

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

Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified in Merced College records as having been removed on an unknown date from an unknown location called “Indian Valley”. There are multiple areas in the Central Valley area of California that are referred to as “Indian Valley”. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing at least 22 individuals were located in the Merced College Anthropology lab space in December 2019 and January 2020. They were not accompanied with any identifying information or provenience, but it is believed that they likely had been removed from California’s Central Valley at an unknown date. The one associated funerary object is one possible charmstone.

Cultural Affiliation

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

Determinations

Merced College has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 24 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.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley; Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians of California; Bishop Paiute Tribe; Bridgeport Indian Colony; Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Burns Paiute Tribe; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Cedarville Rancheria, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; Fort

Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California; Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Band of Miwok Indians; Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe; Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Susanville Indian Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria; Tejon Indian Tribe; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California; United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California (Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community, & Washoe Ranches); Wilton Rancheria, California; Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada.

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 a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 20, 2026. If competing

requests for repatriation are received, Merced College 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. Merced College 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 2, 2025.

Melanie O’Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–23180 Filed 12–17–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6727; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0041487; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, Springdale, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Shiloh Museum of Ozark 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 January 20, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Stephanie Carter, Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, 118 W Johnson Avenue, Springdale, AR 72764, email scarter@shilohmuseum.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 Shiloh Museum of Ozark 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, three individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. All of the human remains were purchased by the Shiloh Museum as part of the William Guy Howard Collection in 1966. One set of human remains consists of a skull (cataloged as S-66-1-553). Another set of human remains consists of a skull (cataloged as S-66-1-566). The locations from which these two sets of human remains were removed are unknown. Another set of human remains consists of a femur and tibia (cataloged as S-66-1-1173 and S-66-1-1174). This individual was removed from Ash Cave, Madison County, AR. There are no apparent hazardous substances present.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation with The Osage Nation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The Shiloh Museum of Ozark History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and The Osage 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 January 20, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Shiloh Museum of Ozark 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 Shiloh Museum of Ozark 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 2, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6756; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041519; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (SNOMNH) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of sacred objects 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 Zachary Garrett, NAGPRA Program Coordinator, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Avenue, Norman, OK 73072-7029, email zacgarrett@ou.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 SNOMNH, 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 13 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 13 sacred objects are prayer offerings. These objects were removed from a shrine site, likely LA 46316, in Valencia County, NM. The site is located on land owned by the Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico. These objects were removed from the site by Harmon Maxon (a University of New Mexico student) of Santa Fe, who later gave them to a University of Oklahoma professor, who in turn donated them to SNOMNH. Official representatives of the Pueblo of Acoma and Pueblo of Laguna reviewed these objects in person and identified and confirmed that they are sacred objects and culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Acoma and Pueblo of Laguna.

In the past, hazardous substances were used to treat the Ethnology Collection at SNOMNH. The Ethnology Collection in part or whole was exposed to Paradichlorobenzene (PBD in textile storage-discontinued around or before 1981), Naphthalene (moth flake packets stored with textiles-discontinued around 1985), and Vapona (no-pest-strips (active ingredient: Dichlorvos DDVP) and pyrethrins, placed in cases with objects, discontinued around 1986). None of these products were ever in direct contact with objects. Any potential treatments of these objects by donors are unknown. The building where the Ethnology collection was previously stored was subject to fumigation multiple times per year from 1983-1985, using Vapo-Mist 500, 5% Vapona Insecticide (active ingredient was dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate (DDVP), and also contained petroleum distillates and 1,1,1-trichloroethane). Chemical remnants may have remained present in objects, as well as museum cabinets and other furniture used to store collections.

Determinations

SNOMNH has determined that:

- The 13 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.

- There is a connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico and the Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this