

(88 FR 86452, December 13, 2023, effective January 12, 2024). As the notice conforms to the mandatory format of the **Federal Register** and includes the required information, the National Park Service is publishing this notice as submitted.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: February 9, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024–03572 Filed 2–21–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037408;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Museum of Riverside, Riverside, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Museum of 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 March 25, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Robyn G. Peterson, Ph.D., Museum Director, Museum of Riverside, 3580 Mission Inn Avenue, Riverside, CA 92501, telephone (951) 826–5792, email rpeterson@riversideca.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 Museum of 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 two cultural items have been requested for repatriation. One item of cultural patrimony is an Oglala Sioux otter skin headdress or cape. From the Museum record: Item was

worn by Chief Red Cloud/Sioux Warrior/Pine Ridge, SD; acquired by Harwood Hall, who had supervised Pine Ridge boarding school (1885–1893); donated to Museum in 1951; no documentation of associated hazardous substances. One item of cultural patrimony is an Oglala Sioux otter skin medicine bag including head, body, arms, legs, tail. From the Museum record: Acquired by Samuel Maus Purple (1878–1965) born Illinois; interested in fossils, archaeology; donated to Museum 1968; no documentation of associated hazardous substances.

Determinations

The Museum of Riverside has determined that:

- The two objects 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).
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Oglala Sioux Tribe.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **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 March 25, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Museum of Riverside 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 Museum of Riverside 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: February 9, 2024

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024–03575 Filed 2–21–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037410;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University (PMAE) has completed an inventory of human remains and determined they are reasonably believed to be related to lineal descendants in this notice. The human remains were collected at the Pierre Indian School in Hughes County, SD.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after March 25, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Jane Pickering, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496–2374, email jpickering@fas.harvard.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 PMAE. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by the PMAE.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were collected at the Pierre Indian School in Hughes County, SD. The human remains are hair clippings collected from one individual; Inez La Roche identified as “Sioux” who was recorded as being 16 years old. C.B. Dickinson took the hair clippings at the Pierre Indian School between 1930 and 1933. Dickinson sent the hair clippings to

George Woodbury, who donated the hair clippings to the PMAE in 1935. No associated funerary objects are present.

Lineal Descent

The human remains in this notice are connected to an identifiable individual whose descendants can be traced directly and without interruption by means of a traditional kinship system or by the common law system of descentance.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations, the PMAE has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of an individual of Native American ancestry.
- Virginia Wilhelm is a direct lineal descendant to the named individual's human remains described in this notice.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the lineal descendants, 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 in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after March 25, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the PMAE 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 PMAE is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the lineal descendant, identified in this notice.

This notice was submitted before the effective date of the revised regulations (88 FR 86452, December 13, 2023, effective January 12, 2024). As the notice conforms to the mandatory format of the **Federal Register** and includes the required information, the National Park Service is publishing this notice as submitted.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25

U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: February 9, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024-03577 Filed 2-21-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037406;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Klamath Falls, OR

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 (USFWS) 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 Siskiyou County, CA.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after March 25, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Spencer Lodge, USFWS, 1936 California Avenue, Klamath Falls, OR 97601, telephone (541) 885-8481, email spencer_lodge@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 USFWS. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by the USFWS.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, 46 individuals, along with associated funerary objects, were removed from Siskiyou County, CA by R. J. Squier and Gordon L. Grosscup during archeological excavations occurring between 1952-1954. Excavations took place at two national

wildlife refuges (NWR) operated by the USFWS, Tule Lake and Lower Klamath NWR, where human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from four sites (CA-Sis-2, CA-Sis-108, CA-Sis-223, CA-Sis-239). These objects have been curated at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum at the University of California Berkeley since exhumation.

There are 373 associated funerary objects within this collection. They include: 268 Olivella beads, 16 flakes, 13 bangles, 11 crystals, 10 scrapers, 10 bird bone tubes, five lots of ochre/pigment (red, yellow, white), four awls, four pipe and pipe fragments, four projectile points, four lots of shell fragments, three bone tools, three animal bone beads, two haliotis ornaments, two bone whistles, two obsidian blades, two choppers, two bone pendants, two bone pins, two pebbles (agate, quartz), one lot of ashes and charcoal from pipe, one projectile point fragment, one unworked Olivella shell, and one worked bone fragment. Nine beads and four lots of shell fragments are currently missing from the collection, and the Museum continues to look for them.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. Here is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: archeological information and geographical information.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the USFWS has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 46 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 373 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Klamath Tribes and the Modoc Nation.