

Dated: October 15, 2026.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2026–21551 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[N7574; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–  
NPS0044026; PPWOCRADN0–  
PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Boston University, Boston, MA

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Boston University (BU) 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 November 23, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Kathryn M. Mellouk, Associate Vice President for Research Compliance, Boston University, One Silber Way, 9th Floor, Boston, MA 02215, email [kateski@bu.edu](mailto:kateski@bu.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 BU, 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 four individuals have been identified. Based on the information available, four lots of associated funerary objects are present. These are represented by one lot porcelain and ceramic fragments, one lot nails and screws; one lot slag, and one lot mixed materials including soil. On an unknown date the human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Beverly, Essex County, Massachusetts by an unknown

individual. In October 2024 the human remains and associated funerary objects were identified during an archaeological collections assessment of the now defunct Boston University Office of Public Archaeology repository.

#### 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

BU 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 reasonable connection between the associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians; Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe; Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe; Mi'kmaq Nation (previously listed as Aroostook Band of Micmacs); Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut; Narragansett Indian Tribe; Passamaquoddy Tribe; Penobscot Nation; and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

#### 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 November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, BU 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. BU 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: October 15, 2026.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2026–21557 Filed 10–21–26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[N7585; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–  
NPS0044036; PPWOCRADN0–  
PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and Museum of 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), the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Museum of Northern Arizona 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 November 23, 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 Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Trust Services, Division of Environmental Services and Cultural Resources Management, 1001 Indian School Road NW, Mailbox 44, Albuquerque, NM 87104, email [tamara.billie@bia.gov](mailto: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 BIA, 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 six individuals have been identified from NA897, Long House Pueblo. The 73 associated funerary objects are six ceramic vessels, two unfired ceramic vessels, 50 ceramic sherds, one faunal bone tool, 13 rocks, and one soil sample. Potentially hazardous substances are present on three of the individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated in 1967 and 1969 by the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA) during an authorized project to address human remains eroding from the midden. Funerary objects from this site (ceramic sherds and rocks) believed to be from the 1969 excavations and found at Northern Arizona University were transferred to MNA for repatriation and are included in the above counts. The site is at the northern end of Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least six individuals have been identified from NA1292. No associated funerary objects are present. Potentially hazardous substances are present on two of the individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated in 1935 during an MNA expedition. The site is near Grand Falls overlooking the Little Colorado River, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least four individuals have been identified from NA1600. The 408 associated funerary objects are 21 ceramic vessels; one worked ceramic sherd; one necklace made of shell, stone, and turquoise beads; one mano; one mano fragment; one head stone; one hand stone; 380 ceramic sherds; and one vegetal sample. Potentially hazardous substances are present on four of the individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated in 1935 during an MNA expedition. The site is near Grand Falls, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least three individuals have been identified from NA2521, Turkey House. The 129 associated funerary objects are one ceramic disc fragment, 125 ceramic sherds and three faunal bones. Potentially hazardous substances are present on one individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones.

Individuals were collected from the surface of the site in 1968 by MNA during an authorized project. The site is in Tsegi Canyon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA2526. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The individual was exposed on the surface of the site and collected in 1934 during MNA's fieldwork associated with the Rainbow Bridge—Monument Valley Expedition. The site is near Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from NA2537, Turkey House. The 39 associated funerary objects are one stone bead, one ceramic disc fragment, 33 ceramic sherds, three faunal bone, and one vegetal sample. No known hazardous materials are present. The individual was exposed on the surface of the site and collected in 1934 during MNA's fieldwork associated with the Rainbow Bridge—Monument Valley Expedition. The site is near Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA2590. No associated funerary objects are present. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was recorded in 1934 during an MNA expedition, and the individual was probably collected at this time. The site is near the town of Pinyon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA2644. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded in 1933 during the National Park Monument Valley Expedition, who was working with the Rainbow Bridge—Monument Valley Expedition. The individual was identified during inventory of faunal remains at MNA. The site is east of Navajo Mountain, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from NA2721, Slab House. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was visited by MNA in 1963 to recover human remains eroding from the site. The site is in a tributary of Oljato Wash, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least 22 individuals have been identified from NA3112, Woodchuck Cave. The 427 associated funerary objects are three

bundles of human hair, three human hair cordage fragments, three cordage fragments with human hair, two basket fragments with human hair, one sandal fragment with human hair, two coprolites, 17 cordage fragments (fiber and fiber with beads, fur, feather, stick), three fiber fragments (yucca and sinew), 11 basket fragments, six sandal fragments, three cloth fragments, one hair ornament (wood, animal hide, agave cordage), two comb fragments (wood, shell, stone), two fur robe fragments, 11 feathers, nine animal hide and fur fragments, one animal feces sample, two stone pendants, nine stone and shell pendants, 12 beads (stone and shell), three necklaces (acorn and yucca, shell, stone and shell), nine wooden gaming pieces, three atlatl fragments (wood, animal hide, antler), one wood mortar with pigment, five faunal bone tools (awl, flaking tool), 10 faunal bone beads, three faunal bone dice, seven projectile points, one stone spindle whorl/disc, one stone sphere, four stone manos, two stone abraders, two pieces of unfired pottery, one clay pipe, one stone pipe, one stone pipe with bead, six flaked stone, 17 faunal bones, 212 seeds, four mineral samples, 17 pigment samples, seven pieces of wood, six vegetal samples, and one insect. Potentially hazardous substances are present on one individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated in 1934 by MNA during work related to the Rainbow Bridge—Monument Valley Expedition. The site is southwest of Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA3129. The 14 associated funerary objects are one projectile point, three stone beads, one stone disc or pendant fragment, two shell beads, one shell pendant, and six faunal bone beads. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated in 1934 by MNA during work related to the Rainbow Bridge—Monument Valley Expedition. The site is near Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from NA4012. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded during an MNA Expedition in 1940. The site is near Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from NA4013. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded during an MNA Expedition in

