

collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of response.

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: Authorized by Executive Order 10450, the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD–12), regulations mandated by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management OPM, and the Department of the Interior (DOI), the National Park Service (NPS) collects information from all applicants for Federal employment and non-Federal personnel requiring access to NPS property.

The NPS uses Form 10–152, “*Background Clearance Initiation Request*” to collect information from all applicants to determine their suitability to receive DOI credentials. The Electronic Questionnaires for Investigations Processing (e-QIP), is used to create accounts necessary to initiate background investigations for all individuals requiring access to NPS property and/or to receive a DOI Access Personal Identification Verification (PIV) badge. The information collected is protected by the Privacy Act and maintained in a secure system of records (Interior-DOI–45, “*Personnel Security Files—Interior*”, 47 FR 11036).

Title of Collection: National Park Service Background Clearance Initiation Request.

OMB Control Number: 1024–0282.

Form Number: NPS Form 10–152, “*Background Clearance Initiation Request*.”

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Applicants for Federal employment and non-Federal personnel proposed to work under a contract and/or agreement who require access to NPS property and/or a DOI Access PIV badge.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 6,500.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 6,500.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 7 minutes.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 758.

Respondent’s Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

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.*).

Phadrea Ponds,

*Information Collection Clearance Officer,
National Park Service.*

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BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0034484;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Kodiak Historical Society, Kodiak, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Kodiak Historical Society (operating as the Kodiak History Museum) 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 Kodiak Historical Society. 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 Kodiak Historical Society at the address in this notice by October 12, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret Greutert, Collections Manager,

Kodiak Historical Society dba Kodiak History Museum, 101 E. Marine Way, Kodiak, AK 99615, telephone (907) 486–5917, email collections@kodiakhistormuseum.org or director@kodiakhistormuseum.org.

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 Kodiak Historical Society, Kodiak, AK. The human remains were removed from Monashka Bay in Kodiak Island, AK.

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 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 Kodiak Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Afognak; Native Village of Ouzinkie; Native Village of Port Lions; and the Sun’aq Tribe of Kodiak (*previously* listed as Shoonaq’ Tribe of Kodiak) (hereafter referred to as “*The Consulted Villages*”).

History and Description of the Remains

During 1961–1962, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Monashka Bay site in Kodiak Island, AK, by archeologist Donald Clark during an archeological excavation funded by the Kodiak Historical Society. The fragmentary and incomplete skeletal remains are from a prehistoric archeological context found with artifacts that represent late prehistoric Alutiiq culture, ca. 2000–400 years BP. As such, these are almost certainly the remains of Alutiiq ancestors from the period before Russian arrival. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Kodiak Historical Society

Professional staff of the Kodiak Historical Society 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(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human

remains and the Native Village of Ouzinkie and the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (*previously* listed as Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak) (hereafter referred to as "The Villages").

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 Kodiak Historical Society dba Kodiak History Museum, 101 E. Marine Way, Kodiak, AK 99615, telephone (907) 486-5917, email collections@kodiakhistorymuseum.org or director@kodiakhistorymuseum.org, by October 12, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Villages may proceed. The Kodiak Historical Society is responsible for notifying The Consulted Villages that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 1, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034491; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Anthropology, Cornell University 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 Department of Anthropology, Cornell University. 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 Department of Anthropology, Cornell University at the address in this notice by October 12, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Velasco, Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, 261 McGraw Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853, telephone (607) 255-5137, email mvc47@cornell.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 Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Broome County, NY.

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 Department of Anthropology, Cornell University professional staff in consultation with the Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rules and Regulations and representatives of the Oneida Indian Nation (*previously* listed as Oneida Nation of New York); Onondaga Nation; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (*previously* listed as St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); and the Tuscarora Nation.

History and Description of the Remains

In August of 1964, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed near the site of Onaquaga in Broome County, NY, during the digging of a waterline ditch. The property owner, Harry Springsteen,

notified the local sheriff. Subsequently, Professor Kenneth A. R. Kennedy of Cornell University was asked to provide a forensic identification of the human remains. By September 8, 1964, Kennedy had completed a report that concluded the human remains belonged to a young adult male of Native American ancestry. Whether the human remains were transferred to Kennedy's laboratory immediately after their removal or were temporarily held by the Old Onaquaga Historical Society (OOHS) is unclear, but correspondence between R. Leone Jacob, then president of the OOHS, and Kennedy in May of 1966 concluded that the human remains would remain at Cornell University. After Kennedy's death in 2014, the human remains were transferred to the Department of Anthropology. Kennedy's original description of the human remains did not note the presence of additional skeletal remains belonging to two subadults of indeterminate sex, one of whom (represented by fragmentary postcranial remains) was less than 20 years old and the other (represented by a single bone) 4 years old or younger. No known individuals were identified. The 22 associated funerary objects are three pottery sherds (two of which are sand-tempered and cord-impressed), one piece of leather, one deer first phalanx, one deer radius fragment, one large mammal skull fragment, one large bird vertebra, one turtle scapula, one acorn, one black walnut, five unidentified seeds, two fragments of a plaster-like material, and four fragments of concrete or mortar.

Based on physical analysis and burial location, the human remains are determined to be Native American. The site of Onaquaga was a large multinational settlement located on the banks of the Susquehanna River near present-day Windsor, NY, in the traditional territory of the Oneida Indian Nation. Historical evidence indicates that members of many Nations, including the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Mohawks, frequented this village, and that other peoples likely took refuge there, too. The Oneidas were the primary occupants of Onaquaga in the 1600s and early 1700s, after which Tuscaroras began to arrive in greater numbers, followed by Mohawks. From the available evidence, it is not possible to conclusively determine the age of the human remains relative to the historical occupation of Onaquaga. The association of cord-impressed ceramic sherds, along with the presence of a rock covering over the grave (noted in a local news article at the time of removal), present the possibility that the