

National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 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

Human remains representing, at least, 16 individuals have been identified. Skeletal analyses indicate that the generally fragmentary remains include seven adult males, three adult females, one young adult female, two adults of indeterminate sex, one adolescent female, one child, and one infant. No known individuals were identified. The 23 associated funerary objects include 18 pine nut beads, and five worked antler artifacts. An additional stone projectile point tip is embedded in the sternum of one individual. Although more burial-associated objects were collected by the donor, only part of his collection was donated to the Museum.

The human remains and artifacts were removed in the early 1940s by W.T. Edmundson and William Laughlin from Khustenate, also known as 35CU157, an Athabaskan village and burial site in Curry County, OR, formerly on private land and now within current Samuel H. Boardman State Park. They were donated by Edmundsen, a private individual, and accessioned in 1947. Laughlin was that time a professor at the University of Oregon. Upon leaving the University in 1955, Laughlin removed some Khustenate remains to subsequent institutions he was employed at, resulting in the dispersal of the collection.

The village at Khustenate was reported in 1874 by Paul Schumacher, who observed housepits, a cemetery, and an extensive midden. Subsequent radiocarbon dating of shell samples from the reposed midden yielded dates of 450±70 RYBP and 320±60 RYBP. The assemblage and presence of Euroamerican trade items confirms that the site was used in Late Prehistoric and Early Historic times. Historical Documents, ethnographic sources, oral history, and Native American traditional knowledge indicate that the Tututni people have occupied this area of the southern Oregon coast since pre-contact times.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural

affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of at least 16 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 23 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 connection between the human remains and funerary objects described in this notice and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon; Coquille Indian Tribe; Elk Valley Rancheria, California; and the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **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 an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 20, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25

U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: December 8, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–23373 Filed 12–18–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6796; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0041567; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing, MI

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

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) 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 January 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice to Sarah Surface-Evans, State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan Economic Development Corporation, 300 N Washington Square, Lansing, MI 48913, email SurfaceEvansS1@michigan.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 SHPO, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, three associated funerary objects were removed from the Fourteen Mile Point site (20ON84) in Ontonagon County, Michigan. The associated funerary objects were inadvertently discovered along with Ancestral human remains at the site in 1983; the Ancestral remains were transferred to the Keweenaw Bay

Indian Community Tribal Police in 1985. The site is dated to the Post-Contact Period A.D. 1800–1830 based on diagnostic artefacts at the site. The three associated funerary objects are one lot iron axe head, one lot glass beads, and one lot ferrous knife fragment.

The SHPO has no record of, nor do its officials have any knowledge of, any treatment of the items with pesticides, preservatives, or other substances that represent a potential hazard to the collection(s) or to persons handling the collection(s).

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The SHPO has determined that:

- The three objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual Ancestral human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.

- There is a reasonable connection between the associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan and the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **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 associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 20, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the SHPO must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The SHPO is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and

Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: December 8, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–23375 Filed 12–18–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6773; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0041540; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Northern Arizona University have 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.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Tamara Billie, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1001 Indian School Road NW, Mailbox 44, Albuquerque, NM 87104, email tamara.billie@bia.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 Bureau of Indian Affairs, 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

Human remains representing at least 29 individuals have been identified. The 30 associated funerary objects are pottery sherds, pottery vessels, lithics, faunal bone, and a fragment of fur blanket. These individuals and objects from Navajo Tribal Trust lands in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah came into the custody of Northern Arizona University's Department of Anthropology as follows: three individuals and associated funerary objects (fragments of fur blanket, human hair, vegetal materials) and potentially associated funerary objects (Tusayan Black-on-white jar sherds) excavated by J. Richard Ambler in 1970 at Dust Devil Cave, NA7613, near Navajo Mountain, Utah; fragments of one individual removed from surface context in Chindii Cave (UT V–13–8[NAU]) near Navajo Mountain by J. Richard Ambler in 1970. No project report has been located. BIA transferred the following to NAU custody in 2019: fragments of 10 individuals from University of Connecticut excavations by Lee Correll in 1970 in Monument Valley, Utah. BIA transferred the following from custody of New Mexico State University to Northern Arizona University in 2018: fragments of one or two individuals with a few canid bones that may be associated—records are unclear—the human bones were excavated by New Mexico State University at AZE 8–10 (NMSU) near Cove, Arizona, in 1979 in the course of a waterline project, or from a highway salvage project at site NA8800 near Chilchinbito in 1977 and given to NMSU in 1980; eight individuals and 24 funerary objects (a Puerco Black-on-white jar fragment, a miniature Gallup Black-on-white pitcher, four deer bones, 17 unidentified faunal bone fragments, and a shell bead necklace) recovered near McKinley Mine from sites NL86, NL141, NL91, and NL250 sometime between 1977 and 1979 under a BIA contract; four to eight individuals and 17 funerary objects (a small Cibola indented corrugated jar, the base of a Puerco Black-on-white duck-shaped jar, two hammer stones, eight lithic flakes, one lithic core, a set of 65 shell beads, three faunal bones) recovered near Pinedale, McKinley County, New Mexico between 1977 and 1979 on the N11 road excavation under a BIA contract. Fragments of two individuals were gathered from an NAU field school excavation in 1978 at AZ K–8–1 (NAU), St Michaels Pueblo near St Michaels, Arizona, on land belonging to the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, surrounded by Navajo Tribal Trust lands.