

influence agency decisions are: (1) Those supported by quantitative information or studies; and (2) Those that include citations to, and analyses of, the applicable laws and regulations.

Next Steps

If the Service decides to issue permits to any of the applicants listed in this notice, we will publish a notice in the **Federal Register**.

Authority

Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Dated: January 10, 2018.

Lori H. Nordstrom,

Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, Midwest Region.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0025008; 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 Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. 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 TVA. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 TVA at the address in this notice by March 26, 2018.

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 of TVA. The human remains were removed from the following archeological sites in Lauderdale County, AL: 1LU15, 1LU18, 1LU114, 1LU275, 1LU276, and 1LU277.

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 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); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; 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 United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date after April of 1982, human remains representing, at minimum, 10 individuals were removed from sites 1LU15, 1LU18, 1LU114, 1LU275, 1LU276, and 1LU277 in Lauderdale County, AL. In 1981, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) entered into a contract with Auburn University for a survey of the cultural resources on Seven Mile Island and adjacent Coffee Slough. This area is part of the Seven Mile Island Archeological District which is on the National Register of Historic Places. Natural erosion exacerbated by persistent looting raised questions regarding the condition of the sites on the island, which had not been professionally surveyed since the 1930s. Fieldwork took place from mid-December of 1981 to mid-April of 1982. Details regarding this survey may be found in a report,

The Archaeology of Seven Mile Island: A Cultural Resource Survey of the National Register District, Volume 1 & 2, by Gregory A. Waselkov and Robert T. Morgan.

Sometime after the fieldwork, TVA was notified that erosion and looting had exposed human remains along the shoreline of the island. At TVA's request, archeologists from Auburn University removed these human remains and curated them at the University. Human remains representing one individual each were collected from the surface of sites 1LU15, 1LU18, 1LU114, 1LU276, and 1LU277. Human remains representing four individuals were excavated from an eroding shoreline of site 1LU275. Human remains representing one individual were collected from a south beach surface collection unit between 1LU276 and 1LU277. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

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 osteological analysis and archeological context.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 10 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 Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.
- 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 Chickasaw Nation.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11D,

Knoxville, TN 37902-1401, telephone (865) 632-7458, email tomaher@tva.gov, by March 26, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, The Chickasaw Nation, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed.

TVA is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kialagee 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 that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 6, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0024985; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Utah Museum of Natural History, Salt Lake City, UT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Utah Museum of Natural History 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 Utah Museum of Natural History. 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 Utah Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by March 26, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Michelle Knoll, Utah Museum of Natural History, 301 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108, telephone (801) 581-3876, email mknoll@nhmu.utah.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 Utah Museum of Natural History, Salt Lake City, UT. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from 42GA34 (Coombs Village), Garfield County, UT.

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 Utah Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes (formerly Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes)), hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes." Requests for consultation were also sent to the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian

Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, (hereafter referred to as "The Invited Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

In 1958 and 1959, human remains representing 37 individuals were removed by the University of Utah from privately-owned land in the town of Boulder, Garfield County, UT. One additional set of human remains and associated funerary objects were excavated by the University of Utah in 1969 after the property had been transferred to the State of Utah. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred from the University of Utah to the Utah Museum of Natural History in 1973. All of the human remains and associated funerary objects are currently in the possession of Anasazi State Park, but under the control of the Utah Museum of Natural History. Individual ages range from newborns to elderly and consist of both sexes. No known individuals were identified. The 97 associated funerary objects are 57 ceramic vessels, 12 lots ceramic sherds, 5 minerals, 5 lots debitage, 4 beads, 4 pendants, 4 chipped stone tools, 2 bone awls, 1 beaded necklace, 1 beaded bracelet, 1 seed, and 1 faunal bone. The majority of the ceramics were identified as Kayenta Branch Puebloan.

Coombs Village (42GA34) is an Ancestral Puebloan village site occupied circa A.D. 1070-1250. Most of the archeological lines of evidence clearly indicate a Kayenta Branch Puebloan occupation. The Kayenta Branch Puebloan are generally recognized as an Ancestral Puebloan group with direct ties to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. The biological data from Coombs Village strongly supports this conclusion. The culture history line of evidence using linguistics is inconclusive and the Indian Claims Commission did not recognize the Eastern Plateaus district as the aboriginal homeland of the Hopi. However, migration evidence to and from this region using Hopi oral history and archeological evidence of Kayenta Branch Puebloan and Hopi presence in the region in the PIV period support a proposed shared group identity between the Kayenta Branch Puebloan occupants of Coombs Village and the Hopi Tribe of