

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 Illinois State Museum.

Description

Sometime between 1956 and 1960, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Lawhorn site in Craighead County by John Moselage. In 1960, faunal remains from this site were transferred to the Illinois State Museum for Paul Parmalee to analyze. During that analysis, fragmentary human skeletal remains were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The Lawhorn site dates to the Mississippian period, with earlier Woodland components present to a lesser extent.

On December 28, 1962, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the McDuffee site (32CG21) in Craighead County by Gregory Perino. In 1963, faunal remains from this site were transferred to the Illinois State Museum for Paul Parmalee to analyze. During that analysis, fragmentary human skeletal remains were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The McDuffee site dates to the Mississippian period.

Sometime between 1957 and 1959, human remains representing, at minimum, 10 individuals were removed from the Banks site (3CT16) in Crittenden County by Gregory Perino of the Gilcrease Foundation. In 1959, together with faunal remains for Paul Parmalee to analyze, these human remains were transferred to the Illinois State Museum. Nine of these individuals are largely represented by isolated postcranial elements, while the tenth individual, an adult male, is represented by a nearly complete skeleton. The one associated funerary object is one lot of mussel shell. The Banks site dates to the Nodena Phase of the Mississippian period.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Crittenden County. In 1967, these human remains were transferred from a private collection to the Illinois State Museum. No associated funerary objects are present.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Crittenden County. In 2009, these human remains were donated from a private estate to the Illinois State

Museum. No associated funerary objects are present.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Rose Mound site (3CS27) in Cross County and later donated to the Quincy Museum in Quincy, IL. In 1991, these human remains were transferred to the Illinois State Museum. No associated funerary objects are present. Rose Mound dates to the Parkin Phase of the Mississippian period.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from “a mound near Little Rock,” most likely Toltec Mounds (3LN42) in Lonoke County. In 1967, these human remains were transferred from a private collection to the Illinois State Museum. No associated funerary objects are present. Toltec Mounds dates to the Late Woodland (Plum Bayou culture) and Quapaw Phase of the Mississippian period.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in Arkansas. In 1967, these human remains were transferred from a private collection to the Illinois State Museum. No associated funerary objects are present.

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, 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 Illinois State Museum has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 19 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- The one object described in this notice is 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 Quapaw 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 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 June 5, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Illinois State Museum 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 Illinois State Museum 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: April 25, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Notice on Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Lease Sales

AGENCY: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Interior.

ACTION: List of restricted joint bidders.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 and BOEM's regulatory restrictions on joint bidding, BOEM is publishing this list of restricted joint bidders. Each entity within one of the following groups is restricted from bidding with any entity in any of the other groups listed below

at Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease sales held during the bidding period of May 1, 2023, through October 31, 2023.

DATES: This list of restricted joint bidders covers the bidding period of May 1, 2023, through October 31, 2023, and succeeds all prior published lists.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Group I

BP America Production Company
BP Exploration & Production Inc.

Group II

Chevron Corporation
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.
Chevron Midcontinent, L.P.
Unocal Corporation
Union Oil Company of California
Pure Partners, L.P.

Group III

Eni Petroleum Co. Inc.
Eni Petroleum US LLC
Eni Oil US LLC
Eni Marketing Inc.
Eni BB Petroleum Inc.
Eni US Operating Co. Inc.
Eni BB Pipeline LLC

Group IV

Equinor ASA
Equinor Gulf of Mexico LLC
Equinor USA E&P Inc.

Group V

Exxon Mobil Corporation
ExxonMobil Exploration Company

Group VI

Shell Oil Company
Shell Offshore Inc.
SWEPI LP
Shell Frontier Oil & Gas Inc.
SOI Finance Inc.
Shell Gulf of Mexico Inc.

Group VII

Total E&P USA, Inc.

Even if an entity does not appear on the above list, BOEM may disqualify and reject certain joint or single bids submitted by an entity if that entity is chargeable for the prior production period with an average daily production in excess of 1.6 million barrels of crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids. See 30 CFR 556.512.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6213; and 30 CFR 556.511–556.515.

Elizabeth Klein,

Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

[FR Doc. 2023–09457 Filed 5–3–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4340–98–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

[Docket No. BOEM–2023–0031]

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment for a Wind Energy Research Lease on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf Offshore Maine

AGENCY: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) intends to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) to consider the reasonably foreseeable environmental consequences associated with the issuance of a research lease to the State of Maine. That lease would grant Maine the exclusive right to submit, for BOEM’s potential approval, plans for wind energy-related research activities offshore Maine. BOEM is seeking public input regarding important environmental issues and the identification of reasonable alternatives that should be considered in the EA.

DATES: BOEM must receive your comments no later than June 5, 2023.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. In the entry entitled, “Enter Keyword or ID,” enter BOEM–2023–0031, and then click “search.” Follow the instructions to submit public comments and view supporting and related materials available for this notice; or

- By U.S. Postal Service or other delivery service, send your comments and information to the following address: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Office of Renewable Energy Programs, 45600 Woodland Road, Mail Stop VAM–OREP, Sterling, VA 20166.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jessica Stromberg, BOEM, Environment Branch for Renewable Energy, 45600 Woodland Road, Mail Stop VAM–OREP, Sterling, VA 20166, 703–787–1730, or jessica.stromberg@boem.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: This notice of intent to prepare an EA is published pursuant to 43 CFR 46.305.

1. Background

On March 20, 2023, BOEM issued a notice that competitive interest did not exist in the area proposed for a research

lease by the State of Maine (88 FR 16662). Thus, BOEM has decided to proceed with the research leasing process using the procedures described in 30 CFR 585.239. The next step in that process includes initiating an environmental review of potential impacts from activities associated with the research lease, if issued.

Proposed Action and Scope of Analysis

The proposed action that will be the subject of the EA is the issuance of a research lease. In addition to the no action alternative (no lease issuance), other alternatives may be considered, such as exclusion of certain areas from project siting or modification of project activities. The EA will consider the reasonably foreseeable environmental consequences associated with lease issuance that are expected to take place following issuance of a research lease to the State of Maine, including the potential impacts of site characterization surveys and site assessment activities, such as the deployment and recovery of a meteorological buoy. BOEM has decided to prepare an EA for this proposed action in order to assist agency’s planning and decision making (40 CFR 1501.5(b)). This notice starts the formal scoping process for the EA under 40 CFR 1501.9 and solicits information regarding additional important environmental issues and alternatives that should be considered in the EA. Additionally, BOEM will use the scoping process to identify and eliminate from detailed analysis issues that are not significant or that have been analyzed by prior environmental reviews (40 CFR 1501.9(f)(1)).

BOEM will use responses to this notice and the EA public input process to satisfy the public involvement requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. 306108), as provided in 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3). Consequently, BOEM seeks information from the public on the identification of historic properties that might be impacted by the leasing activities should BOEM decide to issue the research lease. The analyses contained within the EA also will support compliance with other environmental statutes (e.g., Endangered Species Act, Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, and Marine Mammal Protection Act).

The research lease would not authorize any activities on the Outer Continental Shelf, but would grant the State of Maine the exclusive rights to submit plans for BOEM approval. Prior to the approval of any plan authorizing the construction and operation of wind