

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after May 19, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Eric Anderson, U.S. Fish and Service, Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge Complex, P.O. Box 457, Ridgefield, WA 98642, telephone (360) 887-4106 Ext. 11126, email eric_anderson@fws.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 Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 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

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, one individual has been reasonably identified. The 166 associated funerary objects are trade beads. The individual and the trade beads were excavated and collected in 1984 by Historical Research Associates, Inc. from the Wapato Portage (45-CL-4) site on Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge. The items are curated at Portland State University (PSU). In 2021, the collection was reanalyzed, and the individual was identified co-mingled with non-human faunal bone. In addition, according to Native American traditional knowledge for this region, trade beads were commonly used as 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

The Ridgefield 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 166 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 connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe.

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 May 19, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge Complex 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. The Ridgefield 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. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

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-NPS0039963; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Disposition: U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Sequim, WA

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, Fish and

Wildlife Service, Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex intends to carry out the disposition of human remains removed from Federal or Tribal lands to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization with priority for disposition in this notice.

DATES: Disposition of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after May 19, 2025. If no claim for disposition is received by April 20, 2026 the human remains in this notice will become unclaimed human remains.

ADDRESSES: Lorenz Sollmann, Refuge Manager, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 715 Holgerson Road, Sequim, WA 98382, telephone (360) 369-0566, email lorenz_sollmann@fws.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 Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 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

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, one individual has been reasonably identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The individual was discovered on or about 10 September 2021 on Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge in Jefferson County, Washington. A private citizen who was kayaking stopped on a small island and collected a single bone that was exposed on the surface of the site, concerned that it may be part of a crime scene. They submitted the bone to the Jefferson County Sherriff's Office, who determined the remains did not belong to a recent crime scene. The bone was turned over to the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's physical anthropologist, who determined that the individual is of Native American ancestry, and that the bone was from a previously known Native American archaeological site which has a previously recorded cemetery (45JE11). Officials at the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge were informed and engaged in Consultation with culturally affiliated Tribes.

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.

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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 Rancherías).

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,