

Determinations

The Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe; Lower Elwha Tribal Community; Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe; Puyallup Tribe the Puyallup Reservation; Samish Indian Nation; Skokomish Indian Tribe; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation; and the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community have priority for disposition of the human remains described in this notice.

Claims for Disposition

Written claims for disposition of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. If no claim for disposition is received by April 20, 2026 the human remains in this notice will become unclaimed human remains. Claims for disposition may be submitted by:

1. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization 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 they have priority for disposition.

Disposition of the human remains described in this notice may occur on or after May 19, 2025. If competing claims for disposition are received, the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex must determine the most appropriate claimant prior to disposition. Requests for joint disposition of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex 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. 3002, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.7.

Dated: April 8, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-06651 Filed 4-17-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039949; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Turtle Bay Exploration Park, Redding, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Turtle Bay Exploration Park (TBEP) 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 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Julia Cronin, Turtle Bay Exploration Park, 844 Sundial Bridge Drive, Redding, CA 96001, telephone (530) 242-3191, email jcronin@turtlebay.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 Turtle Bay Exploration Park, 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 lumjawi/canoe fashioned of a single log of ponderosa pine by burning and adzing. It has a metal plate on one bow covering a damaged area and bolt and nut with a chain on the opposite bow.

The lumjawi/canoe was found on Rising River Ranch which was purchased by Bing and Kathryn Crosby in 1959 and managed by Leonard William Meyer Jr. In 1978, Mr. Crosby passed away and Rising River Ranch was sold. In April 1982, Mr. Meyer brought the canoe to the Redding Museum and Art Center (TBEP's predecessor institution) and it was accessioned into the collection in May 1982.

Rising River is in Shasta County of northern California. Rising River feeds into Hat Creek approximately ten miles

east of the town of Cassel and in part of what is considered the Pit River Drainage, which has been Ajumawi territory since time immemorial. The Ajumawi Band is one of the eleven autonomous bands of the Pit River Tribe (includes XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek, and Roaring Creek Rancherias).

Museum documentation indicates the lumjawi/canoe was stored outside without protection until it arrived at the Museum. Oral history suggests it was serviceable at Rising River Lake in the late 1920s, but in the 1940s, it was observed listing to one side and partially filled with silt. It was taken out of the water and stored on land until the early 1970s when it was placed on blocks to prevent insect infestation.

Upon arrival to the Museum, the item was found to be infested with moss, lichen, fungi, and various insects, along with significant staining and deterioration. In order to exhibit the canoe, cleaning and conservation was required. The treatments were completed by professional conservators Dr. Arno Schniewind and Dale Paul Kronkright. They used hand dental tools to remove lichen and algae, and applied airbrasive cleaning to the exterior. Airbrasive cleaning is a method of dry cleaning mechanically by means of a grit spraying unit. Powdered abrasives can include calcium magnesium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, glass beads, and several grades of aluminum oxide. Silicon carbide powder is used occasionally for very hard corrosion products on metal. The specific powdered abrasives used were not documented. Samples of the wood were removed from the artifact and sent to a lab to determine the best consolidant.

Due to its size, material, and fragility, the lumjawi/canoe was placed in a specially constructed tank for consolidation treatment. A recirculating pump and spray outlets allowed for continuous diffusion of a 13% solution of AYAF in methanol into the wood. AYAF is a polyvinyl acetate resin used for conservation. The canoe was put on display in the Museum in October 1982 and remains on display to this day. The methanol used during treatment has since evaporated, and AYAF is not considered hazardous.

Determinations

Turtle Bay Exploration Park has determined that:

- The one object of cultural patrimony described in this notice has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native 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 Pit River Tribe, California (includes XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek, and Roaring Creek Rancherías).

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 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Turtle Bay Exploration Park 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. Turtle Bay Exploration Park 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 8, 2025

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039958;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: 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

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 May 19, 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 summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 69 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 69 objects of cultural patrimony are 14 lots of ceramic sherds, 13 lots of lithics, nine lots of animal bone, seven lots of unmodified shell, four lots of geological materials, three lots of glass objects, two lots of metal objects, three lots of shell beads, five lots of botanical materials, one lot of organic material, two lots of fire altered rock, one metate, one modified animal bone, two manos, one lot of polished stone objects, and one stone sucking tube.

In 1971, the UCR Archaeological Research Unit was contracted to conduct an archaeological inventory of the Palm Hills Area. UCR Archaeologists, James Kelly and Thomas King led the project which consisted of a survey of Palm Canyon, Andreas Canyon, Murray Canyon, and Asbestos Spring. A total of 29 sites recorded and 335 cultural items were collected from the surface of various sites including ceramic sherds, lithic objects, animal bone, unmodified shell, and geological materials. The materials were subsequently housed at UCR under accession number 35.

In 1984, the UCR Archaeological Research Unit (UCRARU) was contracted to conduct an archaeological assessment and field-survey of a property in the Palm Canyon area near Palm Springs, California. The project, ARU #770, was led by Daniel McCarthy and Philip Wilke. The archaeological assessment of the site revealed a

scattering of ceramic sherds, as well as a historic dump site with old-style solder cans and broken glass. The excavation of one 1x1 meter unit recovered Native American pottery fragments, square nails, glazed crockery, glazed sherds (of Chinese origin), two buttons, and some rusted metal fragments likely representing a metal container. The materials were subsequently housed at the University of California, Riverside under accession number 44.

In 1978, the University of California, Riverside Archaeological Research Unit (UCRARU) conducted a cultural resource assessment on a parcel of land located on the northwest edge of the city of Indian Wells ahead of a development project. The project, ARU #300, was led by James Swenson and consisted of a field-survey and the collection of surface materials. Archaeological site CA-RIV-1315 was recorded during the project. Archaeologists believed that it may be the western edge of archaeological site CA-RIV-64, which represents the ancestral Cahuilla village of Pal Kavinish. Materials including ceramics, lithics, shells beads, faunal bone, and unmodified shell were collected during the assessment and subsequently housed at UCR under accession number 60.

In 1980, the University of California, Riverside Archaeological Research Unit (UCRARU) conducted an archaeological assessment of 880 acres of land located at the foot of the Santa Rosa Mountains ahead of a development project. The project, UCRARU #574, was led by Alan Davis, James Swenson, and Philip Wilke. The archaeologists relocated a previously recorded site, CA-RIV-1336, and located three more prehistoric sites. During the assessment, a field survey was conducted with the collection of surface materials which were housed at UCR under accession number 80. Archaeologists described these sites as the location of prehistoric weir fishing activities with the presence of scatter of Tizon Brown Ware ceramic sherds, stone house rings, and extensive concentrations of stone structures thought to be prehistoric fish weirs. Materials recovered from the sites included ceramics, lithics, and faunal bone.

In 1989, the University of California, Riverside Archaeological Research Unit (UCRARU) evaluated archaeological sites CA-RIV-2195 and CA-RIV-2196 ahead of proposed land development. The project, UCRARU #1006, was led by Daniel McCarthy and Philip Wilke. Archaeologists identified and relocated two archaeological sites. The archaeologists described the site of CA-