

20240, (202) 208–5436, sarah_leflore@ios.doi.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Settlement Act, Public Law 114–322, was enacted to resolve certain claims to water of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma (Choctaw Nation) and the Chickasaw Nation as set forth in the State of Oklahoma, Choctaw Nation, Chickasaw Nation, City of Oklahoma City Water Settlement Agreement (Settlement Agreement) and the Settlement Act, including all claims or defenses in and to *Chickasaw Nation and Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma v. Fallin, et al.*, Case No. CIV 11–927–G (W.D. Okla.) and *Oklahoma Water Resources Board v. United States, et al.*, Case No. CIV 12–275–G (W.D. Okla.). The Settlement Parties include the Choctaw Nation, Chickasaw Nation, State of Oklahoma (State, including the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB)), City of Oklahoma City (City), Oklahoma City Water Utilities Trust (Trust), and the United States.

The Settlement Act and Settlement Agreement, *inter alia*, recognize and protect the Chickasaw Nation and Choctaw Nation's respective existing water uses and also provides procedures for expanded water uses in the future; create mechanisms by which the Nations will participate in the OWRB's consideration of certain applications to appropriate water within their historic treaty territories; and resolve certain issues related to Sardis Reservoir. Although section 3608(i)(2) of the Settlement Act established September 30, 2020 as the original deadline by which the findings herein were to be certified, the Settlement Parties twice extended the deadline pursuant to section 3608(i)(4) of the Settlement Act. The current deadline for this certification runs until March 31, 2024.

Statement of Findings

In accordance with section 3608(i)(1) of the Settlement Act and section 4.1 of the Settlement Agreement, I find and certify as follows:

(1) To the extent the Settlement Agreement conflicts with the Settlement Act, the Settlement Agreement has been amended to conform with the Settlement Act;

(2) The Settlement Agreement, as amended, has been executed by the Secretary of the Interior, the Choctaw Nation, the Chickasaw Nation, the Governor and Attorney General of the State, the OWRB, the City, and the Trust;

(3) The Amended Storage Contract has been amended to conform with the Settlement Act;

(4) The Amended Storage Contract, as amended to conform with the Settlement Act, has been executed by the State, the City, and the Trust, and approved by the Secretary of the Army;

(5) An order has been entered in *United States v. Oklahoma Water Resources Board*, Case No. Civ. 98–C–521–E with any modifications to the order dated September 11, 2009, as provided in the Settlement Act;

(6) Orders of dismissal have been entered in *Chickasaw Nation and Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma v. Fallin, et al.*, Case No. CIV 11–927–G (W.D. Okla.) and *Oklahoma Water Resources Board v. United States, et al.*, Case No. CIV 12–275–G (W.D. Okla.) as provided in the Settlement Agreement;

(7) The OWRB has issued the City Permit;

(8) The final documentation of the Kiamichi Basin hydrologic model is on file at the Oklahoma City office of the OWRB;

(9) The Atoka and Sardis Conservation Projects Fund has been funded as provided in the Settlement Agreement; and,

(10) The Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation, and United States have executed the required waivers and releases of claims as required by the Settlement Act and Settlement Agreement.

Deb Haaland,

Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 2024–04013 Filed 2–27–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4334–63–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037471; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Fort Lewis College, Durango, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Fort Lewis College has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The human remains were removed from La Plata County and Montezuma County, CO.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after March 29, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Amy Cao, Fort Lewis College, 1000 Rim Drive, Durango, CO

81301, telephone (970) 247–7030, email arcao@fortlewis.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 Fort Lewis College. 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 Fort Lewis College.

Description

In 1978 and 1979, human remains representing, at minimum, 21 individuals were removed from site 5LP 117 (also referred to as 5LP 138), in La Plata County, CO. These were recovered during survey and salvage excavations conducted on private land in the Bodo Industrial Park south of Durango along the Animas River under the direction of Dr. Susan Riches as part of Fort Lewis College summer field school classes. The 1978 excavation was assigned site number 5LP 117 and initially, the 1979 excavations were assigned 5LP 138, however, according to documentation, Dr. Riches concluded that this was a continuation of the 5LP 117 site. Bags, labels, and other documentation may list 5LP 138, but this all refers to the 1979 summer excavations of site 5LP 117. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on the artifactual evidence, this site is designated as Ancestral Pueblo from the Pueblo I period (A.D. 700–840) (Charles, MC, 1996. “The Emergency Excavations of Three Human Burials in Bodo Industrial Ranches, La Plata County, CO”).

Between 1984 and 1997, human remains representing, at minimum, nine individuals were removed from site 5MT 4802 (the Pigg site), in Montezuma County, CO, under the direction of Jim Judge as part of Fort Lewis College field school classes. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on architectural and artifactual evidence, this site is designated as Ancestral Pueblo from the Pueblo II/III period (A.D. 1150–1250).

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains 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 information, archeological information, biological information, folklore, geographical information, historical information, kinship, linguistics, oral tradition, as well as expert opinion.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 30 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Santo Domingo Pueblo; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains 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 in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after March 29, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Fort Lewis College must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. Fort Lewis College is responsible for sending a copy of this

notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

This notice was submitted before the effective date of the revised regulations (88 FR 86452, December 13, 2023, effective January 12, 2024). As the notice conforms to the mandatory format of the **Federal Register** and includes the required information, the National Park Service is publishing this notice as submitted.

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

Dated: February 20, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037473;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after March 29, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Megan Murphy, University of California, Riverside, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92517-5900, telephone (951) 827-6349, email megan.murphy@ucr.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 University of California, Riverside. 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 University of California, Riverside.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Ventura County, CA. The cranium of 1 young adult female Native American individual was discovered in a cave in Ventura County by a group of young boys participating in the "Trailfinders" camp. The cranium was housed at the University of California James San Jacinto Mountain Natural Reserve in a cabinet with other mammal crania since its founding in 1966 by Harry James who was also the founder of Trailfinders. The cabinet and its contents were reportedly given to the reserve by the Department of Biology at the University of California, Riverside (UCR). Through conversations with previous reserve directors, UCR NAGPRA Staff found that there was an oral history among individuals (now in their 80s and 90s) who participated in the Trailfinders organization about how the cranium was discovered. Former director of the James Reserve, Michael Hamilton, indicated that he was told by former Trailfinders that the cranium was found in a cave in Ventura County during a hike. Through speaking with other former members, UCR NAGPRA Staff discovered that the Trailfinders owned property on Sespe Creek in Ventura County north of Fillmore where they often had weekend camping trips. They typically hiked upstream (north) on Sespe Creek because that was the only direction they could go for a hike. Living Trailfinders who have spoken with UCR NAGPRA Staff suggested that it is likely that the cranium was found in the Sespe Creek drainage in Ventura County during one such hike.

Additional post-cranial human remains representing one young adult female Native American individual were reported by the University of California, Riverside's Department of Evolution Ecology & Organismal Biology (EEOB) to the UCR NAGPRA Program. The department staff indicated that the human remains, which were stored in a cardboard box labeled "Indian Bones", had been in the department since at least before the 1990s. Despite an exhaustive attempt to contact previous professors and department chairs, no information was found by the NAGPRA Program Staff to indicate how the human remains became part of the department's collections. The cabinet which the human remains were stored in contained the post-cranial remains of other vertebrate mammals. Examination of the human remains by an osteologist determined that there were also a few