

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

Dated: September 17, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–19482 Filed 9–22–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7511; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–
NPS0043809; PPWOCDADN0–
PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: California State University, Stanislaus, Turlock, 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, Stanislaus 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 October 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Jake Malsbury, NAGPRA/CalNAGPRA Repatriation Coordinator, Office of the President, California State University, Stanislaus, One University Circle, Turlock, CA 95382, email jmalsbury@csustan.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, Stanislaus, 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 1,251 cultural items have been requested for repatriation.

In 1993–1996, archaeologists associated with the California State University, Stanislaus removed cultural items from the site CA–CAL–55 in

Calaveras County, CA. The three objects of cultural patrimony consist of the following individual lots: faunal remains; flaked stones; and unmodified stones.

In 1979, archaeologists associated with the California State University, Stanislaus removed cultural items from the site CA–CAL–661 in Calaveras County, CA. The 155 objects of cultural patrimony include faunal and floral remains, thermally altered rocks, quartz crystal, flaked and unmodified stones, soil samples, and ground stone objects.

In 1985, archaeologists associated with the California State University, Stanislaus removed cultural items from the site CA–CAL–973/H in Calaveras County, CA. The 904 objects of cultural patrimony include flaked and unmodified stones, thermally altered rocks, faunal and floral remains, historic materials, quartz crystal, and ground stone objects.

In 1985–1986, archaeologists associated with the California State University, Stanislaus removed cultural items from the site CA–CAL–1010/H in Calaveras County, CA. The 10 objects of cultural patrimony consist of the following individual lots: flaked stones; unmodified stones; thermally altered rocks; faunal remains; charcoal pieces; soil samples; projectile points; quartz crystal; historic materials; and ground stone objects.

In 2008 and 2012, archaeologists associated with the California State University, Stanislaus removed cultural items from the site CA–CAL–1659/H in Calaveras County, CA. The two objects of cultural patrimony consist of the following individual lots: ground stone and historic materials.

In the 1970's and 1980's, archaeologists associated with the California State University, Stanislaus removed cultural items from several unknown sites in Calaveras County, CA. The four objects of cultural patrimony consist of the following individual lots: flaked stones; unmodified stones; quartz crystal; and ground stone objects.

At an unknown date, 173 cultural items were removed from an unknown cave site in Calaveras County, CA. The 173 unassociated funerary objects include shell beads, shell fragments, and faunal bone.

The University is unaware of any treatment of the cultural items listed above with pesticides, preservatives, or other substances that represent a potential hazard to the objects or to persons handling the objects. An unknown number of unidentified cultural items may be missing from the above collections, which may include other categories of items.

Determinations

The California State University, Stanislaus has determined that:

- The 1,078 objects of cultural patrimony 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), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- The 173 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 California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Lone Band of Miwok Indians of California; and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of 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 October 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the California State University, Stanislaus 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, Stanislaus 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: September 17, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026–19474 Filed 9–22–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7522; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–
NPS0043826; PPWOCRADN0–
PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Auburn University at Montgomery, Montgomery, AL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Auburn University at Montgomery 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 October 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Kimberly Pyszka, Auburn University at Montgomery, P.O. Box 244023, Montgomery, AL 36124, email nagpra@aum.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 Auburn University at Montgomery, 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

1DS18

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The 55 associated funerary objects are 45 pottery sherds and 10 lithics. 1DS18, borders a small swamp known as Beaver run in Dallas County, AL. The site was surface collected by an unnamed employee of Timberlands and then excavated by David Chase in 1974. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1DS53

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The 132 associated funerary objects are 84 pottery sherds, four faunal bone, six lithics, 10 metal, four beads, two bricks, two insect nests, 15 mixed wood and metal fragments, one lot of mixed samples, one lot of wood, and three samples of material from a ramrod. 1DS53, White Oak Creek or Chuala, is located on the west bank of White Oak Creek near the Alabama River in Dallas County, AL. The site was excavated by David Chase in 1969 and 1974. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1DS56

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The five associated funerary objects are three pottery sherds and two lithics. 1DS56, Five House Site, is located southeast of the mouth of Big Cedar Creek in Dallas County, AL. The site was excavated by David Chase in 1969 and 1974. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1MN7

Human remains representing, at least, seven individuals have been identified.

The 14 associated funerary objects are nine pottery sherds, three lithics, and two shells. 1MN7, Claiborne Lock Site, is located just south of the Claiborne Lock and Dam in Monroe County, AL. The site was excavated by David Chase on an unknown date. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1MN30

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The 155 associated funerary objects are 140 pottery sherds, 14 lithics, and one faunal bone. 1MN30, Eureka Landing, is located on a levee of the Alabama River along the boundary between Monroe and Clarke County. The site was excavated by David Chase in 1970. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1MN182

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The 26 associated funerary objects are 24 pottery sherds and two lithics. 1MN182, Claiborne Bridge Site, is in the Claiborne Community near the Claiborne-Murphy Bridge along the western bank of the Alabama River. David Chase excavated this site in September 1981 at the request of the Alabama Highway Department. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1WN51

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The 65 associated funerary objects are 53 pottery sherds, five lithics, and seven faunal bone. 1WN51, is located on a plateau overlooking an old river channel in Washington County, AL. David Chase excavated this site in September 1969. During these excavations, human