

the Cashion site was occupied from the Hohokam Pioneer through the Classic Periods (approximately A.D. 500 to 1450), with different areas of the site occupied at different times.

From July to September 1966, at least seven individuals were removed from an unknown location within the Cashion site, during an unofficial project carried out by ASU students. Very few details about the project are available. The 19 associated funerary objects are eight lots of shell materials, three lots of faunal fragments, two lot of ceramics, one lot of chipped stone, two lots of raw stone, two lots of daub, and one lot of historic materials.

On January 22 and 23rd, 1975, ASU Department of Anthropology faculty Dr. Charles Merbs and a team of ASU osteology students removed two burials disturbed by the landowner while digging to plant a tree, in the southwest portion of the Cashion site. The two individuals and several cultural objects were removed and brought to ASU. The 15 associated funerary objects are three pollen samples, one lot of bone tools, one vessel, one lot of ceramic sherds, two lots of chipped stone, four lots of ground stone, one lot of raw stone, and two lots of shell.

Between July and November 1977, at least six individuals were removed from the west-central portion of the site during research conducted by an ASU graduate student. The 13 associated funerary objects are six lots of ceramic sherds, five lots of chipped stone, one lot of ground stone, and one lot of raw stone.

Over four semesters from Fall 1997 through Spring of 1999, at least 16 individuals were removed from the Cashion Site during multiple phases of a field school overseen by Dr. Glen Rice of ASU's Department of Anthropology. The 31 associated funerary objects are 19 lots of faunal bone, two lots of chipped stone, three lots of raw stone, five lots of shell, and two lots of historic materials.

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 ASU, SHESC, CASR, Tempe, AZ, has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 31 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- The 78 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 Ak-Chin Indian Community; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

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 in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after February 17, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the ASU CASR 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 ASU CASR is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

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

Dated: January 9, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6879; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041867; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: California State University, Sacramento, Sacramento, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the California State University, Sacramento intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Dr. Mark R. Wheeler, Senior Advisor to President Luke Wood, California State University, Sacramento, 6000 J Street Sacramento, CA 95819, email mark.wheeler@csus.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 California State University, Sacramento, 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 72 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 72 unassociated funerary objects include modified stones and shells; unmodified stones; quartz crystals; faunal remains; charcoal pieces; soil/ash samples; and historic materials. The unassociated funerary objects were removed from several sites in western El Dorado County, CA, including CA-ELD-32 (acc. 81-362), CA-ELD-33 (acc. 81-CSUS-025), CA-ELD-35 (acc. 81-349), CA-ELD-433 (acc. 81-119), CA-ELD-447 (acc. 81-119), CA-ELD-450 (acc. 81-119), CA-ELD-Crystal Cosumnes Cave (acc. 81-CSUS-358), CA-ELD-1569 (acc. 81-193), CA-ELD-1828 (acc. 81-132), CA-ELD-Scott Creek (81-CSUS-

313), CA–ELD-Garden Bar (acc. 81–69), and CA–ELD-Unknown (acc. 81–119, and 1974–31). The unassociated funerary objects primarily originate from California State University, Sacramento excavations and survey projects in the 1950s-1980s. An unknown number of unidentified cultural items may be missing from the collections, which may include other categories of items. The University is unaware of any treatment of the objects of cultural patrimony with pesticides, preservatives, or other substances that represent a potential hazard to the objects or to persons handling the objects.

Determinations

The California State University, Sacramento has determined that:

- The 72 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 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 17, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the California State University, Sacramento 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 California State University, Sacramento 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 9, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6870; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0041860; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Arizona State University, School of Human Evolution and Social Change, Tempe, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Center for Archeology and Society Repository (acting in place of the Arizona State University School of Human Evolution and Social Change) 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.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after February 17, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Allisen Dahlstedt, Arizona State University, School of Human Evolution and Social Change, P.O. Box 872402, Tempe, AZ 85287–2402, email Allisen.Dahlstedt@asu.edu and Christopher Caseldine, Arizona State University, School of Human Evolution and Social Change, P.O. Box 872402, Tempe, AZ 85287–2402, email Christopher.Caseldine@asu.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 Arizona State University (ASU) Center for Archaeology and Society Repository (CASR), and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the 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 six individuals have been identified. The 38 associated funerary objects are nine lots of ceramics, six lots of chipped stone, four lots of shell, nine lots of faunal bone, four lots of samples, one lot of botanicals, one lot of glass, three lots of other stone, and one lot of post/beam wood.

In the spring and fall semesters of 1972, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from the Scedagí Mu:val Va'aki site in Maricopa County, AZ during field schools conducted by Wilburn A. Cockrell and Dr. Barbara Stark, respectively. Archaeological evidence suggests the site was occupied between A.D. 1150 and 1500, during the Hohokam Early to Late Classic Periods. After these field seasons, the collection was curated by the then Department of Anthropology, now School of Human Evolution and Social Change, at ASU's Center for Archaeology and Society Repository (CASR).

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 Arizona State University (ASU) Center for Archaeology and Society Repository (CASR) has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 38 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 Ak-Chin Indian Community; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe