

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](mailto: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](mailto: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.

### 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 contexts.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 12 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 Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1)(ii), TVA has decided to transfer control of the culturally unidentifiable human remains to the Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

### 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](mailto:tomaher@tva.gov), by March 6, 2015. 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, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed.

TVA is responsible for notifying 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 that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 13, 2015.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-17466;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The University of Denver Museum of Anthropology 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 tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 University of Denver Museum of Anthropology. 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 the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology at the address in this notice by March 6, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Anne Amati, University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, 2000 E. Asbury Ave., Denver, CO 80208, telephone (303) 871-2687, email [anne.amati@du.edu](mailto:anne.amati@du.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 under the control of the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO. The human

remains were removed from an unknown site in Wyoming.

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 University of Denver Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of tribes with aboriginal territory in Wyoming. The consultant tribes with aboriginal territory in Wyoming include: Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); Crow Tribe of Montana; Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada; Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

The following tribes with aboriginal territory in Wyoming were also invited to participate but were not involved in consultations: Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley (previously listed as the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California); Bishop Paiute Tribe (previously listed as the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Tribe (previously listed as the Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California); Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fort McDermitt Paiute and