

On April 3, 2013, the United States District Court for the District of Wyoming approved a Consent Decree and Joint Stipulation for Dismissal (Consent Decree) in *Rock Springs Grazing Association v. Salazar*, No. 11–CV–00263–NDF, that provides in part, “No later than 180 days after this Consent Decree is approved by the Court, BLM will submit to the **Federal Register** for publication a notice[s] of scoping under NEPA to consider the environmental effects of revising the respective Resource Management Plans for the Rock Springs and Rawlins Field Offices by considering proposed actions that would: (a) Change the Salt Wells [Creek] HMA [Herd Management Area] to a Herd Area, which would be managed for zero wild horses, and if BLM determines there are more than 200 wild horses within the Herd Area, the area will be re-gathered to zero wild horses; (b) Change the [Great] Divide Basin HMA to a Herd Area, which would be managed for zero wild horses, and if BLM determines there are more than 100 wild horses within the Herd Area, the area will be re-gathered to zero wild horses; (c) Change the Adobe Town HMA [Appropriate Management Level] AML to 225–450 wild horses or lower, and that gathered wild horses will not be returned to the Salt Wells area; and (d) Manage the White Mountain HMA as a non-reproducing herd by utilizing fertility control and sterilization methods to maintain a population of 205 wild horses and to initiate gathers if the population exceeds 205 wild horses.” Consent Decree, No. 11–CV–00263–NDF, pp. 6–7.

You may submit comments on issues and planning criteria in writing to the BLM using one of the methods listed in the **ADDRESSES** section. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Authority: 40 CFR 1501.7 and 43 CFR 1610.2.

Mary Jo Rugwell,

Associate State Director.

[FR Doc. 2013–19841 Filed 8–15–13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–13515;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, Boulder, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of sacred objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by September 16, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Jen Shannon, Curator of Cultural Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, 218 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309–0218, telephone (303) 492–6276, email jshannon@colorado.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, Boulder, CO that meet the definition of sacred objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Item(s)

Beginning in 1926, Reverend Harold Case acquired everyday objects as well as traditional, religious, and ceremonial items, through gifts, purchases, and items left for collateral by Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara individuals living on and near the Fort Berthold Reservation. In 1983, over 300 items from the Case collection were donated to the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History. After extensive consultation, official representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota submitted a repatriation claim for five items. The five sacred objects are pipes. The pipe represented by catalog number 33032 is comprised of a red pipestone bowl with a lead inlay and wood stem, which is decorated with black banding. The pipe represented by catalog number 33035 is comprised of a red pipestone bowl and stem, which are joined by a wooden connector. The pipe represented by catalog number 33043 is comprised of a red pipestone bowl and wood stem. The pipe represented by catalog number 33047 is comprised of a black pipestone bowl and wood stem, which is decorated with red, white and blue quillwork, as well as red and yellow ribbons. The pipe represented by catalog number 33049 is comprised of a black pipestone bowl and wood stem, which is decorated with knobby protrusions and a black amorphous pattern.

The provenance of the pipes supports cultural affiliation to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, which is comprised of Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara peoples. Historic evidence provided during consultation also supports cultural affiliation with the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Determinations Made by the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History

Officials of the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the five cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred objects 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Jen Shannon, Curator of Cultural Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, 218 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0218, telephone (303) 492-6276, email jshannon@colorado.edu, by September 16, 2013. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred objects to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may proceed.

The University of Colorado Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 18, 2013.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2013-20061 Filed 8-15-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-13620;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission at the address in this notice by September 16, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Alicia Woods, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, PO Box 42650, Olympia, WA 98504-2650, telephone (360) 902-0939, email Alicia.Woods@parks.wa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, WA that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

Between 1950 and 1953, 29 cultural items were removed from the site 45-SP-5 in Spokane County, WA, by Louis R. Caywood with the National Park Service and under a contract with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. At the time of removal, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission signed a Memorandum of Agreement releasing custody and control over all excavated material from the site to the Eastern Washington State Historical Society (EWSHS), now known as the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture. In 1989, the EWSHS de-accessioned the objects, and transferred them to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The funerary objects listed in this notice were identified in 2005, and were transferred to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission headquarters in Olympia, WA. The 29 unassociated funerary objects are 7 pieces of stone and shell; 20 whole and fragmented perforated faunal teeth; 1 perforated seed; and 1 ornamental rifle side plate.

Between 1962 and 1963, nine cultural items were removed from site 45-SP-5 in Spokane County, WA, by John D. Combes with Washington State University (WSU) and under a contract

with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. These objects originate from two identified burials and were excavated at the same time as the corresponding human remains, although the human remains are not present in the collection. At the time of removal, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission released custody and control over all excavated material to WSU. It is not known when the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission took custody of the unassociated funerary objects from this site. The funerary objects listed in this notice were identified in 2006, and were transferred to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission headquarters in Olympia, WA. The 9 unassociated funerary objects are 1 hammerstone; 2 modified shells; 2 stone tools; 2 stone flakes; and 2 shell fragments.

The site is a burial ground that dates from before 1812 to approximately 1885. Based on the material recovered from a small percentage of the overall number of burials, it would appear the burials are associated with the "immediate pre-contact, fur trade, or post-fur trade periods" (Luttrell, 2011). These dates are supported by first-person accounts of the types and styles of burials during and following the fur trade era (Cox, 1957; Luttrell, 2011; Williams, 1922). All 38 unassociated funerary objects came from the burial ground at site 45-SP-5 and specifically from graves of people who were of Native American ancestry.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission staff has determined there is a relationship of shared group identity between the unassociated funerary objects and the modern day tribes of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe (previously listed as the Coeur d'Alene Tribe of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho); Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation; and the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation. This determination is based on ethnographic evidence that the Upper and Middle Spokane people predominantly resided in the area and utilized the resources of this site in the pre- and post-contact period. Connections between the three groups included intermarriage between the Spokane and Kalispel people and the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene people as well as shared linguistic heritage, overlapping trade networks, battle alliances, shared resource protection, cooperative hunting parties, and shared burial practices (especially between the Spokane and Kalispel peoples) (Fahey, 1986; Luttrell, 2011; Ruby and Brown, 1970 & 1981; Walker, 1998).