

in the inventory or related records held by SLD 45 USSF.

Description

Burns Mound Site (8BR85)

In 1967, 362 associated funerary objects were removed from the Burns Site (8BR85) (also known as Burns Mound, Burns Place, Burnham's Place, and Burnham's Mound) in Brevard County, FL. These objects were removed from the surface of the burial mound and the immediate ground surface. No human remains were removed from this site. The objects were curated at the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH) in Gainesville, Florida. The 362 associated funerary objects are one St. Johns Incised Body potsherd; four St. Johns Bold Stamped body potsherds; one St. Johns Exterior Check Stamp/Interior scored potsherd; four St. Johns Scored potsherds; 49 St. Johns Check Stamp potsherds; 52 St. Johns Plain potsherds; 66 Sandy St. Johns Plain potsherds; 184 Sand-Tempered Plain potsherds; and one Busycon sp. (shell) columella tool.

At an unknown date, one associated funerary object was removed from the Burns Site (8BR85) in Brevard County, FL. In 1950, the associated funerary object was donated to the FLMNH by the property owner, and in August of 2022, FLMNH transferred control of the object to SLD 45 USSF. The one associated funerary object is a potsherd (FLMNH Accession Number 2538).

Holmes Mound Site (8BR86)

In 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the Holmes Mound Site (8BR86) in Brevard County, FL, by a University of Florida graduate student. These human remains were collected from the ground surface. Both the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were curated at FLMNH (FLMNH Accession Number 4595, Catalog Number 103726HR) before being transferred to SLD 45 USSF. The individual who collected the human remains and funerary objects stated that the site had been significantly disturbed by construction and that the items had been scattered over a large area of the site. The human remains—seven cranial fragments, four pelvic fragments, three femoral head fragments, one calcaneus, one clavicle, 17 long bone shaft fragments, and one bag of unidentifiable bone fragments—belong to two adults and one subadult. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects are two St. Johns Plain potsherds, two Sand-Tempered Plain potsherds, one Sandy

St. Johns potsherd, and one *Busycon* sp. (shell) hammer/tool.

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, anthropological, and historical.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, SLD 45 USSF, has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 369 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 Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida; and The Seminole Nation of 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 May 22, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received SLD 45 USSF 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. SLD 45 USSF 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: April 10, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023–08332 Filed 4–19–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0035689; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The Fort Ticonderoga Association, Ticonderoga, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), The Fort Ticonderoga Association 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 in this notice. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Addison County, VT.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after May 22, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Margaret Staudter, The Fort Ticonderoga Association, 30 Fort Ti Rd., Ticonderoga, NY 12883, telephone (518) 585–1015, email mstaudter@fort-ticonderoga.org.

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 Fort Ticonderoga Association. 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 Fort Ticonderoga Association.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from the East Creek site (VT-AD-0012) in Addison County, VT. From 1933 to 1935, and possibly in 1936, Godfrey Olsen led summer excavations on behalf of the Heye Foundation/Museum of the American Indian (MAI) at the East Creek site. In 1933 and 1937, George Heye gifted Fort Ticonderoga's co-founder Stephen Pell a selection of items from the Olsen excavation. In 1937, the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society (CVAS), under H. Jermain Slocum, returned to the site and removed the human remains and additional associated funerary objects from areas that had been excavated during the Heye Foundation excavations. The 36 associated funerary objects are one lot of acorns (EC.49.1), one lot of alligator teeth (EC.1.1), one lot of bifaces (EC.24; EC.25; EC.26; EC.27; EC.28; EC.29; EC.30; EC.31; EC.32; EC.33; EC.34; EC.35; EC.36; EC.37; EC.38; EC.39; EC.40; EC.41; EC.42; EC.43; EC.45; EC.46; EC.63), one fragment of birch bark (EC.15.1), one stone celt (EC.64), three lots of copper beads (EC.16.1; EC.18.1; EC.19; EC.21.1), one lot of copper wires (EC.16.2), one lot of debitage (EC.47; EC.48), one deer bone (EC.51.4), one deer skull (EC.4.1), one lot of chert drills (EC.53.1; EC.9), one lot of fish vertebrae (EC.50.1), one lot of stone flakes (EC.12.1), one lot of hammerstones (EC.2.1; EC.59; EC.61.1; EC.62), one fragment of hickory bark (EC.15.2), one lot of mammal bone (EC.51.1; EC.65.1), one lot of mixed material (EC.11), one paint stone (EC.58.1), one lot of stone projectile points (EC.13; EC.2.3; EC.22.1; EC.22.2; EC.22.3; EC.22.4; EC.22.5; EC.22.6; EC.22.7; EC.22.8; EC.22.9; EC.23.1; EC.23.2; EC.23.3; EC.23.4; EC.23.5; EC.23.6; EC.3.1; EC.54.1; EC.55.1; EC.55.2; EC.55.3; EC.55.4; EC.55.5; EC.55.6; EC.56.1; EC.56.10; EC.56.11; EC.56.12; EC.56.13; EC.56.14; EC.56.15; EC.56.17; EC.56.18; EC.56.19; EC.56.2; EC.56.20; EC.56.21; EC.56.3; EC.56.4; EC.56.5; EC.56.6; EC.56.7; EC.56.8; EC.56.9), four lots of red ochre (EC.14.1; EC.17.1; EC.6.1; EC.6.2), one sandstone object (EC.2.2), one lot of scrapers (EC.52; EC.56.16), one lot of shark teeth (EC.8), one lot of clay sherds (EC.12.3; EC.5.1; EC.5.2; EC.5.3; EC.66; EC.67; EC.68; EC.69.1; EC.69.3; EC.69.4; EC.69.5; EC.69.6; EC.69.7; EC.69.8), one squirrel bone (EC.51.2), one lot of stone fragments (EC.3.2), one tube pipe (EC.7.1), one tube pipe plug (EC.20.1), one lot of turtle bones (EC.51.3), one lot of utilized lithics (EC.44), and one whetstone (EC.57.1).

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. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: archeological, geographical, historical, oral traditional, and expert opinion.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, The Fort Ticonderoga Association has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 36 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 Cayuga Nation; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Oneida Indian Nation; Oneida Nation; Onondaga Nation; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe; Seneca Nation of Indians; Seneca-Cayuga Nation; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Tonawanda Band of Seneca; and the Tuscarora Nation.

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 identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant or Indian Tribe 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.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after May 22, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Fort Ticonderoga Association 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 Fort Ticonderoga Association 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: April 10, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-576-577 and 731-TA-1362-1367 (Review)]

Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing From China, Germany, India, Italy, South Korea, and Switzerland; Notice of Commission Determination To Conduct Full Five-Year Reviews

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice that it will proceed with full reviews pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine whether revocation of the countervailing duty orders on cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel ("CDMT") from China and India, and revocation of the antidumping duty orders on CDMT from China, Germany, India, Italy, South Korea, and Switzerland would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. A schedule for the reviews will be established and announced at a later date.

DATES: April 10, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Peter Stebbins (202-205-2039), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for