

these individuals is unclear. We do not know whether they were recovered from the Connestee phase component (ca. 200–600 CE) or the Late Woodland component (ca. 800–1000 CE). The latter component is characterized by Napier-style pottery, which is associated with Muskogean presence or influence. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 11 individuals were removed from Swain County, NC. In 1990, these human remains were excavated from the Ela Site, 31SW5, by Western Carolina University, during a survey for the East Elementary School. The human remains are associated with the Cherokee Qualla Phase occupation of the site, with some of the individuals being removed from a Qualla Phase structure. Following the excavation, the human remains were transferred to Wake Forest University in Winston Salem, NC, for analysis, and in 2010, they were transferred to the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology. No known individuals were identified. The 4,056 associated funerary objects are 1,591 pieces of fired clay, 1,048 flakes, 555 pottery sherds, 375 faunal elements, 316 pieces of shatter, 19 projectile points/projectile point fragments, 98 unworked items (such as mica), 12 charcoal samples, nine cobbles, six beads, 10 cores, five wedges, three polishers, two hammerstones, two bifaces, one spokeshave, one ceramic disc, one gaming stone, one soapstone sherd, and one shell gorget.

#### Cultural Affiliation

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: archeological, geographical, historical, and oral traditional.

#### Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 13 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 4,056 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.

- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

#### Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 24, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes identified in this notice.

*Authority:* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: June 14, 2023.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0036069; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: California State University, Chico, Chico, CA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the California State University Chico (CSU Chico) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Butte County, CA.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 24, 2023.

**ADDRESSES:** Dawn Rewolinski, California State University, Chico, 400 W 1st Street, Chico, CA 95929, telephone (530) 898–3090, email [drewolinski@csuchico.edu](mailto:drewolinski@csuchico.edu).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of CSU Chico. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by CSU Chico.

#### Description

##### *Accession 72*

Human remains representing, at minimum, 78 individuals were removed from Butte County, CA. In 1969, the Campbell Site was recorded by Ray L. Milhorn, and in 1971, it was excavated by Dorothy Hill and the Butte College Anthropology 3 class. After the excavation, the collection was personally stored by Dorothy Hill for an unknown amount of time and then at an unknown date, likely prior to 1974, it was transferred to CSU Chico. No known individuals were identified. The 8,389 associated funerary objects are three organics, 38 lots consisting of debitage, 123 modified stones, 118 projectile points, 519 unmodified shells,

7,436 modified shells and shell fragments, 10 charcoal samples, 32 soil samples, 18 unmodified faunal remains, 64 modified faunal remains, eight modified clay samples, 14 ochre samples, one unidentifiable item, and five oversized stone tools.

### Cultural Affiliation

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: anthropological, archeological, historical, and expert opinion.

### Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, CSU Chico has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 78 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 8,389 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.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California; Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California; and the Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California.

### Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 24, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, CSU Chico must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. CSU Chico is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes identified in this notice.

**Authority:** Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: June 14, 2023.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2023–13306 Filed 6–21–23; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0036057;  
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR, and Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, Seattle, WA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District (USACE) and the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture (Burke Museum) have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Skamania County, WA.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 24, 2023.

**ADDRESSES:** Mr. Daniel M. Mulligan, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, ATTN: CENWP–PME–CR, 333 SW 1st Avenue, Portland, OR 97204–3495, telephone (503) 808–4768, email

*daniel.m.mulligan@usace.army.mil* and Dr. Peter Lape, Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, 4303 Memorial Way NE, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685–3849 Ext. 2, email *plape@uw.edu*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the USACE. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by the USACE and the Burke Museum.

### Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Skamania County, WA. Between 1974 and 1976, the University of Washington, under contract with the National Park Service, conducted surface surveys and excavations at Site 45SA16, also known as the Fort Rains (or Fort Raines) Site, on USACE project land, prior to construction of the Second Powerhouse at Bonneville Dam. Following the completion of initial surveys and excavations at the site in 1974, subsequent surface inspections took place in July of 1976, which resulted in Native American human remains and cultural items being collected and retained (under the provisions of Antiquities Act permits), and subsequently transferred to the Burke Museum for curation. It was believed by USACE and Burke Museum officials that all NAGPRA items, including Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony that had been collected in Skamania County on USACE project land and transferred to the Burke Museum had been thoroughly inventoried and returned to culturally affiliated Indian Tribes prior to 2012. In May of 2022, a rehousing and cataloging project of USACE archeological collections at the Burke Museum revealed that a bag containing three interior bags had been misidentified as containing archeological material recovered from nearby Site 45SA14. Upon inspection, one bag contained fragmented human remains and the other two bags contained surface-collected materials that are presumed to be associated funerary objects recovered from Site 45SA16 in July 1976. No known individual was identified. The 15 associated funerary objects are seven