

Accession number and has been housed at Sonoma State University since 2007.

A lot estimated to contain up to 100 items taken from archaeological site CA-MRN-254 was donated to Sonoma State University in 1971 by Jodie Sanchez. The collection was never given an Accession number and has been housed at Sonoma State University since 2007.

The lot of one associated funerary object taken from archaeological site CA-MRN-484 in Marin County, California is shell. The cultural item has been housed at Sonoma State University since 1978 under Accession number 78-03.

A lot estimated to contain up to 100 items, taken from archaeological site CA-MRN-502, was donated to Sonoma State University in 1992 by Steve Dietz, and has remained at Sonoma State University under Accession number 98-05.

A lot estimated to contain up to 100 items, taken from archaeological site CA-MRN-503, has remained at Sonoma State University under Accession number 98-05.

CA-SON-159 in Cotati, Sonoma County, California was excavated as part of a series archaeological field methods classes at Sonoma State University from 1972 to 1977. The four classes resulted in collections of cultural material housed under Accessions numbers 72-01, 74-03, 75-28, and 77-11 at Sonoma State University. The lot of 12,033 associated funerary objects from the four Accession numbers combined are flaked stone tools and debitage; ground stone tools; bone tools; shell and bone beads and ornaments; unmodified faunal bone; dietary shell; historic-period items; and quartz crystal.

CA-SON-293 in Bodega Head, Sonoma County, California was excavated in 1968 by Western Heritage Inc. and Dr. David A. Fredrickson. The collection has been accessioned at the Sonoma State University since 1968 under Accession number 68-01. The lot of 334 associated funerary objects are botanical remains; flaked stone tools and debitage; faunal bone tools; ground stone tools; historic-period items; modified faunal bone and shell; ornament; pipe; shell beads; unmodified faunal bone and shell.

CA-SON-455/H in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California was excavated in 1968 and 1969 under the direction of Dr. David A. Fredrickson. The collection has been accessioned at the Sonoma State University since 1968 under 68-03. The lot of 14,743 associated funerary objects are flaked stone tools and debitage; ground stone tools; bone tools; shell beads;

unmodified faunal bone; and historic-period items.

CA-SON-456 near Sebastopol, Sonoma County, California was excavated by students of Santa Rosa Junior College (SRJC) between 1969 and 1972. The collection was housed at SRJC until 1983 when it was transferred to Sonoma State University. The lot of 1,348 associated funerary objects are flaked stone tools and debitage; ground stone tools; shell and bone beads and other ornaments; bone tools; unmodified faunal bone; and historic-period items.

CA-SON-290 near Bodega, Sonoma County, California was excavated in 1977. The collection has remained at Sonoma State University since it was accessioned under 77-03. The lot of 121 associated funerary objects are a charmstone; flaked stone tools and debitage; groundstone; historic material; modified faunal bone; and unmodified shell.

CA-SON-1048 in Sebastopol, Sonoma County, California was investigated through two archaeological surveys and one excavation. The work resulted in collections of cultural material housed Sonoma State University under Accession numbers 77-03, 79-04, and 81-01. The lot of 9,626 associated funerary objects from all three Accession numbers combined are flaked stone tools and debitage; groundstone; historic-period material; modified faunal bone and shell; shell beads; unmodified faunal bone and shell.

Based on records concerning the associated funerary objects and the institution in which they are housed, there is no evidence of the associated funerary objects being treated with hazardous substances.

#### Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

#### Determinations

The Sonoma State University has determined that:

- The 38,617 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 associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

#### Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the 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 associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after February 18, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Sonoma State University must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Sonoma State University 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: January 6, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025-01003 Filed 1-15-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039324; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Intended Repatriation: Longyear Museum of Anthropology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Longyear Museum of Anthropology (LMA) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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 February 18, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Kelsey Olney-Wall, Repatriation Manager, University Museums, Colgate University, 13 Oak Drive, Hamilton, NY 13345, telephone (315) 228-7677, email [kolneywall@colgate.edu](mailto:kolneywall@colgate.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 LMA, 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 26 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 26 unassociated funerary objects are 25 shell beads and one shell pendant. The 25 "discoidal clamshell wampum beads" and the abalone shell pendant were removed from Prehistoric Maidu Culture, Cremation burial, Bennett Mound, Sacramento County. The LMA acquired the 26 objects as a gift from John Hagen, of Hudson Falls, New York, in 1962. It is unknown how and when he acquired these items, although there is evidence they may have originated from the Gibbs Collection, Gilroy, California. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the cultural items.

#### Determinations

The LMA has determined that:

- The 26 unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Shingle Springs

Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), 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 February 18, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the LMA 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 LMA 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: January 6, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025-01015 Filed 1-15-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039318; PPWOCRADNO-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 unassociated funerary objects or 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 February 18, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Megan Murphy, University of California, Riverside, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92517-5900, telephone (951) 827-6349, email [megan.murphy@ucr.edu](mailto: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 82 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The five unassociated funerary objects are one lot of ceramic sherds, one lot of lithics, one lot of faunal remains, one lot of geological materials, and one pipe fragment. The 77 of objects of cultural patrimony are 16 lots of lithics, eight lots of metal, 11 lots of faunal, seven lots of botanical materials, two lots of mineralogical materials, one lot of unmodified shell, three lots of ceramics, four lots of glass, one lot of wood, six lots of geological materials, two lots of charcoal, one lot of textile fragments, one lot of rope, one lot of flotation samples, one lot of soil, one lot of plastic, four lots of shell beads, three lots of fire affected rock, two lots of grinding stones, one lot of modified shell, and one steatite ring.

In 1965, the University of California, Riverside Archaeological Research Unit (UCR-ARU) was contracted by the Southern California Gas Company to examine the region surrounding a pipeline along the lower Crowder Canyon area and Cajon Creek. The project, "The Sayles Complex, A Late Milling Stone Assemblage from Cajon Pass, and the Ecological Implications of its Scraper Planes", was led by Makoto Kowta and carried out by anthropology students from Pasadena City College and the University of California, Riverside. Archaeologists described the site as consisting of a prehistoric midden and historical-period culvert. A total of 1,294 artifacts, including 88 surface specimens, were recovered from the site. The artifacts recovered were several manos (both small and large), pendants, painted stones, milling stones, projectile points and blades, scrapers, bifacial choppers,