

the direction of Philip Wilke. The field school consisted of the student excavation of archaeological site CA-SBR-1577 (formerly CA-SBR-911 and SBCM-65). The site was first recorded by Gerald Smith in 1940 as a “large campsite on [a] terrace overlooking [the Santa Ana] riverbed.” Objects such as manos, metates, cogstones, and projectile points had previously been reported by residents on the surface of the site. The students excavated a total of 6 units to an average depth of 70cm. A total of 3,092 items were cataloged and housed at the University of California, Riverside, under Accession Number 59. During the excavation, students uncovered a human burial in Unit 1, which was misidentified as faunal remains. In 2024, at the request of tribal representatives, an osteologist reviewed the collection and identified the remains as human. Tribal representatives also identified the objects in the collection as being associated funerary objects. These objects included ceramic sherds, glass objects, lithic materials, metal objects, botanical materials, unmodified shell, fire-altered rock, and geological materials. Based on biological information, the human remains were determined to be Native American. Archaeologists have asserted that Serrano peoples have continuously occupied the San Bernardino Mountains and the Santa Ana River Watershed for up to 5,000–6,000 years BP. Ethnographer John Peabody Harrington recorded several Serrano place names throughout the Watershed during his interviews with Yuhaaviatam leader, Santos Manuel in 1918. Manuel told Harrington that the Santa Ana River is called hu’napat patr, meaning “bears water,” and a Serrano village, Junubabit, was situated on the Santa Ana River’s southeast bank in today’s Colton, CA. Santos Manuel’s testimony and Traditional Knowledge identify Colton and the surrounding region as within Serrano Ancestral Territory since time immemorial, sharing a group identity with the human remains taken from Morgan’s Bluff.

### 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 and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

### Determinations

The University of California, Riverside has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical

remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.

- The eight 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 reasonable connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California and the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (*previously* listed as San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, California).

### 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 29, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of California, Riverside 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 University of California, Riverside 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 19, 2024.

**Melanie O’Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0039245; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: California State University, Sacramento, Sacramento, CA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the California State University, Sacramento has completed an inventory of associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 29, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Mark R. Wheeler, Senior Advisor to President Luke Wood, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street Sacramento, CA 95819, telephone (916) 460–0490, email [mark.wheeler@csus.edu](mailto:mark.wheeler@csus.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 the California State University, Sacramento, 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

One lot of associated funerary objects have been identified that likely originate from CA–PLA–14, located in Placer County, CA. Currently, at least seven objects are missing, and California State University, Sacramento continues to look for them. The funerary objects were donated to California State University, Sacramento by the estate of Anthony Zallio in the 1950s. The circumstances around their collection are unknown. They have since been housed at the University under accessions 81–172.12 and 81–172.16.

### Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the

associated funerary objects described in this notice.

### Determinations

The California State University, Sacramento has determined that:

- The one lot of 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 associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; and the Wilton Rancheria, California.

### Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the 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 associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 29, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the California State University, Sacramento must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The California State University, Sacramento 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 19, 2024.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039257;  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Intended Repatriation: The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Kansas intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an unassociated funerary object and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after January 29, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Thomas Torma, University of Kansas, Office of Audit, Risk & Compliance, The University of Kansas, 1450 Jayhawk Boulevard, 351 Strong Hall Lawrence, KS 66045, telephone (406) 850-2220, email *t-torma@ku.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 the University of Kansas, 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 one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one unassociated funerary object is a silver ring. The ring was taken from an Arapaho man named Wox-Ei-Bet', also known as Walks-a-Bed, after having been killed by an individual known only as "K-" in 1874 at Camp Supply, Indian Country—present day Fort Supply, Oklahoma. Wox-Ei-Bet' had a great-great-great-grandson who is related to the Birdsheed Family of the Southern Arapaho in Oklahoma. The Birdsheed family has deferred to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma on this repatriation.

The ring was given to the Benedictine College Museum in Atchison, KS by a person identified as R. Kitching, likely in the 1920s. Father Felix Nolte was the curator of the Benedictine College

Museum and the items collected during his tenure are referred to as the Father Felix Nolte collection. The collections from Benedictine College were transferred to the University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology (KUMA) in 1998. KUMA closed to the public in August 2002 and the collections were renamed the Anthropological Research and Cultural Collections (ARCC) in July 2005. The collections were then transferred internally within the University of Kansas from the ARCC to the Spencer Museum of Art in January 2007.

There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the cultural item mentioned in this notice.

### Determinations

The University of Kansas has determined that:

- The one unassociated funerary object described in this notice is reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary object has been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural item described in this notice and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma.

### Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item 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 item in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 29, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Kansas must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests