

Land Management, One North Central Avenue, Suite 800, Phoenix, AZ 85004–4427, telephone (602) 417–9500, email [rmsuazo@blm.gov](mailto:rmsuazo@blm.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 Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office, 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 11 individuals or more have been identified. The 235 associated funerary objects consist of pottery. These human remains and funerary objects were confiscated/surrendered to BLM Law Enforcement personnel in April of 2013 as part of an investigation of a report of looting of several sites in the areas of Globe and Young, Gila Country, Arizona. The individual suspected of removing the human remains was deceased at the time of the confiscation, but was known to have actively looted archaeological sites in the 1980s in the Globe area of Gila County, AZ.

An examination of the human remains conducted in 2015 found they were human and most likely prehistoric. Some aspects of the remains found evidence of pre-mortem alternations of the human remains that are consistent with those seen in Salado and Mogollon cultures. The pottery present, predominately obliterated corrugated sherd, is consistent with ceramics found in the Salado and Mogollon cultural areas and, in consultation, two culturally affiliated tribes identified the ceramics as funerary objects.

#### Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, the cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location, acquisition history, and consultations conducted with the Ak-Chin Indian Community, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona, the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

#### Determinations

The Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office, has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 11 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 235 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 Ak-Chin Indian Community; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

#### 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 April 18, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office, 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 Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office, 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: February 19, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025–04607 Filed 3–18–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0039640; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Oklahoma-Texas Area Office, Oklahoma City, OK

**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 Reclamation, Oklahoma-Texas Area Office (OTAO) 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 April 18, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Kate Ellison, Bureau of Reclamation, Oklahoma-Texas Area Office, 5924 NW 2nd Street, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, OK 73127, telephone (405) 470–4816, email [kellison@usbr.gov](mailto:kellison@usbr.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kate Ellison, Bureau of Reclamation, Oklahoma-Texas Area Office at telephone (405) 470–4816, or by email to [kellison@usbr.gov](mailto:kellison@usbr.gov). Individuals who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

**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 OTAO, 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 has been identified. The three associated funerary objects are two

oyster shells and one mussel shell. The individual and the three associated funerary objects were found in a feature at archeological site 41JK91 (Venom Hill) on September 20, 1974, during archeological investigations by the University of Texas at Austin at Palmetto Bend Reservoir, Jackson County, Texas. Lump charcoal that was tested from a nearby feature on the same archeological site was given an estimated date of  $2,300 \pm 90$  BP.

### 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 OTAO has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual 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.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico.

### 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 April 18, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the OTAO 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 OTAO 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: March 5, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025-04627 Filed 3-18-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039599; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI

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

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Grand Rapids Public 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 April 18, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Alex Forist, Grand Rapids Public Museum, 272 Pearl Street NW, Grand Rapids, MI 49504, telephone (616) 929-1809, email [aforist@grpm.org](mailto:aforist@grpm.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 Grand Rapids Public 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. According to the Grand Rapids Public Museum's records, these ancestral remains are the human scalp locks of at least four individuals and navel amulets of four individuals.

The first scalp lock was purchased by the Grand Rapids Public Museum

(previously called the Kent Scientific Institute) from G.A. VanLopik (b.1873–d.1964) of Zeeland, Michigan. He displayed his collection at the Kent Scientific Institute around 1911 and in September 1912, Grand Rapids Public Museum purchased a substantial number of Great Plains objects from VanLopik. A museum record listed these scalp locks alongside garments and weapons accumulated by VanLopik in the American West during his residence in South Dakota.

The second scalp lock was described in museum records as scalp locks that were part of the Harry Moorman Memorial Collection. Harry A. Moorman (b. 1889–d. 1947) was an employee of the Grand Rapids Public Museum in the 1910s. There are no details on where the locks were obtained.

The third scalp lock is held in a circular-shaped holder made of leather with multi-colored beads. The GRPM donor records state these were: "Given to Elijah Mead of New Boston, Ill., by Chief Little Crow in 1862" believed to be Mdwakanton Dakota Chief Little Crow III (b. c.1810–d. July 3, 1863). At an unknown date the scalp lock and holder were obtained by Lynn Munger (b. 1918–d. 2017) an antiquities dealer from Steuben County, Indiana who stated they were from the Howard Collection of Rock Island, Illinois. Dr. Ruth Herrick (b.1895–d.1974) of Lowell, Michigan purchased them in 1970 from Munger. In 1974, the Grand Rapids Public Museum acquired these from Ruth Herrick by bequest.

The fourth scalp lock is attached to a war club and is noted in the GRPM records as being from the Northern Plains. It was donated to GRPM by R.A. O'Donald of Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1952 who donated several Native American cultural objects from the Midwestern United States.

The four navel amulets are beaded pouches that each contain the preserved umbilical cord of a child. The navel amulet is sewn in the shape of a turtle for girls and a lizard for boys. These are geographically associated with Native American Plains cultures and used as a protective charm throughout a child's life and usually buried with them upon their death.

There are two turtle-shaped navel amulets representing two individuals acquired from G.A. VanLopik (b.1873–d.1964) of Zeeland, Michigan in 1905. One is described as Sioux and the other Cheyenne. He displayed his collection at the Kent Scientific Institute around 1911 and in September 1912, Grand Rapids Public Museum purchased a substantial number of additional Great