1940. The site is near Kayenta, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least three individuals have been identified from NA4238. No associated funerary objects are present. Potentially hazardous substances are present on one of the individuals, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Exposed human remains were collected from this site by MNA in 1950 during an authorized archaeological clearance project for the El Paso Natural Gas Company's San Juan Pipeline Project. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA4288. The six associated funerary objects are one ceramic vessel, one stone and shell bead necklace, and four faunal bones. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Exposed human remains were collected from this site by MNA in 1950 during an authorized archaeological clearance project for the El Paso Natural Gas Company's San Juan Pipeline Project. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA5377. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. Human remains were collected from the surface of the site during an authorized MNA service project in 1971. The site is near the junction of Laguna Creek and US160, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA5575. The 32 associated funerary objects are 10 ceramic vessels, one faunal bone tool, 15 ceramic sherds, five flaked stone, and one vegetal sample. Potentially hazardous substances are present on these individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was visited by MNA in 1966 during an authorized project to document and collect exposed human remains. The site is on top of White Mesa, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA6579. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic vessel. Potentially hazardous substances are present on these individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Human remains eroding from the midden were collected during an

authorized MNA service project in 1957. The site is south of the Shonto Trading Post, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA6660. No associated funerary objects are present. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Human remains eroding from the midden were collected during an authorized MNA service project in 1957. The site is near Cameron, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA6663. The eight associated funerary objects are two ceramic vessels and six ceramic sherds. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Human remains were exposed during road grading improvements along BIA Route 221 and collected by MNA in 1957. The site is near Navajo Nation Monument, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA6686. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic vessel. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. Human remains were collected by MNA in 1957 during the authorized Four Corners Pipeline clearance project. The site is located in Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA7111. The 14 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated by MNA in 1958 during an authorized service project to address exposed human remains. The site is near Chilchinbito, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least eight individuals who have been identified from NA7114. The one associated funerary object is a stone pendant. Potentially hazardous substances are present on all eight individuals, which were treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was excavated by MNA in 1958 during an authorized service project to address exposed human remains. The site is near Rough Rock, Apache County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA7189. The eight associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was recorded during an authorized MNA project in 1958 to address human remains eroding from a road cut. The site is near Leupp, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA7323. The 52 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. Potentially hazardous substances are present on this individual, which was treated with PVA dissolved in ethyl alcohol applied directly to the bones. The site was recorded during an authorized MNA project in 1959 to address human remains eroding from a road cut along BIA Route 59. The site is near the Chilchinbito Trading Post, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA7613, Dust Devil Cave. The three associated funerary objects are two bundles of human hair and one fur blanket fragment. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated during a research expedition by MNA in 1970. The site is north of Navajo Mountain, Kane County, Utah.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA8221. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded and exposed human remains were removed by MNA in 1962 during a project in the greater Monument Valley region. The site is near Agathla Peak, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA8602. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by MNA in 1963 during an authorized project for the construction of State Route 564, which connects US Highway 64 and Navajo National Monument, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA8615. The nine associated funerary objects are three ceramic vessels, three faunal bone tools, and three mineral samples. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by MNA in 1963 during an authorized project for the construction of State Route 564, which connects US Highway 64 and Navajo National Monument, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA8787. The five associated funerary objects are two projectile points and three flaked stones. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1965 to recover human remains eroding from a wash near the Canyon Diablo Dam. The site is near Leupp, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA8848. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by MNA in 1964 as part of the Glen Canyon Archaeological Survey Project on Paiute Mesa, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA9183. The 26 associated funerary objects are four ceramic vessels, one faunal bone tool, one stone and shell inlay pendant, one shell pendant, one shell bracelet fragment, one shell bead, two polished pebbles, one pebble, six ceramic sherds, and eight mineral samples. No known hazardous materials are present. This site was excavated by MNA in 1965 during the Hopi Buttes Project. The site is near French Butte, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA9376. The 38 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. This site was recorded by MNA in 1966 during the Hopi Buttes Project, and human remains eroding from an arroyo bank were removed. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least five individuals have been identified from NA9400. The 21 associated funerary objects are six ceramic vessels and 15 ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. This site was excavated by MNA in 1966 during the Hopi Buttes Project. The site is near Chimney Butte, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA9410. The 139 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1966 during an authorized service project to remove exposed human remains. The site is near the Inscription House Trading Post, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA9418. The 13 associated funerary objects are 10 ceramic vessels, one ceramic sherd, one clay sample, and one

vegetal sample. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1966 during an authorized service project to remove exposed human remains. The site is near the Tsegi Trading Post, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA9440. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated in 1966 during the authorized El Paso Gas Pipeline Project. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least eight individuals have been identified from NA9454. The 59 associated funerary objects are 12 ceramic vessels, 33 ceramic sherds, seven faunal bone, three vegetal sample, and four soil samples. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by MNA in 1967 during an authorized BIA Roads improvement project for State Highway 98 between Page and US Highway 160. The site is within the State Highway 98 right-of-way, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, four individuals have been identified from NA9990. The 31 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded and partially excavated by MNA in 1968. The site is near Tolchaco, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA10014. The 16 associated funerary objects are nine ceramic vessels, five stone pendants, one shell pendant, and one shell bead or pendant. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded prior to 1966 by Robert Euler as part of the ASC Survey. The human remains and associated funerary objects were catalogued at MNA in 1991. The site is probably in or near the Little Colorado River valley west of Winslow, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least one individual have been identified from NA10026. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded prior to 1966 by Robert Euler as part of the ASC Survey. The human remains and associated funerary objects were catalogued at MNA in 1991. The site is probably in or near the Little Colorado River valley west of Winslow, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA10102. The 27 associated funerary objects are six stone beads, two stone

pendants, one soil sample, and 18 ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1976 during an authorized service project to document and remove exposed human remains. The site is in Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA10548. The 113 associated funerary objects are 110 ceramic sherds and three ground stone. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1968 during an authorized project to address human remains eroding out of the site. The site is in Marsh Pass, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA10549. The 67 associated funerary objects are three ceramic sherds, 63 ceramic sherds, and one vegetal sample. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1968 during an authorized project to address human remains eroding out of the site. The site is in Kiet Siel Canyon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, three individuals have been identified from NA10554. The three associated funerary objects are one ceramic vessel, one sample of wood, and one vegetal sample. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1968 during an authorized project to address human remains eroding from an arroyo. The site is in Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA10753. The 80 associated funerary objects are 77 ceramic sherds, two rocks, and one soil sample. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1970 during an authorized project to address human remains eroding from a drainage. The site is near the old Tsegi Trading Post, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least three individuals have been identified from NA10757. The 75 associated funerary objects are 68 ceramic sherds and seven flaked stones. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded and excavated by MNA in 1970 during an authorized compliance project along BIA Route 15. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA10770. The 88 associated funerary objects are six ceramic vessels, 76

ceramic sherds, and six soil samples. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1970 during an authorized project to address exposed human remains at the site. The site is near the community of Inscription House, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA11141. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic vessel. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1971 during an authorized project to address human remains eroding from the site. The site is near Black Mesa, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified from NA11152. The 124 associated funerary objects are one faunal bone tool, 75 faunal bone, and 48 ceramic sherds. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was partially excavated by MNA in 1971 during an authorized project to address exposed human remains at the site. Although the location of the site is unknown, the ceramics from the site indicate that it is in northern Arizona on the Navajo Nation.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA11276. The 38 associated funerary objects are seven ceramic vessels, four faunal bone gaming pieces, two ground stone, one shell bracelet, 10 samples of wood, two samples of daub, three vegetal samples, and nine soil samples. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded and excavated by MNA in 1974 during an authorized compliance project along BIA Route 15. The site is near Leupp, Coconino County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least five individuals have been identified from NA11941. The four associated funerary objects are one worked ceramic sherd, one faunal bone tool, and two stone beads. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1973 during the Long House Valley survey that included the collection of exposed human remains. The site is in Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA11963. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1973 during the Long House Valley survey that included the collection of exposed human remains. The site is in Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least three individuals have been identified from NA12063. The one associated funerary object is vegetal material. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1973 during the Long House Valley survey that included the collection of exposed human remains. The site is in Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA13921. No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1973 during the Long House Valley survey that included the collection of exposed human remains. The site is in Long House Valley, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least, one individual has been identified from NA14193. The 23 associated funerary objects are 10 ceramic vessels, seven faunal bone, two flaked stone, two mineral samples, and two soil samples. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was recorded by MNA in 1974 for an authorized project to address human remains eroding out of a road-cut resulting from the construction along Navajo Route 15. The site is near Dilkon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from AZ-J-54-7 (NN). No associated funerary objects are present. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by the Navajo Nation Cultural Resource Management Program in 1979 during an authorized project along the proposed BIA Route N41 corridor. The site is near Pinon, Navajo County, Arizona.

Human remains representing at least four individuals have been identified from AZ-J-54-9 (NN). The five associated funerary objects are ceramic vessels. No known hazardous materials are present. The site was excavated by the Navajo Nation Cultural Resource Management Program in 1979 during an authorized project along the proposed BIA Route N41 corridor. The site is near Pinon, Navajo County, Arizona.

#### 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 BIA has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 139 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- The 2,222 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 Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah.

#### 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 November 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the BIA 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 BIA 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: October 15, 2026.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2026-21554 Filed 10-21-26; 8:45 am]

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