OMB Control Number 1028–0098 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information about this ICR, contact Matthew Neilson by email at *mneilson@usgs.gov,* or by telephone at (352) 264–3519.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we provide the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

We are 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. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. 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: America is under siege by many harmful non-native species of plants, animals, and microorganisms. More than 6,500 nonindigenous species are now established in the United States, posing risks to native species, valued ecosystems, and human and wildlife health. These invaders extract a huge cost, an estimated $120 billion per year, to mitigate their harmful impacts. The current annual environmental, economic, and health-related costs of invasive species exceed those of all other natural disasters combined.

Through its Invasive Species Program (*http://www.usgs.gov/ecosystems/invasive_species/*), the USGS plays an important role in federal efforts to combat invasive species in natural and semi-natural areas through early detection and assessment of newly established invaders; monitoring of invading populations; and improving understanding of the ecology of invaders and factors in the resistance of habitats to invasion. The USGS provides the tools, technology, and information supporting efforts to prevent, contain, control, and manage invasive species nationwide. To meet user needs, the USGS also develops methods for compiling and synthesizing accurate and reliable data and information on invasive species for inclusion in a distributed and integrated web-based information system.

As part of the USGS Invasive Species Program, the Nonindigenous Aquatic Species (NAS) database (*http://nas.er.usgs.gov/*) functions as a repository and clearinghouse for occurrence information on nonindigenous aquatic species from across the United States. It contains locality information on approximately 1,300 species of vertebrates, invertebrates, and vascular plants introduced since 1850. Taxa include foreign species as well as those native to North America that have been transported outside of their natural range. The NAS website provides immediate access to new occurrence records through a real-time interface with the NAS database. Visitors to the website can use a set of predefined queries to obtain lists of species according to state or hydrologic basin of interest. Fact sheets, distribution maps, and information on new occurrences are continually posted and updated. Dynamically generated species distribution maps show the spatial accuracy of the locations reported, population status, and links to more information about each report.

Title of Collection: Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Sighting Reporting Form and Alert Registration Form.

OMB Control Number: 1028–0098.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: State and local government employees, university personnel, and private individuals.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: We estimate approximately 350 respondents per year for the sighting report form (some respondents will submit multiple reports per year), and 50 respondents (*i.e.,* new registrations) per year for the alert registration form.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: We estimate 600 responses per year for the sighting report form, and 50 responses (*i.e.,* new registrations) per year for the alert registration form.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: We estimate 3 minutes for the sighting report form, and 1 minute for the alert registration form.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: We estimate 30 hours for the sighting report form, and 1 hour for the alert registration form; a total of 31 hours for the two forms.

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*).

Kenneth Rice,

Center Director.

[FR Doc. 2019–14916 Filed 7–12–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4338–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0028224; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department, Salem, OR and Oregon State University, NAGPRA Office, Corvallis, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology and NAGPRA Office, and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and have 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 Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. 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 Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) at the address in this notice by August 14, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Nancy Nelson, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Archaeologist, 725 Summer Street NE, Suite C, Salem, OR 97301, telephone (503) 986–0578.

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 Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Salem, OR, and in the custody of the Oregon State University, NAGPRA Office, Corvallis, OR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Lane County and Lincoln County, OR.

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 Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department and Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology and NAGPRA Office professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation).

The Burns Paiute Tribe (previously listed as the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Coquille Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Coquille Tribe of Oregon); Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians (previously listed as the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon); and the Klamath Tribes (hereafter referred to as ''The Invited Tribes'') were invited to consult, but did not participate.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1977, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Lane County, OR by Corvallis High School teacher Alan Taylor. Taylor was visiting Neptune State Park, and observed and removed a portion of a skull that was eroding out of a bluff just south of Bob Creek, Lane County, OR. He brought the human remains to Oregon State University's (OSU) anthropology department for analysis. Upon determining that the skull fragments were human, OSU received permission to salvage the rest of the human remains. No known individuals were identified. The seven associated funerary objects are one core, one blank, one biface and four utilized flakes.

