

closure of areas with low or no fluid mineral potential to oil and gas leasing. In the Proposed RMP, the BLM proposes that recreational target shooting would generally be allowed on BLM-managed lands in the planning area, but to protect the safety of visitors, target shooting would continue to be prohibited at certain rock-climbing areas, trail networks, campgrounds, and other high-use recreation sites. To protect public safety near residences, target shooting would not be allowed on small BLM-administered parcels west of Boulder that are interspersed with private lands and numerous houses.

Protest of the Proposed RMP

The BLM planning regulations state that any person who participated in the preparation of the RMP and has an interest that will or may be adversely affected by approval of the Proposed RMP may protest its approval to the BLM Director. Protest on the Proposed RMP constitutes the final opportunity for administrative review of the proposed land use planning decisions prior to the BLM adopting an approved RMP. Instructions for filing a protest regarding the Proposed RMP with the BLM Director may be found online at <https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa/public-participation/filing-a-plan-protest> and at 43 CFR 1610.5–2. All protests must be in writing and mailed or delivered to the appropriate address, as set forth in the **ADDRESSES** section, or submitted electronically through the BLM ePlanning project website as described previously. Protests submitted by email or by fax will be invalid unless a protest is also submitted as a hard copy. The BLM Director will render a written decision on each protest. The Director's decision shall be the final decision of the Department of the Interior. Responses to 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>. After resolution of protests, the BLM will issue a Record of Decision (ROD) and an Approved RMP.

Dingell Act Comment on Proposed Target Shooting Closures

Target shooting closures near residences, certain rock-climbing areas, trail networks, campgrounds, and other high-use recreation sites are for the safety of residents and the visiting public. To afford the BLM the opportunity to consider comments on proposed Penrose Commons, Phantom

Canyon Road, Shelf Road Recreation Area, Guffey Gorge, Methodist Mountain, Turkey Rock, Temple Canyon Road, Garden Park, and Boulder County target shooting closures before approval of the ROD/RMP, please ensure your comments are received by the **DATES** listed above. Comments may be submitted using the specified methods listed in the **ADDRESSES** section earlier.

Before including your phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your protest or comment, you should be aware that your entire protest or comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your protest or comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, 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.)

Douglas J. Vilsack,
State Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0036140;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Andover, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology 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 Barnstable and Plymouth Counties, MA.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after August 7, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Ryan J. Wheeler, Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, 180 Main Street, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749–4490, email rwheeler@andover.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 Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology. 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 Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology.

Description

Two associated funerary objects were removed from the Corn Hill site (19–BN–144/145) in Truro, Barnstable County, MA. In 2023, the Buttonwoods Museum, Haverhill MA, transferred two red ochre samples to the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology to facilitate repatriation. Fred Luce collected the samples during his excavation of the site in 1915. The Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology previously published a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 16839–16840, April 1, 2005) for human remains and associated funerary objects from Corn Hill, and they have already been repatriated. The two associated funerary objects listed in this notice are two red ochre samples that most likely are associated with the repatriated human remains and funerary objects.

One associated funerary object was removed from the Taylor Hill site (19–BN–106) in Wellfleet, Barnstable County, MA. In 2023, during preparation for a building renovation, personnel at the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology identified a large stone axe from the Taylor Hill site; a note with the axe indicates a funerary association. The Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology previously published a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 16839–16840, April 1, 2005) for human remains and associated funerary objects from Taylor Hill, and they have already been repatriated. The one associated funerary object listed in this notice is a stone axe that most likely is associated with the repatriated human remains and funerary objects.

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Titicut site in Plymouth County, MA. In 2022, during an inventory, personnel at the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology identified additional human remains and associated funerary objects from the Titicut site, which had been excavated

by institute staff members in 1947. The human remains of one individual were reported in a previous Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (60 FR 8733, February 15, 1995), and they have already been repatriated. The human remains listed in this notice consist of one tooth. The one associated funerary object are the remains of a dog that was interred near the individual.

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: geographical, archeological, linguistic, oral traditional, and historical.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- The four 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 Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe, and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

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 and, if joined to a request from one or more of the Indian Tribes, the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

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 August 7, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology 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 Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology 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: June 28, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0036131;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: James B. and Rosalyn L. Pick Museum of Anthropology at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL (Formerly Anthropology Museum at Northern Illinois University)

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the James B. and Rosalyn L. Pick Museum of Anthropology at Northern Illinois University (Pick Museum) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of sacred objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after August 7, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Christy DeLair, Museum Director, James B. and Rosalyn L. Pick

Museum of Anthropology at Northern Illinois University, 1425 W Lincoln Hwy, DeKalb, IL 60015, telephone (815) 753-0230, email cdelair@niu.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 James B. and Rosalyn L. Pick Museum of Anthropology at Northern Illinois University. 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 the James B. and Rosalyn L. Pick Museum of Anthropology at Northern Illinois University.

Description

In 1977, the Pick Museum purchased 10 false face protectors from the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society, which had purchased them from Iroqrafts, an indigenous arts and crafts outlet located on the Six Nations of the Grand River. Pick Museum records indicate that the maker was Hôwe'drangwus ("He Keeps Ice") from the Wolf Clan of the Cayuga of the Six Nations of the Grand River, based on the original Iroqrafts' tags that came with each protector. Nandell Hill, the current owner of Iroqrafts, and whose father was the owner of Iroqrafts when the protectors were sold to Cahokia, confirmed Hôwe'drangwus (also known as Mark Sky) was a member of the Wolf Clan of the Cayuga Nation of the Six Nations of the Grand River, and also stated she was a relation of Hôwe'drangwus. Likewise, Miran Hill, the Keeper of all wampum belts, funeral remains, masks, and ceremonial items for the Six Nations of the Grand River, who knew Hôwe'drangwus, confirmed he was from the Six Nations of the Grand River. The 10 false face protectors are sacred objects.

In 1981, the Pick Museum purchased three false face masks from Desert House Crafts in Tucson, Arizona. Pick Museum records indicate the artist was doChAn'dre ("Breaking Daylight," also known as Gene Thomas), a member of the Wolf Clan of the Onondaga of the Six Nations of the Grand River. His father, Hadaje'grenta ("Flying Cloud," also known as Jake Thomas) was a chief and member of the Snipe Clan of the Cayuga of the Six Nations of the Grand River. Nandell Hill, the current owner of Iroqrafts, provided the clan membership and English names of doChAn'dre ("Breaking Daylight") and his father