

flexibility to maintain the long-term sustainability of the public lands while still maintaining or enhancing the wilderness characteristics within the protected areas.

The Proposed RMP Amendment would also change 319,501 acres of off-highway vehicle (OHV) area allocations within the planning area from open to limited OHV areas, which would limit OHV travel to existing routes and prohibit cross-country travel. This would create a total of 4.5 million acres within the planning area where OHV use would be limited to existing routes, and all of the protected lands with wilderness characteristics are within this limited OHV area category. The Proposed RMP Amendment would retain two open OHV areas totaling 40,368 acres and maintain the current 15,829 acres of closed OHV areas.

The Proposed RMP Amendment would provide additional guidance on the implementation of the BLM's Standards for Rangeland Health and the processing of voluntary grazing permit relinquishments. The Proposed RMP Amendment calls for the consideration of taking appropriate action in areas that are not meeting Standards for Rangeland Health even if existing livestock grazing is not a causal factor for non-attainment of the standard. The Proposed RMP Amendment also clarifies that the BLM would not permit increases to animal unit months if analysis finds that doing so could cause negative impacts to other resources in an area where there is either no rangeland health assessment and evaluation or if the evaluation no longer represents the existing resource conditions. The Proposed RMP Amendment calls for the BLM to review the compatibility of livestock grazing use with other existing resources in the permitted area when a voluntary permit relinquishment is received. If livestock grazing is found to be incompatible, the area could become unavailable to grazing and the forage allocation would be made to another resource. If grazing is found to be compatible with the other resource considerations, then the area would remain available to livestock grazing, and/or could be designated as a reserve common allotment.

The other alternatives evaluated in the Final EIS are the No Action Alternative and Alternatives A, B, C, and D. These alternatives vary in the acreages of lands with wilderness characteristics identified for protection; the acreages of open, limited, and closed OHV area allocations; and various livestock grazing management approaches for implementing the Standards for Rangeland Health and

processing voluntary permit relinquishments.

Protest of the Proposed RMP Amendment

BLM planning regulations state that any person who participated in the preparation of the RMP and has an interest that will or might be adversely affected by approval of the Proposed RMP Amendment may protest its approval to the BLM. Protest on the Proposed RMP Amendment constitutes the final opportunity for administrative review of the proposed land use planning decisions prior to the BLM adopting an approved RMP Amendment. Instructions for filing a protest with the BLM regarding the Proposed RMP Amendment may be found online (see **ADDRESSES**). All protests must be in writing and mailed to the appropriate address or submitted electronically through the BLM ePlanning project website (see **ADDRESSES**). Protests submitted electronically by any means other than the ePlanning project website or by fax will be invalid unless a hard copy of the protest is also submitted. The BLM will render a written decision on each protest. The protest decision of the BLM shall be the final decision of the Department of the Interior. Responses to valid protest issues will be compiled and documented in a Protest Resolution Report made available following the protest resolution online at: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa/public-participation/protest-resolution-reports>. Upon resolution of protests, the BLM will issue a Record of Decision and Approved RMP Amendment.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your protest, you should be aware that your entire protest—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your protest to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

(Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6, 40 CFR 1506.10, 43 CFR 1610.2, 43 CFR 1610.5)

Barry R. Bushue,

State Director, Oregon/Washington.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0036003; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign 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 Stanley County, SD.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 17, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Krystiana Krupa, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, 601 E. John Street, Champaign, IL 61820, telephone (217) 244–2587, email klkrupa@illinois.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 Illinois Urbana-Champaign. 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 Illinois Urbana-Champaign.

Description

In 1927, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Stanley County, SD. Between 1918 and 1927, W.H. Over, then Director of the University of South Dakota Museum-Vermillion (now known as the W.H. Over Museum), excavated at Stony Point Village and its associated cemetery. During three visits to the site (in 1918, 1919, and 1927), Over collected human remains belonging to 23 individuals as well as the associated funerary objects. (Also, Over uncovered and reburied the human remains of three infants.)

According to a letter from Over dated May 4, 1927, the ancestral remains housed at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign are from his 1927 excavations. On August 31, 1927, Over mailed to Dr. Frank C. Baker (then Director of the University of Illinois Museum of Natural History) the human remains and associated funerary objects listed in this notice (the other human remains and funerary belongings were stored at the University of South Dakota-Vermillion). These human remains belong to an elderly adult and an infant. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects are one lot of glass beads, one brass tinkling cone, one bone awl or hair pin, one faunal bone, and one lot of antler tine tips.

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, and historical.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The five 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

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 17, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign 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 University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribe 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 6, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0036001;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: California State University, Sacramento, Sacramento, 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, Sacramento intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony and a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an unassociated funerary object, and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The cultural items were removed from Stanislaus County, Tuolumne County, and the Northern Sierra foothills, CA.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after July 17, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Dianne Hyson, Dean of the College of Social Sciences and Interdisciplinary Studies, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street Sacramento, CA 95819, telephone (916) 278-6504, email *dhyson@csus.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 California State University, Sacramento. 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 summary or related records held by California State University, Sacramento.

Description

At unknown dates, 29 cultural items were removed from multiple locations in Stanislaus County, Tuolumne County, and the Northern Sierra foothills, CA. These items were removed from Tulloch Cave, Sonora, and Etnazum Cave in Tuolumne County; unknown locations near La Grange and along Hood Creek in Stanislaus County; and unknown locations in the Sierra foothills of Northern California. Two items from Sonora were donated to the Anthropology Museum at California State University, Sacramento in the 1970s. How or when the other 27 items came to California State University, Sacramento is unknown. The 28 objects of cultural patrimony consist of seed bead necklaces, flaked stones, groundstones, thermally altered rocks, faunal remains, and floral remains. The one unassociated funerary object is a shell ornament.

Cultural Affiliation

The cultural items 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, geographical, historical, kinship, linguistic, oral, traditional, and expert opinion.