

time period for the human remains could not be established. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On July 19, 2008, human remains, representing at minimum, one individual were removed from a residence in Blendon Township, Ottawa County, MI. On July 31, 2008, Ottawa County Sheriff officers Kik, Garvelink, and Blakely transferred the remains to the GVSU. The remains are an adult female, 35–55 years old. Presence of wormian bones in sagittal suture suggests possible European or shared European ancestry. No other ethnic markers present. Sheriff's office provided no information on how the remains came to be in a private residence. No date or time period could be established. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On an unknown date(s) between 1970 and 1990, and during June 2010, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Sand Creek Site (20OT66) in Ottawa County, MI. The remains are one adult of undetermined sex and were recovered during surface collection and excavations conducted by GVSU in the 1970s and again during June 2010. The date and time period for the remains is unknown because the site is multi-component dating from the Archaic and Woodland periods (3000 B.C.—A.D. 1640) and from the historic period (19th century) when an Ottawa village was located in the vicinity. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by Grand Valley State University

Officials of Grand Valley State University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on cranial morphology, dental traits, accession documentation, and archeological context.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 111 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 1,473 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 Tribes.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of The Tribes.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to The Tribes.

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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Janet Brashler, Professor and Curator of Anthropology, Grand Valley State University, 1 Campus Drive, Allendale, MI 49401, telephone (616) 331-3694, email brashlej@gvsu.edu, by March 6, 2015. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

Grand Valley State University is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 14, 2015.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-17374;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave (formerly the Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum), Golden, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave (formerly the Buffalo Bill Memorial 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 Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave (formerly the Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum). 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 Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave (formerly the Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum) at the address in this notice by March 6, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Steve Friesen, Director, Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave, 987 1/2 Lookout Mountain Road, Golden, CO 80401, telephone (303) 526-0744, email steve.friesen@denvergov.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 Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave (formerly the Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum), Golden, CO. The human remains were removed from an unknown location.

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 Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave (formerly the Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Crow Tribe of Montana.

History and Description of the Remains

Prior to 1931, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual came into the possession of Johnny Baker, foster son of Buffalo Bill

Cody. The first mention of the scalp was in the museum's 1931 inventory when the collection was under the control of Mr. Baker and his wife Olive. Upon Olive's death in 1957, control of the collection was transferred to the City of Denver, which operates the Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave. The inventory done in 1957, at the time the collection was transferred, includes a "Crow scalp". No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains are Native American based on the museum records.

Determinations Made by the Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave (formerly the Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum)

Officials of the Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave (formerly the Buffalo Bill Memorial 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(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Crow Tribe of Montana.

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 Steve Friesen, Director, Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave, 987 1/2 Lookout Mountain Road, Golden, CO 80401, telephone (303) 526-0744, email steve.friesen@denvergov.org, by March 6, 2015. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Crow Tribe of Montana may proceed.

The Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave (formerly the Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum) is responsible for notifying the Crow Tribe of Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 19, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-17479;
PPWOCRADNO-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 in consultation with the appropriate federally recognized Indian tribes and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day federally recognized Indian tribes. Representatives of any federally recognized Indian tribe not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to TVA. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the federally recognized Indian tribes 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to TVA at the address in this notice by March 6, 2015.

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 under the control and possession of TVA. The human remains were likely removed from the Citico site, 40MR7, in Monroe County, TN, as a result of unauthorized digging. The human remains were anonymously delivered to TVA in the 1990s.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by TVA's professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Shawnee Tribe; The Chickasaw Nation; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

TVA has in its control and possession human remains representing, at minimum, 12 individuals. All are adults. Four have been determined to be female and two to be male. The sex of the other 6 individuals is indeterminate. Composed primarily of cranial bones, oral history indicates that the human remains were sent to the Tennessee Valley Authority after November 16, 1990, but excavated before the passage of NAGPRA. These human remains likely resulted from the unauthorized digging that took place at the Citico site between 1968 and 1978. Their context within the site and chronological placement is unknown.

The Citico site was excavated by the University of Tennessee in 1967 and 1968 under a contract with the National Park Service. The site was exposed using heavy equipment and the excavation focused on features, burials, and mound stratigraphy. These excavations were a result of the impoundment of the Little Tennessee River as part of TVA's Tellico Dam and Reservoir project. Subsequent to the professional excavation, the site was damaged by unauthorized digging.

Excavations at the Citico site revealed two dominate occupations: A Mississippian Dallas phase occupation (A.D. 1300-1550) and a later eighteenth century Overhill Cherokee occupation. Since no funerary objects accompanied these human remains, it is not known if they were derived from the Dallas phase or the historic Cherokee occupation. The lack of any detailed information on these human remains leads TVA to designate them as culturally unidentifiable.