

not raise an inconsistency with State or local plans, policies, and programs. As explained in the Acting State Director's response, management of this segment as VRM Class II is necessary for protecting the visual resources associated with the Cockscomb formation, an object identified for protection in Proclamation 10286, while still allowing access, maintenance, or development of utilities, consistent with Public Law 105–355 and consistent with the State RMP's intent to protect access to utilities, improve infrastructure, and conduct vegetation management activities near infrastructure. Because the State has not identified any inconsistencies related to the VRM classifications in the Proposed RMP, I do not accept the State's recommendation to make changes to those classifications.

Twelfth (noted as thirteenth in the appeal letter), the State's appeal alleges continued inconsistencies regarding commercial forestry and woodland harvest within the proposed RMP. I concur with the Acting State Director's finding that the limitations on commercial and noncommercial harvests within the Monument are necessary for the protection of various Monument objects identified in Proclamation 10286, including certain forest resources, as well as the overall GSENM landscape. Commercial timber harvest has not been authorized in the Monument for more than 20 years, and lifting this limitation could jeopardize various Monument objects and would be inconsistent with the Federal policy goal of protecting and restoring GSENM's landscape, scenic attributes, and biological resources. In addition, because commercial timber harvest is allowed on other Federal lands in southern Utah, the prohibition in the Proposed RMP would not constrain the general ability to harvest timber in the State. Accordingly, I find that the State's recommendation to allow commercial timber harvest in GSENM (even those that you describe as "small-scale, local commercial operations") does not provide for a reasonable balance between the national and the State's interest.

Regarding alleged inconsistency from the Proposed RMP's restriction of noncommercial harvest in lands managed for the protection of wilderness characteristics, this restriction provides for a reasonable balance between the national and the state interests, in that it allows for some noncommercial harvests in the Monument but does so in a way that protects other resource values and management objectives. The Proposed

RMP's restriction of noncommercial harvest throughout portions of the Monument, especially those portions managed for the protection of wilderness characteristics, is necessary to facilitate the protection and restoration of the Monument's biological, cultural, and scenic resources. By comparison, the State's recommendation to allow for noncommercial harvest in lands managed for the protection of wilderness characteristics would hinder the BLM's ability to protect and restore these resources and, therefore, would be inconsistent with Federal policy. Moreover, noncommercial harvest is allowed on other Federal lands in the vicinity, so the prohibition in the Proposed RMP would not prohibit all noncommercial harvest of timber resources in the area. Therefore, I also find that the State's recommendation to allow for noncommercial timber harvest in lands managed for the protection of wilderness characteristics does not provide for a reasonable balance between the national and the State's interest.

Thirteenth (noted as fourteenth in the appeal letter), concerning your appeal regarding permits for overnight camping, I agree with the Acting State Director that the requirement in the Proposed RMP that all overnight campers obtain free-use permits is not inconsistent with the State RMP's vision of promoting balanced, accessible, and sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities. Much like the State, the BLM supports making access to public lands easy and affordable for all visitors. The BLM is also required to protect Monument objects noted in the Monument proclamation, and to ensure the safety of public land users. The overnight camping permit requirement, which is intended to provide the BLM with the opportunity to share messaging with overnight users regarding safety and resource protection, to better track visitor use to support informed management, and to help better track or locate overdue parties, is consistent with both those goals. Notably, the permit requirement in the Proposed RMP does not limit the number of permits that will be issued, create a lottery to obtain a permit, or otherwise impose restrictions that will reduce the public's ability to camp in GSENM. In addition, the public would be able to obtain a permit either in person or online. Accordingly, the permit requirement in the RMP is consistent with promoting balanced, accessible, and sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities. Balanced, accessible, and

sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities do not necessarily mean an entirely unregulated experience. Because I disagree that a substantive inconsistency exists between the Proposed RMP and the State RMP regarding permits for overnight camping, I am not accepting your recommendations.

Finally, the BLM has prepared the GSENM Proposed RMP/Final EIS in accordance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies. The BLM carefully reviewed and considered applicable State, local, and other Federal agency plans, policies, and programs in the development of the GSENM RMP/Final EIS. The Proposed RMP is consistent, to the extent practicable, with these plans as required by FLPMA and the planning regulations at 43 CFR 1610.3–2(e). In conclusion, to the extent any inconsistencies exist, I find that the recommendations outlined in your appeal do not provide for a reasonable balance between the national interest and the State's interest for the reasons discussed herein. Accordingly, I do not accept the State's recommendations."

(Authority: 43 CFR 1610.3–2(e))

Nada Wolff Culver,
Principal Deputy Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0039328;
PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Disposition: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, Anchorage, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chugach National Forest intends to carry out the disposition of unassociated funerary objects removed from Federal or Tribal lands to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization with priority for disposition in this notice.

DATES: Disposition of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after February 18, 2025. If no claim for disposition is received by January 16, 2026, the human remains in this notice will become unclaimed human remains.

ADDRESSES: Jeff E. Schramm, Forest Supervisor, Chugach National Forest, Supervisor's Office, 161 E 1st Ave, Door 8, Anchorage, AK 99501, telephone (907) 743-9500, email jeff.schramm@usda.gov.

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 Chugach National Forest, and additional information on the human remains in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the identifications in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

The 10 unassociated funerary objects items consist of hide pieces, a flaked, flat piece of soft slate or shale, pieces of dried leather fragments (sewn or with sewing holes), and strips of split spruce (joined by a series of knots and twists, fragment of knotted spruce roots, carved wooden slat.

The 10 items were found in 1992 during a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) on-site investigation on Squire Island, Chugach Census Area, Alaska at site SEW-832. SEW-00832 was recorded as an archaeological site which contains both a habitation area under a rock shelter and a burial cave. These artifacts were housed with the BIA until they were transferred to the Chugach National Forest Supervisor's Office on October 25, 2019.

Determinations

The Chugach National Forest has determined that:

- The 10 unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- The Native Village of Chenega (aka Chenega) and Native Village of Tatitlek have priority for disposition of the cultural items described in this notice.

Claims for Disposition

Written claims for disposition of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the appropriate official identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. If no claim for disposition is received by January 16, 2026, the human remains in this notice will become unclaimed human remains. Claims for disposition may be submitted by:

1. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization 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 they have priority for disposition.

Disposition of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after February 18, 2025. If competing claims for disposition are received, the Chugach National Forest must determine the most appropriate claimant prior to disposition. Requests for joint disposition of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Chugach National Forest is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3002, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.7.

Dated: January 6, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039309; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: David A. Fredrickson Archaeological Collections Facility at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Sonoma State University has completed an inventory of associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after February 18, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Doshia Dodd, Sonoma State University, 1801 East Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, telephone (530) 514-8472, email Doshia.dodd@sonoma.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 Sonoma State University and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

In 2007, human remains from CA-MRN-254, CA-SON-159, CA-SON-293, CA-SON-455, and CA-SON-456 were listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion, published in the **Federal Register** on June 21, 2007 (72 FR 34275-34276) were repatriated to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria. Additionally, human remains from archaeological sites CA-MRN-484, CA-MRN-365, CA-MRN-502, CA-MRN-503, CA-SON-290, and CA-SON-1048 were listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion, published in the **Federal Register** on June 4, 2007 (72 FR 30823-30825) were repatriated to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria. This notice includes the remaining 38,617 associated funerary objects not included in the previous repatriations by Sonoma State University from the previously listed archaeological sites.

A lot of one associated funerary object is a projectile point taken from CA-MRN-372 in Bolinas, Marin County, California. The cultural item has been housed at Sonoma State University since 1985 under Accession number 84-01.

The lot of 10 associated funerary objects taken from archaeological site CA-MRN-357 in Marin County, California are projectile points. The cultural items were found during re-inventory of MRN-27 collection. The tag in box identifies the cultural items as associated with a burial from CA-MRN-357.

A lot estimated to contain up to 100 items taken from archaeological site CA-MRN-365 was donated to Sonoma State University in 1984 or 1985 by the Marin Museum of the American Indian. The collection was never given an