

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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 60380–60381, September 1, 2016). Additional human remains from these sites were discovered during the reorganization of a storage area. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 60380, September 1, 2016), column 3, paragraph 2, sentence 1, under the heading "History and Description of the Remains," is corrected by replacing the number "242" with the number "243".

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 60381, September 1, 2016), column 2, paragraph 2, sentence 1, under the heading "Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority," is corrected by replacing the number "292" with the number "293".

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 Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11D, Knoxville, TN 37902–1401, telephone (865) 632–7458, email tomaher@tva.gov, by June 2, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Chickasaw Nation may proceed.

TVA is responsible for notifying the 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; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the 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 that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 1, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2017–08863 Filed 5–2–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–23188;
PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, Anchorage, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, Anchorage, AK (Alaska Region USFWS), in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. 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 to the Alaska Region USFWS. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Alaska Region USFWS, at the address in this notice by June 2, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Edward J. DeCleva, Regional Historic Preservation Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, 1011 East Tudor Road, MS–235, Anchorage, AK 99503, telephone (907) 786–3399, email Edward_decleva@fws.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 cultural items under the control of the USFWS Alaska Region that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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 Items

In 1967, 42 cultural items were removed from site NH–1, now identified as 49–XNI–003, in Nash Harbor, Nunivak Island, AK. They were transferred to the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History in 2005. The 42 unassociated funerary objects are 1 girl's triangular wooden bowl; 2 fragments of a bone sled runner; 1 bone arrow shaft; 1 plain Nash Harbor ceramic vessel with grass and gravel temper; 1 ground slate whetstone; 1 piece of slate debitage; 33 pieces of Nash ceramics (some conjoined); and 2 matching fragments of a wood shaft.

In 1973, two cultural items were removed from site EN–1, now identified as 49–XNI–015, at Cape Etolin, Nunivak Island, AK. They were transferred to the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History in 2005. The two unassociated funerary objects are 2 shotgun shells including shot and one bead.

Nunivak Island is traditional territory of the Central-Yup'ik-speaking Nunivak Eskimo or Nuniwarmiut people. Oral tradition and archeological investigations indicate that Nunivak Island was inhabited at least 2600 years ago and most likely continuously occupied by descendants of the initial population. The nature of the funerary artifacts suggests a post-contact age.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region

Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 44 cultural items described above 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Nuniwarmiut people of Alaska, today represented by the Native Village of Mekoryuk.

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 Edward J. DeCleva, Regional Historic Preservation Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, 1011 East Tudor Road, MS-235, Anchorage AK 99503, telephone (907) 786-3399, email Edward_decleva@fws.gov, by June 2, 2017. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Native Village of Mekoryuk may proceed.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, is responsible for notifying the Native Village of Mekoryuk that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 29, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2017-08880 Filed 5-2-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23165;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
University of Pennsylvania Museum of
Archaeology and Anthropology,
Philadelphia, PA**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (the Museum) 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 University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. 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 University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at the address in this notice by June 2, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Julian Siggers, Williams Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104, telephone (215) 898-4050.

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 University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Baranoff Island, AK.

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 University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes; Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan); Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines); Hoonah Indian Association; Sitka Tribe of Alaska; Yakutat Tlingit Tribe; and Sealaska Corporation, a non-federally recognized entity.

History and Description of the Remains

In December 1931, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a cave, in an unknown location, on the shoreline of Baranof Island in the Peril Strait in Alaska by Louis Shotridge. The human remains (UPM no. 31-29-17) represent the intact, fully clothed body of a single

individual, male, 45-50 years old. The human remains are naturally mummified from the waist to the head. The pelvis and lower limbs are fully skeletonized. The human remains are believed to be those of Kagank, a Tlingit Kaagwaantaan Shaman. The 12 associated funerary objects include one exterior woven mat, one hide wrapping, one wool blanket, one wooden frame structure over the face, one nose pin, one pair of hide gloves, one hide shirt with quill decoration, one fine woven cloth, one pair of hide boots, one bird wing, one ornament of braided hair, and one twined basket.

The positioning and ornamentation of the human remains and associated funerary objects was reviewed by the Museum staff and several Tlingit consultants. The evidence strongly suggests that this individual is from the Northwest Coast region. Louis Shotridge collected the human remains directly from their original cave setting on the shoreline of Baronoff Island in the Peril Strait and shipped them to the University of Pennsylvania Museum in early 1932. According to collector information, consultation, and ethnographic and anthropological literature, the cave is located within traditional Tlingit Sitka Territory. Collector documents and consultation information identify this individual as Kagank, a Tlingit shaman from the Kaagwaantaan clan. According to Shotridge's ethnographic field notes, the name Kagank originates with the Kaagwaantaan clan at Chilkat during the early period of their occupation of the area. According to consultation information provided in 2013, the name Kagank is also attributed to a 19th century Tlingit Kaagwaantaan shaman who died en route to a Deisheetan Clan potlatch. Members of the Kaagwaantaan Clan are represented today by the Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes; Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan); Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines); Hoonah Indian Association; Sitka Tribe of Alaska; and Yakutat Tlingit Tribe. During consultation in 2005, representatives of the Hoonah Indian Association indicated that these human remains were not affiliated with the village of Hoonah.

**Determinations Made by the University
of Pennsylvania Museum of
Archaeology and Anthropology**

Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice