

A total of 19 objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–TRI–854 during the Kewawaka Creek Survey in Trinity County. The cultural items are chert projectile points and modified chert flakes. The cultural items have been housed at Sonoma State University since 1982 under Accession Number 82–01.

A total of one object of cultural patrimony was removed from CA–TRI–856 during the Kekawaka Creek Survey in Trinity County. The cultural item is a groundstone tool. The cultural item has been housed at Sonoma State University since 1982 under Accession Number 82–01.

A total of two objects of cultural patrimony were removed from CA–TRI–859 during the Kekawaka Creek Survey in Trinity County. The cultural items are a groundstone tool and modified chert. The cultural items have been housed at Sonoma State University since 1982 under Accession Number 82–01.

A total of one object of cultural patrimony was removed from CA–TRI–860 during the Kekawaka Creek Survey in Trinity County. The cultural item is a chert projectile point. The cultural item has been housed at Sonoma State University since 1982 under Accession Number 82–01.

There were 135 lots of objects of cultural patrimony donated to Sonoma State University by Jere Melo. At the time of the cultural object's removal and donation to Sonoma State, they were identified to have been removed from CA–MEN–1672 near Wheeler, California in Mendocino County. However, since then CA–MEN–1672 has been combined to fall within CA–MEN–1671. The cultural items are chert flakes, sandstone, groundstone tools, chert projectile points, faunal bone, and flake tools. The cultural items have been housed at Sonoma State University since 1986 under Accession Number 86–03.

A total of 20 lots of objects of cultural patrimony were donated to Sonoma State University by Jere Melo. The cultural items were removed from CA–MEN–1673 near Wheeler, California located in Mendocino County. The cultural items are chert flakes and chert projectile points. The cultural items have been housed at Sonoma State University since 1986 under Accession Number 86–03.

Based on records concerning the sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and the institution in which they are housed, there is no evidence of the cultural items being treated with hazardous substances.

## Determinations

The Sonoma State University has determined that:

- The 2,346 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.
- The 201 objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California.

## Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by 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 cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 22, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Sonoma State University must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Sonoma State University is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the 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. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: August 6, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6391; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040687; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR

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

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History 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.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after September 22, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Dr. Pamela Endzweig, University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403–1224, email [endzweig@uoregon.edu](mailto:endzweig@uoregon.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 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, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains (catalogued as 20–1420, Accession 64) are represented by a single adult finger bone from the surface at the Narrows of Lower Klamath Lake, Siskiyou County, California, and were collected from authorized University of Oregon archaeological investigations and transferred to the Museum in 1940. The human remains were mistakenly catalogued as a non-human faunal element when they were initially

transferred to the Museum. The Narrows of Lower Klamath Lake are in the historic territory of Modoc peoples.

Human remains comprising two skeletal elements and representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. One of the elements (catalogued as 11–261, Accession 65) is from an adult, possibly a male. The other element (catalogued as 11–260, Accession 65), is from an adult of indeterminate sex. It is unknown if the elements are related. The human remains were collected at an unknown date from the Narrows of Lower Klamath Lake, Siskiyou County, California and were transferred to the Museum by a private individual in 1940. The Narrows of Lower Klamath Lake are in the historic territory of Modoc peoples.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals, have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains (catalogued as 11–134, Accession 65) are from an adult individual and a child of 4–6 years, both of indeterminate sex. The human remains were collected at an unknown date from an unknown location and transferred to the Museum by a private individual in 1940. While their specific origin is not documented, archaeological collections given by the donor (the same private individual who donated the previous two individuals (11–260 and 11–261) are from the Klamath Lakes region in Klamath County, Oregon, and Siskiyou County, California, and it is likely that this origin applies to these remains as well. The Klamath Lakes region is in the historic territory of Klamath and Modoc peoples.

### 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 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 five individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Klamath Tribes and the Modoc Nation.

### Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains 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 described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 22, 2025. 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 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: July 15, 2025.

**Mariah Soriano,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[N6388; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040685; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

**Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of Tennessee, McClung Museum of Natural History & Culture, Knoxville, TN**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, McClung Museum of Natural History & Culture (UTK), 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 September 22, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Ellen Lofaro, University of Tennessee, Office of Repatriation, 5723 Middlebrook Pike, Knoxville, TN 37996, email [nagpra@utk.edu](mailto:nagpra@utk.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 UTK, 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

The five lots of associated funerary objects are faunal; lithics; ceramics; shell beads; and objects placed with or near human remains. These objects were recovered from the Wafford Farm site, 40HS218, in Humphreys County, TN, by an unknown individual before 1943. These objects were included in the George Barnes "collection" that was purchased by UTK in 1949. To our knowledge, no potentially hazardous substances have been used to treat any of the associated funerary objects.

### Cultural Affiliation

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

### Determinations

UTK has determined that:

- The five 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 associated funerary objects described in this notice and The Chickasaw Nation.

### 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: