

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 associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the TVA. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the associated funerary objects 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 associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the TVA at the address in this notice by October 8, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Thomas O. Maher, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, 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 associated funerary objects under the control of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN. The associated funerary objects were removed from site 1MA48 in Madison 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 associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the associated funerary objects was made by TVA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as 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; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee

Indians in Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

#### History and Description of the Remains

The site listed in this notice was excavated as part of TVA's Wheeler Reservoir Project by the Alabama Museum of Natural History (AMNH) at the University of Alabama, using labor provided by the Civil Works Administration, a precursor to the Works Progress Administration. Details regarding the excavation of this site may be found in *The Flint River Site, MA48*, a report by William S. Webb and David L. DeJarnette. The associated funerary objects excavated from the site listed in this notice have been in the physical custody of the AMNH at the University of Alabama since they were excavated. Human remains and associated funerary objects from 1MA48 were the subject of two previous Notices of Inventory Completion's published in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 60380-60381, September 1, 2016 and 84 FR 38055-38056, August 5, 2019). All the cultural items listed in those notices have been transferred to The Chickasaw Nation. Recently, missing funerary objects removed from site 1MA48 were discovered during the improvement of the curation of TVA's archeological collection at AMNH.

From June to December 1938, excavations took place at the Flint River site, 1MA48, in Madison County, AL. Excavation commenced after TVA had acquired the two parcels of land encompassing site 1MA48 on November 11, 1935 and July 3, 1936. Excavations revealed multiple occupations, including the Late Archaic (4000-1000 B.C.) period, Colbert (300 B.C.-A.D. 100), Flint River (A.D. 500-1000), and the early Mississippian Langston phase (A.D. 900-1200). The 61 associated funerary objects listed in this notice include 46 shell beads, one bone awl, 12 polished and incised antler fragments, and two bone tools.

#### Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority

Officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 61 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 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 associated funerary objects 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. The Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma have declined to accept transfer of control of these associated funerary objects.

- The Treaty of September 20, 1816, indicates that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Chickasaw Nation.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(4), the Tennessee Valley Authority has agreed to transfer control of the associated funerary objects to The Chickasaw Nation.

#### 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 associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Thomas O. Maher, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902-1401, telephone (865) 632-7458, email [tomaher@tva.gov](mailto:tomaher@tva.gov), by October 8, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the associated funerary objects to The Chickasaw Nation may proceed.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 3, 2020.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2020-19697 Filed 9-4-20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030758; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Item: Museum of Riverside, Riverside, CA

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

**SUMMARY:** The Museum of Riverside, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the

cultural item listed in this notice meets the definition of a sacred object. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request to the Museum of Riverside. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural item 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 claim this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Museum of Riverside at the address in this notice by October 8, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Robyn G. Peterson, Ph.D., Museum Director, Museum of Riverside, 3580 Mission Inn Avenue, Riverside, CA 92501, telephone (951) 826-5792, email [rpeterson@riversideca.gov](mailto:rpeterson@riversideca.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item under the control of the Museum of Riverside, Riverside, CA, that meets the definition of sacred object under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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

#### History and Description of the Cultural Item

On an unknown date, one sacred item was removed from the traditional land of the Diegueño/Kumeyaay in San Diego County, CA. A letter dated May 5, 1952, documents the donor's bequest of the sacred object to the Museum. The one sacred object is a ca. 1900 basketry feathered shaman's hat. The cultural affiliation and identity of the cultural item were determined in consultation with Clint Linton, a member of the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California (previously listed as Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation) and Kumeyaay Tribal NAGPRA representative. The Museum also sent letters pertaining to this sacred object to the leader for each of the 13 federally

recognized Kumeyaay Tribes (Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, Capitan Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California; Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California, Jamul Indian Village of California, La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians).

#### Determinations Made by the Museum of Riverside

Officials of the Museum of Riverside have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the one cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred object and the Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California (Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California); Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California (previously listed as Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation); Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California; and the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian

organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Robyn G. Peterson, Ph. D, Museum Director, Museum of Riverside, 3580 Mission Inn Avenue, Riverside, CA 92501, telephone (951) 826-5792, email [rpeterson@riversideca.gov](mailto:rpeterson@riversideca.gov), by October 8, 2020. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of ownership of the sacred object to The Tribes may proceed.

The Museum of Riverside is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 10, 2020.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030727; 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 an associated funerary object, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, and has determined that a cultural affiliation between the associated funerary object and present-day Indian Tribes can reasonably be traced. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of this associated funerary object should submit a written request to the TVA. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the associated funerary object to the Indian Tribes stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of this associated funerary object should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the TVA at the address in this notice by October 8, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Thomas O. Maher, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville TN 37902-1401, telephone (865) 632-7458, email [tomaher@tva.gov](mailto:tomaher@tva.gov).