Dated: November 3, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–22994 Filed 11–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7621; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0044161; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Antelope Valley College, Lancaster, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Antelope Valley College (AVC) 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 December 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Darcy L. Wiewall, Antelope Valley College, Department of Anthropology, 3041 W Ave. K, Lancaster, CA 93536, email *darcy.wiewall@avc.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 AVC, 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 from the Red Rock Canyon Rockshelter (CA–KER–147/AVC–12) site. The two lots of associated funerary objects are one lot of shell beads and one lot of flaked stone. The site located in Red Rock Canyon State Park on the western edge of the Mojave Desert, Kern County. The site was recorded by Alex Apostolides in 1963 and was designated trinomial CA–KER–147. This site was excavated by Roger W. Robinson, Antelope Valley College (AVC) in April 1973. The site was mapped, collected and tested under the auspices of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Work at the site was initiated after a report of vandalism that included the disturbance of human burials. The project was designed to stabilize the vandalized area, discourage further vandalism, and determine the age, extent, and content of the site deposit. In 2009, Mark Q. Sutton, Roger W. Robinson and Jill Gardner published ''*Excavations at the Red Rock Canyon Rockshelter (CA–KER–147), Western Mojave Desert, California*''. This is the final report published on the 1973 excavations. The publication states that the human remains recovered from the site were repatriated by State Parks in 2008. The site chronology was addressed by several means, including radiocarbon dating, obsidian hydration, and the use of temporally diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points, shell and glass beads, and ceramics. A radiocarbon assay of 630 ± 90 years BP was obtained on charcoal from a possible hearth. No hazardous substances are known to have been used to treat any of the human remains.

Human remains, representing at least one individual, have been identified from Bakersfield (CA–KER–676/AVC–176) site. The one lot of associated funerary objects are one lot of shell beads and shell fragments. The site located southwest of the city of Bakersfield, Kern County, was exposed by a storm in December 1977. Extensive local media coverage, including publication of the site's location and an invitation for public viewing, resulted in extensive vandalism. In March 1978, an emergency salvage excavation was conducted over a three-day weekend under the direction of Bob Schiffman (Bakersfield College) and Roger Robinson (Antelope Valley College). The human remains were transferred to Andy Greene, a Nüwa (Kawaiisu) elder living in Tehachapi, California. In 2025, Robinson returned collection materials to AVC, which included human remains and documentation, which permitted site provenience to be determined. There are no known publications or chronometric data from the site. No hazardous substances are known to have been used to treat any of the human remains.

Archaeologists have asserted that both the Kitanemuk and Kawaiisu peoples have continuously occupied and used areas on the northwestern and northern margins of the Antelope Valley for at least the past 2500 years BP. Ethnographic evidence documents that the Kitanemuk and the Kawaiisu were known to hunt, gather, and trade together, and they also intermarried. It is highly likely that the two territories overlapped. Linguistic sources demonstrate a strong continuous shared group identity between these ancestral populations and present-day Native American communities of Kitanemuk, Serrano and Tataviam descent. Traditional knowledge identifies the northwestern Antelope Valley as the ancestral homeland of Kitanemuk and Kawaiisu peoples since time immemorial. Based on this evidence and consultation with representatives of the Tejon Indian Tribe and Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (previously listed as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) and non-federally recognized California Tribes including the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, these individuals are Native American.

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. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: anthropological information, archaeological information, geographical information, folkloric, historical, kinship, linguistic, oral traditional, and expert opinion, including Tribal Traditional Knowledge.

Determinations

AVC has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of at least two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The three lots 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 reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Tejon Indian Tibe.

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 December 14, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, AVC 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. AVC 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: October 29, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–22980 Filed 11–10–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7614; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0044153; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACMNH) 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 December 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Amy E. Gusick, NAGPRA Officer, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90007, email *agusick@nhm.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 LACMNH, 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 333 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 333 objects of cultural patrimony are flakes, shatter, manos, pestles, bowl fragments, metates, charcoal, projectile points, and historic artifacts. Between 2010 and 2012, Sapphos Environmental Inc. removed the cultural items from CA–LAN–360, an archaeological site at Vasquez Rocks in Agua Dulce, Los Angeles County, CA, ahead of construction of the Vasquez Rocks Natural Area Park and Nature Center. At the direction of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, the cultural material was deposited at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History for curation.

In consultation with the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation and non-federally recognized California Indian groups including the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, these items were identified as culturally affiliated with the Serrano and Tataviam peoples based on Tribal Traditional Knowledge, genealogical information, geographical location within Serrano and Tataviam ancestral territory, and ethnographic, historical, and archaeological records.

Determinations

The LACMNH has determined that:

- The 333 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 connection between the cultural items 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

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 December 14, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the LACMNH 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. The LACMNH 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: October 29, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–22975 Filed 11–10–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7631; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0044182; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Indiana State University (ISU) 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