

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: April 15, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-07423 Filed 4-29-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0040012;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Mercyhurst University, Erie, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Mercyhurst University has completed an inventory of human remains 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 in this notice may occur on or after May 30, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Anne Marjenin, Mercyhurst University, 501 East 38th Street, Erie, PA 16546, telephone (814) 824-2012, email nagpra@mercyhurst.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 Mercyhurst University, 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 individual (VM-024, V-MAN-0206) was removed from an unknown geographic location in North Carolina, likely in 1967 or 1969. On an unknown date, the individual was obtained by Raymond C. Vietzen (1907-1995). Vietzen, an avocational archaeologist, collector, and author, established the Indian Ridge Museum in Elyria, Ohio, and the Archaeological Society of Ohio

(formerly the Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society). The Indian Ridge Museum, founded in the 1930s, served as Vietzen's laboratory and repository, and it remained in operation until the mid-1990s. After Vietzen's death, the facility fell into disrepair, and most of the items he had acquired and housed at the museum were sold. In 1998, the Ohio Historical Society (presently the Ohio History Connection) removed ancestral human remains and some of the remaining items from the facility and temporarily housed them at the Ohio Historical Society. In October of 2003, these remains were transferred from the Ohio Historical Society to Mercyhurst College (presently Mercyhurst University).

While there is no record regarding potentially hazardous substances having been used to treat the human remains, unidentified adhesives and an unidentified foam are present. It is unknown when the adhesives and foam were applied.

Consultation

Invitations to consult were sent to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Catawba Indian Nation; Cherokee Nation; Chickahominy Indian Tribe; Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Monacan Indian Nation; Nansemond Indian Nation; Pamunkey Indian Tribe; Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.; Shawnee Tribe; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; Tuscarora Nation; United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma; and the Upper Mattaponi Tribe.

The following Indian Tribes participated in consultation: Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Nansemond Indian Nation; Shawnee Tribe; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation. The Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division provided a response on a later date.

Cultural Affiliation

The following types of information about the cultural affiliation of the human remains in this notice are available: geographical. The information, including the results of consultation, identified:

1. No earlier group connected to the human remains.
2. No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization connected to the human remains.
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

Mercyhurst University has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- No known lineal descendant who can trace ancestry to the human remains in this notice has been identified.
- No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation to the human remains in this notice has been clearly or reasonably identified.

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 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 described in this notice may occur on or after May 30, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Mercyhurst University 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. Mercyhurst University 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: April 15, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-07427 Filed 4-29-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

[Docket No. BOEM-2025-0014]

Revising the Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas To Address Jurisdictional Changes

AGENCY: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Interior.

ACTION: Revising outer continental shelf planning areas to address jurisdictional changes.

SUMMARY: This notice informs the public that the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) has made modifications to its Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) planning areas, which are geographic subdivisions of the OCS that BOEM uses for planning and administrative purposes for oil and gas activities. The OCS Lands Act (OCSLA) is the primary authority that provides BOEM with jurisdiction covering the entire OCS. As described below, changes to the boundaries of this jurisdiction have occurred since BOEM last established these subdivisions, and BOEM has modified its planning areas to account for these changes. As a result, the total number of OCS planning areas has increased from 26 to 27. The total acreage for the OCS planning areas has decreased, from approximately 1.72 billion acres to 1.68 billion acres, which does not include the OCS offshore the U.S. Territories and Hawaii. The U.S. Territories and Hawaii OCS areas, accounting for approximately 1.48 billion acres, are not considered for oil and gas leasing, so have not been designated as “planning areas.” Additional information can be found at <https://www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy/leasing/outer-continental-shelf>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Allison Stork, Leasing Policy and

Management Division, telephone 571–265–2994 or email allison.stork@boem.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1986, BOEM’s predecessor agency, the Minerals Management Service, established four OCS regions that were originally comprised of 26 OCS planning areas. The four OCS regions are Alaska, Pacific, Gulf of America (formerly the Gulf of Mexico), and Atlantic. Administratively, the Pacific Region includes the State of Hawaii, although Hawaii has never had an OCS planning area.

