

funerary object under the control of the Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from near Lilliwaup, Mason County, WA.

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 object. 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 Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington), and the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1961, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from near Lilliwaup in Mason County, WA. The human remains were removed by Jane Durken near the old Eldon Hotel and donated to the Burke Museum in 1963 (Burke Accn. #1963-36). No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is an unmodified shell.

The human remains are consistent with Native American morphology and therefore have been determined to be Native American. Lilliwaup and the surrounding area is within the traditional aboriginal territory of the Twana people (Elmendorf 1960, Mooney 1896, Smith 1940, Suttle 1990). Three subgroups of the Twana are identifiable: The Skokomish, the Duhelelips, and the Kolsids (Brown 1986). The Indian Claims Commission ruled that all of Hood Canal, WA, was the traditional aboriginal territory of the Twana (Skokomish) people. The Twana are represented by the modern day Skokomish Indian Tribe Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington). The Skokomish were signatories to the 1855 Treaty of Point-No-Point.

#### Determinations Made by the Burke Museum

Officials of the Burke 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(3)(A), the one object described in this notice is 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.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington).

- 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 associated funerary object and the Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington).

#### 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 and associated funerary object should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849 x2, email [plape@uw.edu](mailto:plape@uw.edu), by November 2, 2015. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington) may proceed.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington), and the Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 26, 2015.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-19250;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Omaha, NE., and State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD**

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

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (Omaha District), 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 Omaha District. 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 Omaha District at the address in this notice by November 2, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Ms. Sandra Barnum, U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, ATTN: CENWO-PM-AB, 1616 Capitol Ave., Omaha, NE 68102, telephone, (402) 995-2674, email [sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil](mailto:sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil).

**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 Omaha District. The human remains were removed from Crow Creek Village (39BF11), Buffalo County, SD.

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 State Archaeological Research Center and Omaha District professional staff in consultation with representatives of The Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1981, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from Crow Creek Village (39BF11) in Buffalo County, SD. The human remains were collected during a salvage excavation at the site under the direction of Mr. Tim Nowak, Omaha District Archaeologist. The excavation was undertaken to preserve the artifacts and data eroding out of a cut-bank at the site. Human remains that were excavated from Crow Creek Site (39BF0011) are presently located at the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center (SARC), under the managerial control of the Omaha District.

In 1999, SARC conducted a review of the 39BF11 collection and located human remains within the faunal collection. The five individuals consist of a child, aged 6–10, three adults of indeterminate age and sex, and one adult, possible female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains were collected from the Initial Middle Missouri Component (AD 1100–1150) of the site. The human remains are determined to be Native American due to their original context in the Native American component of the site and the associated site artifacts indicating Native American ancestry. The Middle Missouri Variant, based on architectural features, geographical location, material cultural, physical anthropological (biological) data, and oral tradition, is likely to be associated with the Mandan population. The Mandan are represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

#### Determinations Made by the Omaha District

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District have determined that:

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

individuals 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

#### 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 Ms. Sandra Barnum, U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, ATTN: CENWO-PM-AB, 1616 Capitol Ave., Omaha, NE., 68102, telephone, (402) 995-2674, email [sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil](mailto:sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil) by November 2, 2015. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, may proceed.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District is responsible for notifying the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 8, 2015.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### National Park Service

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

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Big Bend National Park, TX

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

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Big Bend National Park 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 no cultural affiliation between the human remains and 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 human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Big Bend National Park. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and 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 human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Big Bend National Park at the address in this notice by November 2, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Cindy Ott-Jones, Superintendent, Big Bend National Park, P.O. Box 129, Big Bend National Park, TX 79834, telephone (432) 477-1101, email [cindy\\_ott-jones@nps.gov](mailto:cindy_ott-jones@nps.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Big Bend National Park, TX. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Big Bend National Park, Brewster County, TX.

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 Superintendent, Big Bend National Park.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Big Bend National Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; and Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo (previously listed as the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas) (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

The following tribes were invited to consult but did not participate: Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of