

remains of 16 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- The 60 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 Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; and the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming.

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 August 11, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the KSHS 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 KSHS 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: June 25, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0040475; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: San Diego State University, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), San Diego State University (SDSU) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony 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 August 11, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Jaime Lennox, San Diego State University, 5500 Campanile Drive, San Diego, CA 92182, email jlennox@sdsu.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 SDSU, 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 10 lots of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 10 lots of objects of cultural patrimony are one lot of lithics, one lot of metal items, four lots of shell, one lot counted shell, one lot of non-human faunal remains, one lot vegetal items, and one lot of soil samples. The items were collected at Fort Irwin, located in San Bernardino County, California in 1980 by Sonnier William Gonzalez (site CA-SBR-112, also known as the No Name Playa Site, SBCM 3369). It is unknown how and when the items came to be in SDSU's possession; SDSU accessioned the items as collection CMP-SDSU-0184 in 1980.

A total of five lots of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The five lots of objects of cultural patrimony are one lot of lithic fragments, one lot of pottery sherds, one lot of lithic tools (including scrapers

and projective points), one lot of worked non-human faunal item (projectile point), and one lot of wood. The items were collected in Coyote Basin, located in San Bernardino County, California, by T. Prewitt in 1966. T. Prewitt donated the items to SDSU in 1966; SDSU originally accessioned the items as collection 1966-11, and later as CMP-SDSU-0409.

Determinations

SDSU has determined that:

- The 15 lots of 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 Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (*previously* listed as San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, 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 August 11, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, SDSU 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. SDSU 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 25, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0040484;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: California State University Northridge, Northridge, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), California State University Northridge (CSUN), intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony 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 August 11, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Dayle Bingham, CSUN, 1811 Nordhoff Street, Northridge, CA 91330, email dayle.bingham@csun.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 CSUN, 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 32 boxes of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 32 boxes of unassociated funerary objects and objects of cultural patrimony include lithics, beads, faunal bones, shells, soil samples, and pottery. These 32 boxes comprise material from three collections at CSUN: Vasquez Rocks, Lake Hughes, Acton, and Fontana, CA.

30 boxes of these unassociated funerary objects and objects of cultural patrimony were removed from the

Vasquez Rocks (CA-LAN-358, CA-LAN-359, CA-LAN-360, CA-LAN-361, CA-LAN-362, CA-LAN-363, CA-LAN-364, CA-LAN-365, CA-LAN-368, CA-LAN-369, CA-LAN-371, CA-LAN-381, VS#1, CA-LAN-902) sites in northern Los Angeles County, CA. These sites were located on land owned by Dr. Ascher, where his family regularly dug up cultural material throughout the mid-1900s. Further vandalism occurred in 1966 when bulldozers were used to clear parts of the site. CSUN Archaeological Field School Director and Los Angeles County Natural History Museum (LACNHM) curator Dr. Charles Rozaire conducted field schools at these sites from 1967 to 1970. At these field schools, students, under supervision, excavated and removed cultural items and ancestral human remains. Due to the history of vandalism and previous amateur excavations at these sites, the context of the recovered cultural items was often unknown, incomplete, or partially documented.

Based on archaeological context and information obtained from consultations with representatives of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, also federally recognized as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California, and non-federally recognized California Tribes including the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, these unassociated funerary objects and objects of cultural patrimony are determined to be Native American.

Archaeological evidence indicates that Vasquez Rocks and associated sites located in Agua Dulce (CA-LAN-358, CA-LAN-359, CA-LAN-360, CA-LAN-361, CA-LAN-362, CA-LAN-363, CA-LAN-364, CA-LAN-365, CA-LAN-368, CA-LAN-369, CA-LAN-371, CA-LAN-381, VS#1, CA-LAN-902) served as a cemetery complex between 2315 BCE and 79 BCE (Caruso 1988, Garza 2012, King et al. 1974). Research has shown that the Serrano and Tataviam peoples have continuously occupied the San Gabriel Mountains and the surrounding areas for approximately 5,000 to 6,000 years BP. Linguistic evidence supports the notion of a continuous, shared group identity between the people using Vasquez Rocks roughly 3,000 years ago and modern Native Americans of Serrano and Tataviam descent. Ethnographic evidence and Traditional Knowledge inform us that the Serrano and Tataviam peoples have considered the Agua Dulce region as a part of their homelands since time immemorial.

One box of objects of cultural patrimony was excavated during an archaeological salvage and survey excavation at CA-LAN-430/431,

Elizabeth Lake Canyon Road, Lake Hughes, CA in 1970 by Herrick Hanks on behalf of California State University, Northridge Archaeological Research Center.

This excavation, as noted, was salvage survey work around Lake Hughes in Los Angeles County, where construction on numerous properties was already underway. According to reports, bulldozers on the site uncovered archaeological material near school buildings, and the area is currently used as freeways and roadways. Herrick Hanks and archaeology students from CSUN were called upon to assist. Since being brought to the CSUN campus in 1970 for storage, no further research or archaeological assessments have been conducted.

Using archaeological and geographical information in tandem with information learned from consultations with representatives of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, also federally recognized as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and non-federally recognized California tribes, including Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, the objects of cultural patrimony are determined to be Native American. Archaeologists have asserted that the Serrano and Tataviam peoples have continuously occupied the San Gabriel Mountains and the Antelope Valley for 5,000 to 6,000 years BP. Ethnographic evidence and Traditional Knowledge inform us that the Serrano and Tataviam peoples have considered the Lake Hughes region as a part of their homelands since time immemorial.

One box of objects of cultural patrimony was collected in 1988 by the CSUN Northridge Center for Public Archaeology, under the direction of Dr. Bruce Love and Dr. Mark Raab, at the then-proposed Southern Pacific Business Park in Fontana, CA (CA-SBR-5444). The purpose of this project was to evaluate the significance of two previously recorded sites in the area. Surface collecting, auger testing, test unit excavation, and backhoe trenching were employed. The objects collected consist of lithic debitage and soil samples.

Based on archaeological context and information learned from consultations with representatives of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, also federally recognized as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the objects of cultural patrimony are determined to be Native American. Traditional Knowledge informs us that the Serrano people have continuously occupied the area of and surrounding Fontana since time immemorial.