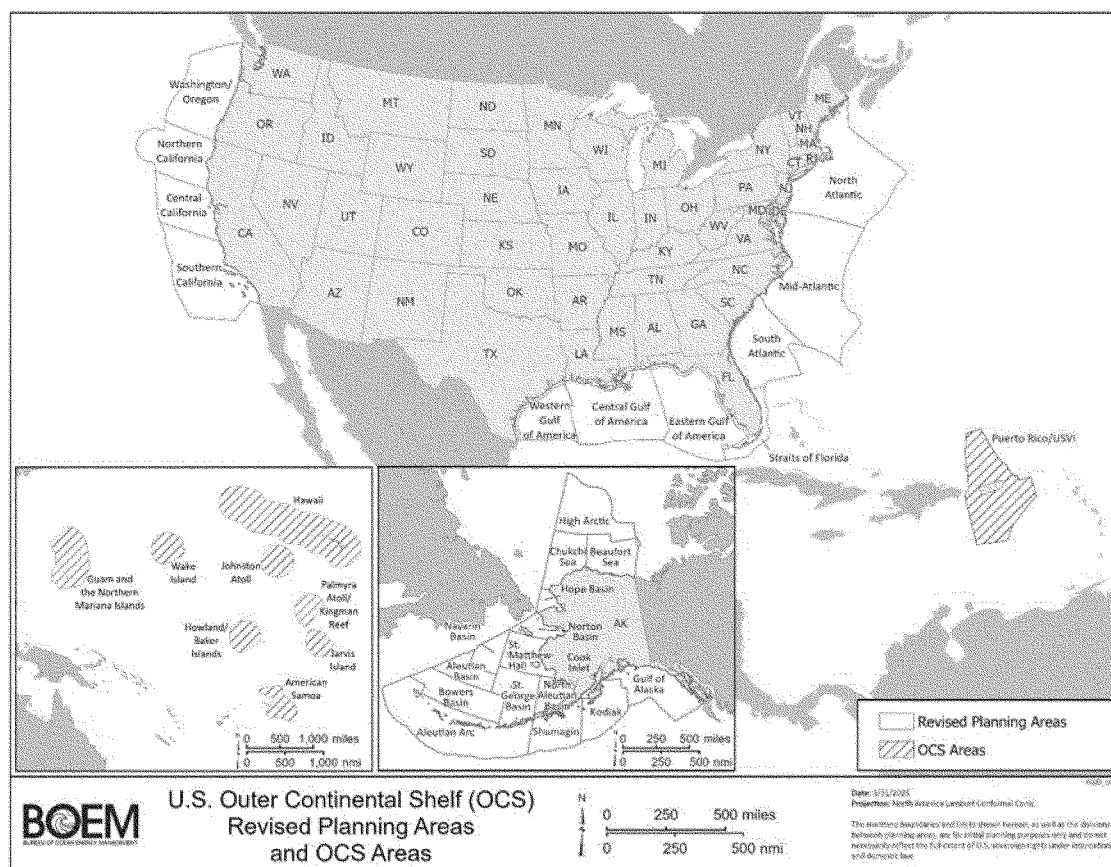
An OCS planning area is a large, but more manageable contiguous portion of a broader OCS region that is considered an entity for BOEM planning and administrative purposes for oil and gas activities. OCS planning areas are also used in the analysis for development of the National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program, as well as for coordination with state and local governments. Not all of the OCS is subdivided into planning areas; the areas surrounding Hawaii and the U.S. territories are distinct and manageable portions of the OCS that do not require a planning area designation for differentiation purposes.

On December 21, 2023, the U.S. Department of State provided updated information in the **Federal Register**

pertaining to the outer limits of the U.S. continental shelf in Public Notice 12244: Continental Shelf and Maritime Boundaries; Notice of Limits, 88 FR 88470 (Dec. 21, 2023).

Due to the U.S. Department of State’s announcement regarding the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 miles and amendments to OCSLA, BOEM has reassessed the jurisdictional limits of the OCS and recomputed acreages by OCS Region. The boundaries of the OCS Regions now extend from the Submerged Lands Act boundary to the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 miles, or, as appropriate, to the 200-nautical-mile (nm) limit, Treaty Boundary, or Territorial Sea limit, depending on location. BOEM also updated the three Gulf of America OCS planning areas to reflect the name change announced in Executive Order 14172, “Restoring Names That Honor American Greatness” (January 20, 2025). A new planning area, the High Arctic Planning Area, has been created, increasing the total number of OCS planning areas from 26 to 27. Figure 1 shows the revised OCS jurisdiction, including the revised OCS planning areas and the remaining OCS areas not part of any planning area.

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Figure 1. Revised OCS Jurisdiction

Walter D. Cruickshank,
*Acting Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy
 Management.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

[Docket No. BOEM-2025-0015]

Request for Information and Comments on the Preparation of the 11th National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program MAA104000

AGENCY: Bureau of Ocean Energy
 Management, Interior.

ACTION: Request for information and
 comments.

SUMMARY: Section 18 of the Outer
 Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act
 requires the Department of the Interior
 (DOI) to invite and solicit information
 from interested and affected parties
 during the preparation of a National
 OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program
 (National OCS Program). The 10th

National OCS Program, for 2024 to 2029,
 was approved on December 14, 2023,
 and went into effect on July 1, 2024. The
 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
 (BOEM) is soliciting information on the
 preparation of a new, 11th National OCS
 Program to, upon completion, replace
 the 10th National OCS Program.

DATES: BOEM must receive all
 comments and information by June 16,
 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this RFI may
 be submitted in one of the following
 ways:

1. Through the *regulations.gov* web
 portal: Navigate to <http://www.regulations.gov> and under the
 Search tab, in the space provided, type
 in Docket ID: BOEM-2025-0015 to
 submit comments and to view other
 comments already submitted.

2. Mailed in an envelope labeled
 "Comments for the 11th National OCS
 Oil and Gas Leasing Program" and
 mailed or sent by delivery service to Ms.
 Kelly Hammerle, Bureau of Ocean
 Energy Management (VAM-LD), 45600
 Woodland Road, Sterling, VA 20166-
 9216.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms.
 Kelly Hammerle, Program Manager, at
 (703) 342-8867.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The OCS
 Lands Act declares that it is the policy
 of the United States that the OCS "is a
 vital national resource reserve held by
 the Federal Government for the public,
 which should be made available for
 expeditious and orderly development,
 subject to environmental safeguards, in
 a manner which is consistent with the
 maintenance of competition and other
 national needs." BOEM requests
 information and comments from Tribal,
 state, and local governments, Native
 American and Native Alaskan
 organizations, Federal agencies,
 environmental and other public interest
 organizations, the oil and gas industry,
 non-energy industries, other interested
 organizations and entities, and the
 public, for use in the preparation of the
 11th National OCS Program. BOEM is
 seeking a wide array of information,
 including but not limited to information
 associated with the economic, social,
 and environmental values of all OCS
 resources, as well as the potential
 impact of oil and gas exploration and