

369 is five, unknown ages. MNI for CA-LAN-373 is one, unknown age. All human remains present are highly fragmented from previous vandalism including bulldozing and looting, exposure to the elements, and possible cremation heat exposure.

Archaeological evidence shows that Vasquez Rocks and associated sites located in Agua Dulce (CA-LAN-361, CA-LAN-369, CA-LAN-360, CA-LAN-373) were used as a cemetery complex between 2315 BCE–79 BCE (Caruso 1988, Garza 2012, King et al. 1974). Research has shown that Serrano and Tataviam peoples have continuously occupied the San Gabriel Mountains and the surrounding areas for 5,000–6,000 years BP. Linguistic evidence supports the notion of a continuous shared group identity between those people using Vasquez Rocks roughly 3000 years ago and modern Native Americans of Serrano and Tataviam descent. Using ethnographic evidence and Traditional Knowledge, the Serrano and Tataviam peoples have known the area of the Agua Dulce region as a part of their homeland since time immemorial.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The individual was removed from Hughes-Elizabeth Lakes School, Lake Hughes, Los Angeles County, CA. This was originally identified as a human bone fragment during an archaeological salvage and survey excavation in 1969 by Herrick Hanks and L. Hubernack on behalf of California State University Northridge Archaeological Research Center at the time. Since then, this human bone fragment has been stored on campus and confirmed to be human. No other human remains are present from this salvage survey excavation.

This excavation, as noted, was salvage survey work for Hughes-Elizabeth Lakes School, Lake Hughes in Los Angeles County, where construction on school grounds was already underway. According to reports, bulldozers on site uncovered archaeological material near school building, and Herrick Hanks and L. Hubernack from CSUN were called upon to assist. Since being brought back to CSUN campus in 1969 for storage, no further research or archaeological assessments have been conducted.

Using archaeological and geographical information, the human remains are determined to be Native American. Archaeologists have asserted that Serrano and Tataviam peoples have continuously occupied the areas surrounding the Antelope Valley as well as the San Gabriel Mountains for 5,000–6,000 years BP. Serrano Traditional

Knowledge identifies Lake Hughes as home to Serrano peoples since time immemorial.

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 described in this notice.

Determinations

The CSUN has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 28 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains 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 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 May 30, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the CSUN 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 CSUN 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: April 15, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–07435 Filed 4–29–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040023; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Berkshire Museum intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an object of cultural patrimony 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 May 30, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Jason Vivori, Berkshire Museum, 39 South Street, Pittsfield, MA 01201, telephone (413) 443–7171 Ext. 341, email jvivori@berkshitemuseum.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 Berkshire Museum, 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 object of cultural patrimony is a splint basket. The Berkshire Museum, in consultation with the Stockbridge Munsee Community, has identified a splint basket and cover, item number C1987.3a,b, residing in the museum's collection which satisfies the definition of cultural patrimony. The constructive methodologies employed in weaving the basket, as well as the potato stamped design adorning its perimeter, are congruent with the cultural practices of Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican ancestors preserved in other affiliated examples of Mohican basketry traditions during the 1800s. Furthermore, museum documentation designates this basket as a "Stockbridge Mohican splint basket and cover, circa 1860." Therefore, there is reasonable basis that the object is culturally affiliated to the Stockbridge-

Munsee people, that the type of object was collectively harvested, and that the museum cannot establish right of possession based on lack of documentation indicating that the free, prior, and informed consent of the Mohican maker was obtained.

Determinations

The Berkshire Museum has determined that:

- The one object of cultural patrimony described in this notice has 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 item described in this notice and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

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 May 30, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Berkshire Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural item are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Berkshire Museum 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: April 15, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-07432 Filed 4-29-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0040030; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of California, Berkeley 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 May 30, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Alexandra Lucas, University of California, Berkeley, 200 California Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720, telephone (510) 570-0964, email nagpra-ucb@berkeley.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 California, Berkeley, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, ancestral remains representing at least 1,299 individuals have been reasonably identified. The 17,785 lots of associated funerary objects include abraders, acorns, faunal remains, arrow straighteners, projectile points, lithics, ash, bone tools, baked clay, ground stone, basket impressions, basketry, beads, worked bone, samples, botanicals, minerals, fragments, stone tools, vessels, fasteners, pipes, ornaments, jewelry, weapons, cordage, figurines, whistles, fishing implements, worked stone, mullers, piercing tools, soil, porcelain, shell, and pottery.

Beginning in at least 1890 and through to 1994, various individuals removed at minimum, 1,299 ancestors and 17,785 lots of associated funerary

objects from the following sites and areas in Sacramento County, California: CA-SAC-1, CA-SAC-10, CA-SAC-100, CA-SAC-103, CA-SAC-104, CA-SAC-105, CA-SAC-106, CA-SAC-107, CA-SAC-109, CA-SAC-11, CA-SAC-111, CA-SAC-112, CA-SAC-113, CA-SAC-115, CA-SAC-116, CA-SAC-117, CA-SAC-119, CA-SAC-120, CA-SAC-121, CA-SAC-122, CA-SAC-124, CA-SAC-125, CA-SAC-126, CA-SAC-134, CA-SAC-145, CA-SAC-151, CA-SAC-152, CA-SAC-158, CA-SAC-161, CA-SAC-162, CA-SAC-165, CA-SAC-168, CA-SAC-187, CA-SAC-188, CA-SAC-19, CA-SAC-191, CA-SAC-2, CA-SAC-20, CA-SAC-21, CA-SAC-211, CA-SAC-24, CA-SAC-240, CA-SAC-247, CA-SAC-248, CA-SAC-25, CA-SAC-262, CA-SAC-263, CA-SAC-265, CA-SAC-35, CA-SAC-43, CA-SAC-45, CA-SAC-49, CA-SAC-52, CA-SAC-53, CA-SAC-54, CA-SAC-56, CA-SAC-59, CA-SAC-6, CA-SAC-60, CA-SAC-62, CA-SAC-63, CA-SAC-64, CA-SAC-66, CA-SAC-68, CA-SAC-7, CA-SAC-71, CA-SAC-72, CA-SAC-73, CA-SAC-75, CA-SAC-8, CA-SAC-83, CA-SAC-84, CA-SAC-85, CA-SAC-86, CA-SAC-87, CA-SAC-88, CA-SAC-9, CA-SAC-91, CA-SAC-93, CA-SAC-94, CA-SAC-95, CA-SAC-96, Sacramento Valley, Delta, Sacramento County, Thistle Mound, Tyler Island, and 16 unspecified locations in Sacramento County documented within museum records under: CA-SAC-NL-10 (Dalton site 1), CA-SAC-NL-12 (Dalton site 2), CA-SAC-NL-14 (Dalton site 3), CA-SAC-NL-17, CA-SAC-NL-19, CA-SAC-NL-20, CA-SAC-NL-3 (Freeport District), CA-SAC-NL-4, CA-SAC-NL-5 Walnut Grove, CA-SAC-NL-6 (Rosebud Ranch), CA-SAC-NL-7 (Dalton Mound), CA-SAC-NL-8 (Tyler Island). The 1,299 ancestors and 17,785 lots of associated funerary objects were accessioned by the University of California, Berkeley's Museum of Anthropology (Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology) between 1903 and 1994.

Collections and collection spaces at the Phoebe A Hearst Museum of Anthropology were treated with substances for preservation and pest control, some potentially hazardous. No records have been found to date at the Museum to indicate whether or not chemicals or natural substances were used prior to 1960.

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