

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe).

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Cherokee Nation, The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe), and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to the Cherokee Nation, The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe), and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Kristina Boykin, Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department, P.O. Box 2261, Little Rock, AR 72203, telephone (501) 569-2079, email Kristina.Boykin@ahd.AR.gov, by September 21, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Cherokee Nation, The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe), and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed.

The Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation, The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe), and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 6, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2017-17645 Filed 8-21-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23705;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Peabody Museum of Natural History 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 Peabody Museum of Natural History. 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 Peabody Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by September 21, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520-8118, telephone (203) 432-3752.

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 Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, CT. The human remains were removed from a village near Anvik, Yukon-Koyukuk Borough, 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, 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 Peabody Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with a representative of Anvik Village.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1937, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a village near Anvik, Yukon-Koyukuk Borough, AK, by the Yale Peabody Museum Alaska Expedition. The human remains represent one adult female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeological evidence, historic documentation, and tribal knowledge suggest the lower Yukon River region, including the location of the modern site of Anvik Village, was occupied both prehistorically and historically by the Deg Hit'an. The continuity of culture exhibited in the region supports a cultural affiliation between the individual human remains and the Deg Hit'an who are today represented in this area by Anvik Village.

Determinations Made by the Peabody Museum of Natural History

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Natural History 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 Anvik Village.

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 Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520-8118, telephone (203) 432-3752, by September 21, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to Anvik Village may proceed.

The Peabody Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying Anvik Village that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 5, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2017-17650 Filed 8-21-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23668;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with the appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes, and has determined that a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Federally recognized Indian Tribes cannot be reasonably traced. Representatives of any Federally recognized Indian Tribe 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 TVA. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Federally recognized Indian Tribe stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Representatives of any Federally recognized Indian Tribe 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 TVA at the address in this notice by September 21, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11D, Knoxville TN 37902-1401, telephone (865) 632-7458, email tomaher@tva.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 objects under the control of TVA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from archeological sites in Franklin 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) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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 and associated funerary objects was made by TVA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; 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; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

From 1978 to 1979, human remains representing, at minimum, 31 individuals were removed from the Ricker site (1FR310) in Franklin County, AL, by the Alabama Museum of Natural History at the University of Alabama (AMNH). TVA acquired this site on August 18, 1977, for the Cedar Creek Reservoir project. Material culture recovered from this site indicates occupations during the Late Archaic (4000-1000 B.C.), Middle Woodland Lick Creek phase (A.D. 1-300), and Mississippian period (A.D. 1200-1500). The human remains are in the physical custody of AMNH and include children, juveniles, and adults. There are three individuals identified as male and 28 individuals of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between September 3 and 18, 1973, human remains representing, at minimum, 12 individuals were removed from site 1FR528, in Franklin County, AL, by AMNH. TVA acquired this site on January 31, 1972, for the Little Bear Creek Reservoir project. Field notes indicate that the site was a stone mound that had been disturbed by looters, and no individual burial units were isolated during excavation. Sherds of limestone-tempered, fabric-marked pottery were

found during the excavation and suggest the mound may have been constructed during the Middle Woodland Lick Creek phase (A.D. 1-300). The human remains are in the physical custody of AMNH and include infants, juveniles, and adults of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

From May 26 to August 4, 1977, human remains representing, at minimum, 629 individuals were removed from the Johnson Mound site (1FR571) in Franklin County, AL by AMNH. TVA acquired this site on March 16, 1976, for the Cedar Creek Reservoir project. This site was a small stone mound on the edge of a high bluff in an area of limestone outcrop overlooking the Middle Cedar Creek Valley and had been extensively damaged. Two uncalibrated radiocarbon dates were derived from this site, A.D. 850 $\pm$ 50 and A.D. 1070 $\pm$ 70. Studies have suggested that both dates are too late and that this mound is from the Lick Creek phase (A.D. 1-300) during the Middle Woodland period. The human remains and associated funerary objects are in the physical custody of AMNH and include adults, juveniles, children, and infants of both sexes. No known individuals were identified. The 12 associated funerary objects are 1 crinoid stem; 9 shell beads; 1 shell gorget; and 1 soil sample.

Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority

Officials of TVA have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on their presence in prehistoric archeological sites and osteological analysis.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 672 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 12 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribe.

- 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