In 1974, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from site 35LNC14 at Seal Rock, Lincoln County, OR. The human remains had been known from earlier excavations in 1968, 1972, and 1973. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a bird bone whistle.

In the 1970's, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Ona Beach area at Brian Booth State Park, Lincoln County, OR. Staff at the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office contacted the Anthropology Department, Oregon State University, and asked them to salvage human remains eroding out of the bank. There is no site number associated with the site. No known individuals were identified. The 33 associated funerary objects are 18 complete blue glass beads, 12 fragmented blue glass beads, and three metal nail fragments.

Linguistically, the earlier group at Bob Creek (35LA10), Seal Rock (35LNC14), and Brian Booth State Park were Yakonan/Alsean. Based on ethnographic information and consultation, the descendants of the Yakonan/Alsean speakers are members of The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians (CTSI). The CTSI is comprised of more than 30 Tribes and bands whose ancestral territory is from the lower Columbia River (including Chinookan territory on the north bank) to Upper Klamath, Shasta and Scott Rivers, and Smith River, Lake Earl and Crescent City areas of Northern California, including all the territory west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon.

The CTSI Tribes were forcibly removed from their homelands by the U.S. Government in 1855. Under the Western Oregon Termination Act (passed by Congress in 1954 and finalized in 1956), Western Oregon Tribes were further removed from their lands, and were expected to reside either on the Siletz Reservation or the Grand Ronde Reservation. By contrast, the principal villages of the central Oregon coast peoples, such as the Yaquina and Alsea, had been relocated to the Siletz Reservation when it was established in 1855, and have been associated with the Siletz Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians ever since that time. (The CTSI were officially restored to recognized status in 1977.)

Determinations Made by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

Officials of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 41 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.
- 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 Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation).

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 Nancy Nelson, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Archaeologist, 725 Summer Street NE,

Suite C, Salem, OR 97301, telephone (503) 986–0578, by August 14, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation) may proceed.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation) and The Invited Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 14, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019–14932 Filed 7–12–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0028203; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office, McCook, NE, and History Nebraska (Formerly the Nebraska State Historical Society), Lincoln, NE

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Nebraska-Kansas Area Office of the Bureau of Reclamation, and History Nebraska (formerly the Nebraska State Historical Society) have completed an inventory of human remains and an associated funerary object, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and have 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 History Nebraska. 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 History Nebraska at the address in this notice by August 14, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Rob Bozell, History Nebraska, 5050 N 32nd Street, Lincoln, NE 68504, telephone (402) 525–1624, email *rob.bozell@nebraska.gov.*

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 object under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office, McCook, NE, and in the physical custody of History Nebraska (formerly the Nebraska State Historical Society), Lincoln, NE. The human remains were removed from Buffalo, Frontier, Merrick, and Nance Counties, NE.

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 Bureau of Reclamation, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office and History Nebraska professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

The Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe (previously listed as the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota); Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (previously listed as the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas); Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota were invited to consult but did not participate.

Hereafter, all the Indian Tribes listed in this section are referred to as ''The Consulted and Invited Tribes.''

History and Description of the Remains

In 1973, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Flat Rock site 25BF210 in Buffalo County, NE. The human remains were excavated by the University of Nebraska, Lincoln working under contract to the National Park Service during archeological investigations of the proposed Mid-State Irrigation Project. In 2011, the human remains were discovered and removed from the 25BF210 archeological collection during a curation project by History Nebraska conducted under an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. The human remains represent two individuals of unknown sex and age (25BF210–A and 25BF210–B). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1933, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Gammill-Phillips site 25FT1 in Frontier County, NE. The human remains were excavated by the Nebraska State Historical Society during the course of archeological investigations. The human remains represent one (possibly male) child 1.5–2.5 years of age. No known individuals