

to the University. In August 2013, Dr. Stewart obtained a radiocarbon date for the site, indicating an age of 3040 +/- 30 years (Archaic period). Beck's site documentation included references to lithic materials, faunal remains, and ceramics. The whereabouts of lithics, ceramics, or bone tools mentioned in Beck's site report are unknown. Based on the available information, a relationship of shared group identity can be identified reasonably between the geographical location and the culturally affiliated Indian Tribes. Luzerne County, Pennsylvania is within the aboriginal and ancestral homeland of the culturally affiliated Indian Tribes. Temple University has no knowledge or record of any potentially hazardous substances being used to treat the human remains or associated funerary objects.

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

Temple University has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 14 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 Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cayuga Nation; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Oneida Indian Nation; Oneida Nation; Onondaga Nation; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe; Seneca Nation of Indians; Seneca-Cayuga Nation; Shawnee Tribe; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Tonawanda Band of Seneca; and the Tuscarora Nation.

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 May 5, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Temple University 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. Temple University 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 26, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-05810 Filed 4-3-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039859;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Page, AZ

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, National Park Service, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GLCA) 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 5, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Michelle Kerns, Superintendent, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 691 Scenic View Road, Page, AZ 86040, telephone (928) 608-6210, email *Michelle_Kerns@nps.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 Superintendent, GLCA, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The human remains were collected by GLCA cultural resources staff as part of a faunal collection, from state site 42SA20858 (Cottonwood Canyon, AZ) in 1982. They were accessioned in 1988. Osteological analysis performed by Kim Spurr in 2018 confirmed that there was one faunal bone and two human, at which point the human remains were separated and re-cataloged under a separate catalog number. The faunal bone is determined to be an associated funerary object.

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 object described in this notice.

Determinations

GLCA has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- The one object 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 object described in this notice and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah; Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation,

Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Santo Domingo Pueblo; Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object 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 May 5, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, GLCA 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. GLCA 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 27, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039838; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of California, Riverside, Riverside, 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, Riverside 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 5, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Megan Murphy, University of California, Riverside, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92517-5900, telephone (951) 827-6349, email megan.murphy@ucr.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, Riverside, 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, human remains representing, at least,

one individual have been reasonably identified. The 11 associated funerary objects are one lot of grinding stones, one lot of lithic materials, one lot of ceramics, one lot of shell beads and ornaments, one lot of modified bone, one lot of faunal bone, one lot of botanical materials, one stone sucking tube, one lot of ochre, one lot of asphaltum, and one lot of soil samples. In 1984, the University of California, Riverside Archaeological Research Unit (UCRARU) was contracted by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to investigate four proposed flood control projects near Wildomar in southwest Riverside county. The project, ARU #768, "Excavations at Wildomar, Riverside County, California", was led by Daniel McCarthy and Philip Wilke. A total of 28 units measuring 1 x 1.5 m were excavated by a crew of nine archaeologists at archaeological site CA-RIV-2769. Archaeologists described the site as a camp site rather than a village site because some year-round activities were not represented by material culture. This area is well-known to the Luiseno tribes as *Páajuku*. The assemblage of material culture excavated during the project represented a span of time from A.D. 1000 to historic times according to archaeologists. Cremated human remains were also identified during excavation and were returned to the Pechanga Band of Indians in April of 1985, however, the tribe's request to have entire collection returned was denied by the UCRARU. The materials were subsequently housed at the University of California, Riverside under accession number 32. During consultation with tribal representatives in 2024, additional human remains previously misidentified as faunal remains were identified.

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, one individual have been reasonably identified. The 12 associated funerary objects are two lots of grinding stones, one lot of lithic objects, two lots of ceramic sherds, two lots of glass objects, two lots of faunal remains, one bone awl, one steatite pendant fragment, and one lot of stone with red ochre. In 1971, Archaeological Research Inc. (ARI) was contracted by Dr. Thomas King, a graduate student at the University of California, Riverside and a representative for the Highway Salvage Committee for District 8, to investigate potential impacts to archaeological site CA-RIV-365 before the extension of Highway 365. The site was first excavated by B.E. McCowan in 1955,