

cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: The BLM uses the information collection to decide whether or not to lease or sell certain public lands to applicants under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, 43 U.S.C. 869 to 869–4. OMB Control Number 1004–0012 is scheduled to expire on April 30, 2025. This request is for OMB to renew this OMB Control Number for an additional three (3) years.

Title of Collection: Application for Land for Recreation or Public Purposes (43 CFR 2740 and 2912).

OMB Control Number: 1004–0012.

Form Number: 2740–01.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: State, Territory, County, and Local governments; nonprofit corporations; and nonprofit associations.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 23.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 23.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: 40 hours.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 920.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Non-hour Burden Cost: \$2,300.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Darrin King,

Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024–29985 Filed 12–17–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–84–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0039214;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: 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) has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after January 17, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Amy E. Gusick, NAGPRA Officer, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90007, telephone (213) 763–3370, 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 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. No associated funerary objects are present. The individual was removed from Elizabeth Lake, Deadman's Cave, Los Angeles County, CA. A nearly complete skeleton was found unnumbered in the LACMNH collections with no accession records (HSRA–46). In 1995, LACMNH conducted an inventory of human remains in its collections and identified these remains to be female with an age range at the time of death to be between 40–60. “Elizabeth Lake” is written on one of the bones and “Elizabeth Lake, Deadman's Cave” is written on the mandible. There are no known individuals.

Since this initial assessment, in consultation with representatives of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (*previously* listed as San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, California), Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California and non-federally recognized California Indian groups including the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, the LACMNH has investigated the collection history of these human remains but have not been able to identify further information.

Based on biological and geographical information, the human remains are determined to be Native American. Archaeologists have asserted that Serrano and Tataviam peoples have continuously occupied the Antelope Valley, the San Gabriel Mountains, and

the surrounding areas for up to 5,000–6,000 years BP. Ethnographer, John Peabody Harrington recorded several Serrano place names throughout the Antelope Valley during his interviews with Yuhaaviatam leader, Santos Manuel in 1918. Manuel's testimony and Serrano Traditional Knowledge identify Elizabeth Lake as home to Serrano peoples since time immemorial.

Human remains representing, at least, 22 individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The individuals were removed from the Vasquez Rocks (CA–LAN–361) site in northern Los Angeles County, CA. Owners of the land on which the site now rests, Dr. Ascher and family, spent many years digging at the site in the mid-1900s. In 1966, the location was bulldozed by vandals. Between 1967–1970, LACMNH curator Dr. Charles Rozaire, as part of the California State University, Northridge Archaeological School, held field schools at the site, where students and supervisors excavated the bulldozed site and recovered artifacts and bone originally identified as faunal (non-human) bone. As a result of the looting and bulldozing, the artifacts and bones recovered from the site were not in original context and were highly fragmented.

In consultation with representatives of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (*previously* listed as San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, California) and non-federally recognized California Indian groups including the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, in 2021, LACMNH conducted a detailed bioarcheological assessment of the bone recovered from CA–LAN–361 resulting in identification of human remains. The report identified 14 children with an age range between 37–39 weeks gestation/perinate and 10–12 years old. It is likely that some of the children whose specific age ranges could not be assessed were older than 12 years. There are at least eight adults represented. Among them, two are likely males (represented by a mandible and a temporal bone fragment) and one older adult. Most of the remains are extremely fragmented and there are some non-human skeletal remains in the assemblages. Most of the remains were impacted by the history of vandalism and heat from cremation with varying temperatures and exposure. There are no known humans.

Based on archaeological context and information learned from consultations, these individuals are Native American. Based on UFO artifact assemblage typologies, obsidian hydration readings and one radiocarbon date, archaeological evidence demonstrates

that Vasquez Rocks (CA-LAN-361) was used as a cemetery between 2315 BCE—79 BCE (Caruso 1988, Garza 2012, King et al. 1974), the Middle Holocene Period. Archaeologists have asserted that Serrano and Tataviam peoples have continuously occupied the San Gabriel Mountains and the surrounding areas for up to 5,000–6,000 years BP.

Linguistic sources demonstrate a strong continuous shared group identity between those people using Vasquez Rocks roughly 3000 years ago and modern Native Americans of Serrano and Tataviam descent. Ethnographic evidence and Traditional Knowledge document the Agua Dulce and Sierra Pelona regions as home to Serrano and Tataviam 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 LACMNH has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 23 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (*previously* listed as San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, California) and the Morongo 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 January 17, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the LACMNH 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 LACMNH 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 11, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024–29943 Filed 12–17–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0039221;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Western Washington University, Department of Anthropology, Bellingham, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Western Washington University, Department of Anthropology (WWU), 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. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from 45–WH–10 and 45–WH–11, Birch Bay, Whatcom County, WA.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 17, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Judith Pine, Western Washington University, Department of Anthropology, Arntzen Hall 340, 516 High Street, Bellingham, WA 98225, telephone (360) 650–4783, email pinej@www.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 WWU, 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, three individuals have been identified. The 18 associated funerary objects are bone, stone and antler tools, red ochre, dentalium, a whale rib, and a bone medallion.

Three separate projects completed over the course of 45 years contributed to the 45–WH–10 and 45–WH–11 collections housed at WWU. In 1970–71, WWU field school students worked at both sites under the direction of Dr. Garland Grabert. Brief notes indicate that surface collection and a small-scale excavation occurred, but no report was completed. The original 1995 WWU NAGPRA Inventory listed one human premolar from 45–WH–10. This ancestral remain was repatriated to the Lummi Nation in 2001, upon their request (Rollins, 2001 “Inventory of Remains in Preparation for Reinterment”). During the WWU 2018–2020 Repatriation and Rehousing Project described above, previously unknown associated funerary objects were identified from 45–WH–10 by Lummi Cultural Specialist R. Tom.

Three human burials were unearthed from 45–WH–11 during this work. One was found in a test unit while the remains of two other individuals were surface collected from a ditch. The three individuals from 1970–71 excavations were reported in the original 1995 WWU NAGPRA Inventory and repatriated to the Lummi Nation upon their request in 2001.

In 1975, WWU signed a contract with Arcomm Construction Company, Inc. of Seattle to conduct “salvage archaeology” during the development of the Birch Bay sewage treatment facility. Jeannette Gaston and Garland Grabert (WWU) led the project. Most of the work consisted of monitoring and salvage archaeology during construction activities throughout the summer of 1975. During this project, twenty-six test cuts were excavated within the pipeline right-of-way (Gaston and Grabert, 1975) within the boundaries of 45–WH–11. Human remains were also encountered during this project and reported in the original 1995 WWU NAGPRA Inventory. All of the known human remains from the 1970–71 and 1975 projects were repatriated to the Lummi Nation in 2001, upon their request.

The third project, completed between May and August of 2015 by Drayton Archaeology (DA), consisted of data recovery excavations, construction monitoring and mitigation data recovery under Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) archaeological site excavation and