

In 1993, 120 cultural items were removed from CA-HUM-939/P-12-000873 (also known as the Hunt Site) located in Bayside, California. The cultural items were removed by archaeologist James Roscoe of Humboldt State University (now Cal Poly Humboldt). Of these cultural items, 65 are listed as missing in the catalog and may have been reburied. Cal Poly Humboldt is working to locate these items. Should Cal Poly Humboldt locate these items, they will be considered part of this repatriation.

In 1994, 6,809 cultural items were removed from P-12-003033 (also known as the Meyer Site/Tipping Site) located in Fieldbrook, California. The cultural items were removed from the site during excavations conducted by students from Humboldt State University (now Cal Poly Humboldt) during the Archaeological Field Methods course. Records indicate that additional items from this site are held in the property owner's private collection and are not in the possession of Cal Poly Humboldt.

In 2007, 191 cultural items were removed from a site referred to as Trobitz/CRF-TRO-01 located in McKinleyville, California. The cultural items were removed by archaeologists Erik Whiteman and James Roscoe of Humboldt State University (now Cal Poly Humboldt).

In 2007, 2,113 cultural items were removed from P-12-001589 (also known as Ribar High Ground 2 and CRF-RH-02) located in Fieldbrook, California. The cultural items were removed by archaeologist Erik Whiteman of Humboldt State University (now Cal Poly Humboldt). Records indicate that one of these cultural items was deaccessioned and may no longer be in the possession of Cal Poly Humboldt. Should Cal Poly Humboldt locate this item, it will be considered part of this repatriation.

#### Determinations

Cal Poly Humboldt has determined that:

- The 9,241 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 connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Wiyot Tribe, 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 July 28, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Cal Poly Humboldt 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. Cal Poly Humboldt 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: June 17, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0040429;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Wisconsin Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh (UWO) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is no lineal descendant and no Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

**DATES:** Upon request, repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 28, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Adrienne Frie, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh, 800 Algoma Blvd., Oshkosh, WI 54901, email [friea@uwosh.edu](mailto:friea@uwosh.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 UWO, 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 reasonably identified. The three associated funerary objects are one lot of faunal material and two unmodified natural stones. In the Spring of 2018, the Mason Collection was accepted into the UWO Archaeology Lab on the main campus. The human remains were in a commingled lot of faunal remains and were never used for teaching. No geographic location information about this individual is available. UWO has no knowledge or record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the human remains and associated funerary objects.

Human remains representing, at least, eight individuals have been reasonably identified. While investigating the UWO main campus teaching collection for all NAGPRA related material, these individuals were identified. These elements were flagged as NAGPRA relevant because they are soil-stained and could have come from a Native American archeological site. These elements could have lost provenience because they were pulled from their original site bins to create a teaching collection, never properly returned to their boxes after examination, or were turned over to UWO and never properly accessioned. UWO has no knowledge or record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the human remains.

Human remains representing, at least, eight individuals have been reasonably identified. UWO took possession of individuals when the University absorbed the previously-named University of Wisconsin-Fox Valley in 2018 (now Fox Cities campus). They were identified and transferred to UWO main campus in 2022. The individuals were commingled and contained no

geographic information. UWO has no knowledge or record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the human remains.

Human remains representing at least one individual have been reasonably identified. UWO took possession of the individual when the University absorbed the previously named UWO-Fond du Lac, now UWO Fond du Lac campus, in 2018. The individual was identified and transferred to UWO main campus in 2022. The individual was commingled and contained no geographic information. UWO has no knowledge or record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the human remains.

### Consultation

Invitations to consult were sent to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Cayuga Nation; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech

Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Oglala Sioux Tribe; Oneida Indian Nation; Oneida Nation; Onondaga Nation; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska;

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Seneca Nation of Indians; Seneca-Cayuga Nation; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; The Osage Nation;

Tonawanda Band of Seneca; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota; Tuscarora Nation; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

UWO also invited non-federally recognized Indian groups: Brothertown Indian Nation; Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians; and the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians.

Between February 2021 and December 2024, UWO held bi-monthly intertribal consultations. The following Indian Tribes participated in at least one intertribal consultation: the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of

Michigan; Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Oglala Sioux Tribe; Oneida Indian Nation; Oneida Nation; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska and the non-federally recognized Indian group Brother Town Indian Nation.

### Cultural Affiliation

The following types of information about the cultural affiliation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are available: biological. The information, including the results of consultation, identified:

1. No earlier group connected to the human remains or associated funerary objects.
2. No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization connected to the human remains or associated funerary objects.
3. No relationship of shared group identity between the earlier group and the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that can be reasonably traced through time.

### Determinations

UWO has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 18 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The three 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.
- No known lineal descendant who can trace ancestry to the human remains

and associated funerary objects in this notice has been identified.

- No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation to the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice has been clearly or reasonably identified.

#### 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 any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization 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.

Upon request, repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice may occur on or after July 28, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, UWO 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. UWO is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to any consulting lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.

*Authority:* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: June 17, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040444;  
PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA

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

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (Penn Museum) 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 July 28, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Dr. Christopher Woods, Williams Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104–6324, email [director@pennmuseum.org](mailto:director@pennmuseum.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 Penn Museum, 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 eight individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The eight individuals were removed from a Historic cemetery at Point Barrow, Alaska, by Edward Avery McIlhenny as part of a Penn Museum Expedition between 1897 and 1898.

Six of the eight individuals were shipped to Mr. McIlhenny's home in Louisiana before being transferred to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia in 1899. That same year, the remains were transferred to the Penn Museum and accessioned into the Penn Museum collection (PM# 42834–42839).

Two of the eight individuals were shipped to the University of Pennsylvania Department of Paleontology, to be temporarily housed by freight from Seattle before being transferred and accessioned into the collections of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia. In 1987, the Wistar Institute gifted the two ancestral human remains to the Penn Museum (PM# 87–30–129, 87–30–143).

The eight individuals range in age from adolescence to adulthood and are represented by cranial and postcranial bone elements. Both males and females are represented, with one sex being ambiguous. No known individuals were identified. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

#### 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 described in this notice.

#### Determinations

The Penn Museum has determined that:

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

- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.

#### 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 July 28, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Penn Museum 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 Penn Museum 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: June 17, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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