

expedited screening after undergoing a background check or STA. The MyTSA PreCheck ID is a mobile ID that provides eligible DHS Trusted Traveler members with TSA PreCheck benefits, including a way to verify their identity at security checkpoints and receive expedited screening; the ability to opt-in to TSA PreCheck Touchless ID;⁶ and potential future benefits, such as the ability to use the MyTSA PreCheck ID as a visitor pass to allow access to the sterile area. To participate in MyTSA PreCheck ID, eligible DHS Trusted Travelers voluntarily submit certain biographic and biometric information to confirm their TSA PreCheck status, verify their identity and facilitate provisioning of the ID to their mobile device.

The TSA Customer Service Portal is a user-friendly, centralized platform for individuals in various TSA vetted population programs to securely view and manage their profile information from these programs, including TSA PreCheck. Members can view their current program status, upload updated documents, and receive status updates and correspondence from TSA. Active TSA program members must have a *login.gov* account (which requires an email and password) to access and use the Customer Service Portal. TSA PreCheck Application Program members using the Customer Service Portal can view their TSA PreCheck membership information to include the KTN, the specified enrollment provider, and the renewal date as well as opt-in or out of specific program incentives such as TSA PreCheck Touchless ID. The ability to view and manage membership information will greatly enhance the customer experience while providing TSA with up-to-date member data and streamlined processes to manage the data. In the future, other TSA PreCheck benefit holders, to include CBP's Global Entry, will have the ability to view their applicable TSA PreCheck information and opt-in or out of TSA PreCheck Touchless ID.

The TSA PreCheck Application Program enhances aviation security by permitting TSA to better focus its limited security resources on passengers who are unknown to TSA and whose

level of risk is undetermined, while also facilitating and improving the commercial aviation travel experience for the public. Travelers who choose not to enroll in this initiative are not subject to any limitations on their travel because of their choice; they will be processed through normal TSA screening before entering the sterile areas of airports. TSA also retains the authority to perform standard or other screening on a random basis on TSA PreCheck Application Program participants and any other travelers authorized to receive expedited physical screening.

TSA estimates that there will be an average of 8,384,125 respondents over a 3-year period, for a total of 25,152,376 respondents. This estimate of respondents is based on current and projected enrollments with TSA's PreCheck Application Program. TSA estimates that there will be an average annual hour burden of 4,684,077 hours over a 3-year projection, for a total of 14,052,232 hours. This burden includes the new enrollment process for the mobile MyTSA PreCheck ID. There is no burden associated with the TSA Customer Service Portal.

The applicant fee per respondent for those who apply for the TSA PreCheck Application Program directly with TSA will average \$80 for initial enrollments, \$70 for online renewals, and \$75 for in-person renewals, which covers TSA's program costs, TSA's enrollment vendor's costs, and the FBI fee for the criminal history records check.

Dated: January 13, 2026.

Christina A. Walsh,

*Paperwork Reduction Act Officer,
Information Technology, Transportation
Security Administration.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[N6866; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-
NPS0041844; PPWOCRADNO-
PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of the Cherokee People, Cherokee, NC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Museum of the Cherokee People (MotCP) 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.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after February 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Evan Mathis, Museum of the Cherokee People, P.O. Box 1599, 589 Tsali Blvd., Cherokee, NC 28719, email evan.mathis@motcp.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 Museum of the Cherokee People, 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 ancestral remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified from a comingled collection representing 40HW15, the Holston site; 40GN6, the Ebenezer site; and 40MR21, the Harrison Branch site. The two lots of associated funerary objects (consisting of 30 objects) are present. The one lot of associated funerary objects (consisting of 27 objects) are present with one ancestor, and one lot of associated funerary objects (consisting of three objects) are present with the other ancestor. The Holston site is situated on the Holston River in Hawkins County, Tennessee. The Ebenezer site is situated near the Nolichucky River in Greene County, Tennessee. The Harrison Branch site is situated on Harrison Branch in Monroe County, Tennessee. After completing the consultation process with federally recognized Tribal Nations, this site is culturally affiliated with the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians. It is unknown when or by whom the individuals and their associated funerary objects were removed. It is also unknown when the individuals and their associated funerary objects were transferred to the Museum of the Cherokee People, where they have been housed since that time. To our knowledge, no hazardous substances

⁶ TSA is using facial identification to verify a passenger's identity at its security checkpoints using the CBP Traveler Verification Service, which creates a secure biometric template of a passenger's live facial image taken at the checkpoint and matches it against a gallery of templates of pre-staged photos that the passenger previously provided to the government (e.g., U.S. Passport or Visa). Participation is optional. Passengers who have consented to participate may choose to opt-out at any time and instead go through the standard identity verification process by a Transportation Security Officer.

were used to treat any of the human ancestral remains.

Human ancestral remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from an unknown archaeological site, accessioned as 3737/72. The one lot of funerary objects was commingled with this individual, (including three bone awls). After completing the consultation process with federally recognized Tribal Nations, this site is culturally affiliated with the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians. It is unknown when or by whom the individuals were removed, but the accession number indicates they were likely transferred to the Museum of the Cherokee People prior to 1958, where they have been housed since that time. To our knowledge, no hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human ancestral remains.

Human ancestral remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from an unknown archaeological site, accessioned as 2593/72. The one lot of funerary objects was commingled with this individual, (including one lot of bone awls). After completing the consultation process with federally recognized Tribal Nations, this site is culturally affiliated with the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians. It is unknown when or by whom the individuals were removed, but the accession number indicates they were likely transferred to the Museum of the Cherokee People prior to 1958, where they have been housed since that time. To our knowledge, no hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human ancestral remains.

Cultural Affiliation

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

Determinations

The Museum of the Cherokee People has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The four lots of 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 Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma.

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 February 17, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Museum of the Cherokee People 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 Museum of the Cherokee People 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: January 9, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6854; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041832; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Mercyhurst University, Erie, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and

Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Mercyhurst University 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.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after February 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Anne Marjenin, Mercyhurst University, 501 East 38th Street, Erie, PA 16546, email nagpra@mercyhurst.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 Mercyhurst 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

Human remains representing, at least, three individuals have been identified. The one associated funerary object is a lot of unmodified faunal remains.

Archaeological excavations were conducted at the Blain Village Site located in Ross County, Ohio, by Dr. Olaf Prufer and Dr. Orrin Shane in 1966 and 1968, respectively. A mound, identified as Blain Mound, was excavated in 1966, and multiple individuals were removed from this location. On an unknown date, minimally three individuals were acquired by Mercyhurst College (presently Mercyhurst University). How Mercyhurst College acquired the individuals and associated funerary objects is unknown.

While there is no record regarding potentially hazardous substances having been used to treat the human remains, an unidentified adhesive is present. It is unknown when the adhesive was applied. The human remains may have been treated with an unidentified preservative coating, consolidant, or sealant. It is unknown when this unidentified substance may have been applied.