

From January to February 1938, excavations took place at the Union Hollow site, 1LU72, in Lauderdale County, AL. Excavation commenced after TVA purchased the land encompassing this site for the Pickwick Reservoir project on October 5, 1936. Site 1LU72 was located immediately adjacent to the Tennessee River. This shell mound was an accumulation of discarded shell, village midden, and alluvial soils, rather than an intentionally constructed earthwork. This shell midden extended to a depth of 10 feet below surface. Early flooding of the Pickwick reservoir abbreviated excavations at this site. The Union Hollow site had multiple occupations, including during the Late Archaic (4000–1000 B.C.), Early Woodland (500–100 B.C.), and Mississippian (A.D. 1200–1500). The recently found associated funerary objects include eight Mississippi Plain ceramic sherds.

From December 27, 1938, to June 27, 1939, excavations by the AMNH took place at the Little Bear Creek site, 1CT8, in Colbert County, AL. TVA had acquired this site for the Pickwick Reservoir project on August 20, 1936. This shell midden site was located at the confluence of Little Bear Creek and the Tennessee River. While no radiocarbon dates were obtained for this site, the excavated artifacts indicate that all major occupations took place during the Late Archaic (4000–1000 B.C.). Ceramics, while not abundant, were found in the upper 2–3 feet. Some of the ceramics suggest minor occupations during the Colbert (300 B.C.–A.D. 100) and McKelvey (A.D. 500–1000) phases. Distinctive shell-tempered vessels associated with some burials indicate a Mississippian Kogers Island phase occupation (A.D. 1200–1500). The 10 recently found associated funerary objects include one bone awl, one chipped stone hoe, one chipped stone drill, one Little Bear Creek PP/K, one Mulberry Creek PP/K, one unidentified PP/K, three preforms, and one White Springs PP/K.

From January 25 to February 22, 1934, associated funerary objects were removed by the AMNH from 1CT17 in Colbert County, AL. TVA had acquired this land for the Pickwick Reservoir project on June 19, 1936, and the excavation was conducted with Federal funds in anticipation of reservoir construction. This shell mound and village site was located on the left descending bank of the Tennessee River, and was an accumulation of mussel shell and village midden, rather than an intentionally constructed earthwork. There are no radiocarbon dates from this site. Projectile points from 1CT17

resemble those found in Late Archaic (4000–1000 B.C.) occupations at nearby sites. Although stratification of the ceramics recovered from the excavation is not clear, the ceramics exhibit temper and surface modifications characteristic of the Early and Middle Woodland period (300 B.C.–A.D. 500). In addition, a few shell-tempered ceramics from the Mississippian period were found in the upper portion of this shell midden. The three recently found associated funerary objects include one antler tool and two deer mandibles.

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 329 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 judgements 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 cultural items 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 the 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, by May 3, 2021. 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: March 16, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2021–06661 Filed 3–31–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0031605; 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 associated funerary objects in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the associated funerary objects 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 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 May 3, 2021.

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.

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 archeological site 1JA305 in Jackson 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 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 Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas [previously listed as Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas]; Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; 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; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

History and Description of the Associated Funerary Objects

Human remains and associated funerary objects from site 1JA305 were listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on May 3, 2019 (84 FR 19111–19113, May 3, 2019). Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(2)(i) and (c)(4), all the cultural items listed in that notice were transferred to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas [previously listed as Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas]; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation. Recently, during a curation improvement project, additional associated funerary objects from this site were discovered at the Alabama Museum of Natural History.

In 1973, excavations took place at the Widows Creek site, 1JA305, in Jackson County, AL, as part of the expansion of TVA's Widows Creek power plant. TVA purchased the land encompassing this site on September 12, 1943. Multiple calibrated radiocarbon dates from this site indicated Early Woodland (600–100 B.C.) and Late Woodland (A.D. 500–1100) occupations. The recently identified associated funerary objects

discussed in this notice include one lot of whole and fragmented snail shell from burial 2.

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 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 cultural items.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(4), the Tennessee Valley Authority has agreed to transfer control of the associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas [previously listed as Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas]; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (hereafter referred to as "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 the 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, by May 3, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

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

Dated: March 16, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2021–06660 Filed 3–31–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0031612; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Riverside (Formerly Known as the Riverside Metropolitan Museum), Riverside, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Museum of Riverside 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 Museum of Riverside. 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 Museum of Riverside at the address in this notice by May 3, 2021.

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.

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 Museum of Riverside, Riverside, CA. The human remains were removed from an unknown location in Southern California.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative