

• Furthering the development of relationships between CI and SLTT organizations and CISA's regional cybersecurity personnel.

CISA's CPGs are a set of voluntary cybersecurity practices which aim to reduce the risk of cybersecurity threats to U.S. CI and SLTT organizations. CISA offers services and resources to aid CI and SLTT organizations in adopting the CPGs and seeks to make accessing appropriate services and resources as efficient as possible, especially for organizations whose cybersecurity programs operate at low levels of capability.

For example, an organization that is unsure of its ability to enumerate all of its internet-facing sites and services could leverage CISA's highly scalable automated testing services to scan its entire network range. Organizations with cybersecurity programs with more advanced characteristics who wish to evaluate their network segmentation controls are better positioned to take advantage of CISA's more resource-intensive architecture assessments. All organizations completing the questionnaire will also be connected with a CISA cybersecurity representative in their jurisdiction to provide direct support and engagement.

To measure adoption of the CPGs and assist CI and SLTT organizations in finding the most impactful services and resources for their cybersecurity programs, CISA is seeking to establish a voluntary information collection that uses respondents' answers to tailor a recommended package of services and resources most applicable to their evaluated level of program capability. Without collecting this information, CISA would be unable to tailor an appropriate suite of services, recommendations, and resources to assist the organization in protecting itself against cybersecurity threats, thereby creating burdens of inefficiency for service requesters and CISA alike.

In addition, receipt of this information is critical to CISA's ability to measure the adoption of CISA's CPGs by CI and SLTT organizations. The information to be collected will address various inquiries, such as: whether an organization keeps a regularly updated inventory of all assets with an internet Protocol address; the types of incident reporting and vulnerability disclosures required by an organizations' contracts with its vendors and suppliers; and whether the entity requires a minimum password strength required for all password-protected assets.

The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments which:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including via the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

Analysis

Agency: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Title: ReadySetCyber.

OMB Number:

Frequency: Upon each voluntary request for technical assistance, which CISA expects to occur on an annual basis.

Affected Public: Critical Infrastructure Owners & Operators seeking CISA services.

Number of Respondents: Approximately 2,000 per year.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 20 Minutes.

Total Burden Hours: 666.7 Hours.

Robert J. Costello,

Chief Information Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0036326; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Oberlin College has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the

human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The human remains were removed from the Hawaiian Islands, HI.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after September 11, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Amy V. Margaris, Oberlin College, King Building, 10 N. Professor Street, Oberlin, OH 44074, telephone (440) 775-5173, email amy.margaris@oberlin.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 Oberlin College. 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 Oberlin College.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Hawaiian Islands, HI. Accession #65 in the accession book of the former Oberlin College Museum records that in August of 1875, Mr. E. P. Church of Greenville, Michigan donated to the Museum one "Skull of Hawaiian, Cave Burial Place, Hawaiian Islands." According to records of the Oberlin College Archives, E. P. Church was an 1863 graduate of Oberlin College who lived on O'ahu from 1865-1875. He served as Professor of Mathematics at Oahu College (now Punahou School) in Honolulu, Hawaii (1865-1871) and as President of Oahu College (1871-1875). The human remains were retained by Oberlin College after the Museum's closure in the 1950s, and they are now in the care of the Oberlin College Department of Anthropology. The human remains consist of a skull belonging to an adult of indeterminate age and sex. No associated funerary remains are present.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains 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, biological, cultural, geographical, and historical.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, Oberlin College has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains described in this notice and the Hui Iwi Kuamo'o.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains 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 in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 11, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Oberlin College must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. Oberlin College is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Native Hawaiian organization 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: August 2, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0036328; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Indianapolis, IN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation (ISMHS) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any Indian Tribe. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Floyd County, IN.

DATES: Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after September 11, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Michele Greenan, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, 650 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204, telephone (317) 473-0836, email mgreenan@indianamuseum.org.

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 ISMHS. 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 ISMHS.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, 99 individuals were removed from Floyd County, IN. The site, identified as archeological site 12FL0073, is also referred to as the State Road 111 Slide Correction Project (the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) project (DES #1592476) that resulted in the 2021-2022 removal of human remains from the site). Site 12FL0073 is a Middle-Late Archaic period site located along the Ohio River in Southern Indiana. Diagnostic artifacts associated with the site indicate a date range of approximately 4200 BCE through 1000 BCE, with limited evidence that it may extend earlier to

6000 BCE. Two radiocarbon dates taken from the site, 5350+/- 130 BP (3350 BCE) and 4950 +/-40 BP (2950 BCE), further validates a Middle-Late Archaic period association.

Site 12FL0073 was first recorded in 1998, when human remains were found eroding out of the riverbank. In 1998 and 1999, burial remains were removed under Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) accidental discovery number AD 980013 (March 1998) and accidental discovery AD 990032 (July 1999). Between 2001 and 2002, an archeological project was carried out through the University of Kentucky (UK) at the site. Researchers from the University of Indianapolis (UINDY) were asked to assist with burial features and human remains found during these projects. Following these projects, the human remains and associated funerary objects were housed at UINDY and UK. In 2015, the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) began assessing site 12FL0073 as they addressed erosion occurring along the bank of the Ohio River. This erosion was undermining State Road 111. During these assessments, the severity of the erosion was understood, and it was clear that other human remains at site 12FL0073 were in immediate danger. In November 2020, INDOT contacted the ISMHS to help facilitate NAGPRA compliance as they (working through outside contractors) removed these burials. INDOT also requested that the ISMHS include the human remains and associated funerary objects from the site that were housed at the UK and UINDY for inclusion in the inventory. The human remains and associated funerary objects housed at UK were transferred to the ISMHS in May 2021. The human remains and associated funerary objects housed at UINDY, which included the human remains removed under the 1998 and 1999 accidental discovery numbers, were transferred to ISMHS in September 2022. The human remains from the INDOT project were transferred to ISMHS in two groups, one in May of 2021 and the second in late January 2023.

The human remains consist of individual burials and single skeletal elements. The 211 associated funerary objects are 21 hafted bifaces, 21 bifaces, four scrapers, four flake tools, 16 cores, two hematite pestles, two granitic axes, one sandstone bannerstone, six cannel coal beads, two crinoid stem column beads, three sandstone pitted stones, one hematite pitted stone, two granitic or quartzite hammerstones, three granitic hammerstones, one core/tested cobble, one hematite chopper, one bone