are identifiable: The Skokomish, the Duhelelips, and the Kolsids (Brown 1986). The Indian Claims Commission ruled that all of Hood Canal, WA, was the traditional aboriginal territory of the Twana (Skokomish) people. The Twana are represented by the modern day Skokomish Indian Tribe Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington). The Skokomish were signatories to the 1855 Treaty of Point-No-Point.

#### Determinations Made by the Burke Museum

Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the one object described in this notice is 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.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington).

- 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 object and the Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington).

#### 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 object should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849 x2, email [plape@uw.edu](mailto:plape@uw.edu), by November 2, 2015. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington) may proceed.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington), and the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 26, 2015.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2015-25040 Filed 9-30-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-19250;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Omaha, NE., and State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD

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

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Omaha District), 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 Omaha District. 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 Omaha District at the address in this notice by November 2, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Ms. Sandra Barnum, U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, ATTN: CENWO-PM-AB, 1616 Capitol Ave., Omaha, NE 68102, telephone, (402) 995-2674, email [sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil](mailto:sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil).

**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 Omaha District. The human remains were removed from Crow Creek Village (39BF11), Buffalo County, SD.

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