

(4) Potters Fiesta (SA23) is in St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida, located south of the present-day plaza in downtown St. Augustine. The holdings at the FLMNH come from excavations carried out at the site by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board in 1986. Excavations were undertaken due to proposed development on the parking lot area south of the Fiesta Mall. These excavations revealed that the site ranges from the First Spanish period (1565–1763) to the 20th century, containing late 16th and early 17th century burials that are associated with the St. Augustine parish church of Nuestra Señora de los Remedios (Our Lady of Remedies). All burials at the site were Christian style burials (oriented East-West, shroud burials). Human remains representing at least nine individuals have been identified. The 8,079 associated funerary objects include fragments of iron, ceramic, mortar, buttons, lead, a copper lace tip, charcoal, burned clay, fauna, shell, wood, and slag, among others.

(5) Ribera Gardens (SA12–26) is a historic site in St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida. The site includes a midden where this Ancestor was recovered and was excavated by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board (HSAPB) in 1989. These excavations found that the site ranges from the First Spanish period (1565–1763) to the 20th century. In 1999, after the HSAPB was dissolved, collections from this site were transferred to the FLMNH by the State of Florida Legislative mandate. Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The 747 associated funerary objects include metal, glass, pottery, and other fragments and a button.

(6) Spanish Hospital (SA28–1) is in St. Augustine of St. Johns County, Florida, located south of the present-day plaza in downtown St. Augustine. Excavations at this site were carried out by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board (HSAPB) in 1979. The collections from these excavations were later donated to the FLMNH in 1992. The excavations revealed several Christian style burials associated with the St. Augustine Parish Church of Nuestra Señora de los Remedios (Our Lady of Remedies). The burials date to the 16th and early 17th centuries and were disturbed by 18th, 19th, and 20th century activities. Only one burial was recorded to have been excavated and analyzed. Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The 188 associated funerary objects include Native American

ceramics, clothing, beads, pipes, tools, and gunflint.

(7) Summer Haven (8SJ46) is a prehistoric shell midden located south of the Mantanzas Inlet in St. Johns County, Florida. According to Bullen and Bullen (1961), the site spans the late Orange Period (1000 BC). The excavators describe how the midden had been damaged by road construction in the 1950s. From this midden, the FLMNH houses collections from various museum expeditions led by Ripley P. Bullen, which were transferred from the Florida Park Service and the Anthropology Department at the University of Florida, as well as donations between 1959 and 1982. Human remains representing at least one individual has been identified. There are approximately 2,167 associated funerary objects including fauna, pottery fragments, shell, a pick, a hammer, a fishhook, and other miscellaneous items.

Cultural Affiliation

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

Determinations

The University of Florida-Florida Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 90 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 15,427 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally 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 associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and 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 an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated 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 Florida-Florida Museum of Natural History 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 University of Florida-Florida Museum of Natural History 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 3, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–23339 Filed 12–18–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6820; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0041641; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Disposition: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Dakota Prairie Grasslands, Bismarck, ND

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, Dakota Prairie Grasslands intends to carry out the disposition of human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony 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 or cultural items in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026. If no claim for disposition is received by December 21, 2026, the human remains or cultural items in this notice will become unclaimed human remains or cultural items.

ADDRESSES: Send written claims for disposition of the human remains or cultural items in this notice to Bethany A. Ihle, Dakota Prairie Grasslands, 2000 Miriam Circle, Bismarck, ND 58501, email bethany.ihle@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 Dakota Prairie National Grasslands, and additional information on the human remains or cultural items 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

Based on the information available, human remains representing two individuals have been reasonably identified from two different locations. One associated funerary object has been identified.

On July 31, 2022, a single cranial bone was discovered on a sand bar in the Little Missouri River in Billings County, North Dakota. This was exposed by a significant flooding event and reported to the Billings County Sheriff's Department, who transferred custody to the Billings County Medical Examiner on August 3, 2022. The medical examiner determined the remains to be the parietal bone of an adult human predating the present time. No associated funerary objects were identified.

On October 19, 2024, a human cranium was discovered along a deep, heavily eroded ravine in McKenzie County, North Dakota. This was reported to the McKenzie County Sheriff's Department and was originally thought to be a modern forensics case. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) took custody of the remains and determined that the cranium belonged to a Native American, likely female, that predates the present time and is not a forensic matter. The one associated funerary object is a bone awl.

Determinations

The Dakota Prairie Grasslands has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The one object described in this notice is reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.

- The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota have priority for disposition of the human remains or cultural item described in this notice.

Claims for Disposition

Written claims for disposition of the human remains or cultural items in this notice must be sent to the appropriate official identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. If no claim for disposition is received by December 21, 2026, the human remains or cultural items in this notice will become unclaimed human remains or cultural items. 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 that they have priority for disposition.

Disposition of the human remains or cultural items in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026. If competing claims for disposition are received, the Dakota Prairie Grasslands must determine the most appropriate claimant prior to disposition. Claims for joint disposition of the human remains or cultural items are considered a single claim and not competing claims. The Dakota Prairie Grasslands 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: December 11, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-23387 Filed 12-18-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6770; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041537; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Santa Cruz Museum of Natural History, Santa Cruz, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and

Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Santa Cruz Museum of Natural History intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of sacred object 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 January 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Kathleen Aston, Santa Cruz Museum of Natural History, 1305 E Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz 95060, email collections@santacruzmuseum.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 Santa Cruz Museum of Natural History, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of three cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The three sacred objects are a makau (fishhook), kapa (bark cloth), and a moena lauhala (mat). The makau was collected by Dr. Alex H. Bailey around 1900, and then given to Laura Hecox of Santa Cruz, CA. The records for the kapa indicate that it was also collected about 1900 in Hawaii, and was at some point prior to 1905 given to Laura Hecox. The records for the moena lauhala indicate that it was collected in the "South Sea Islands" in the late 19th or early 20th century, and has subsequently been identified as Hawaiian in consultation with Hui Iwi Kuamo'o. The Santa Cruz Museum of Natural History has no records that indicate that any of these cultural items were treated with potentially hazardous substances.

Determinations

The Santa Cruz Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The three sacred objects described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.