

This plat was prepared at the request of the Safford Field Office, Bureau of Land Management.

A plat representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the south and west boundaries and a portion of the subdivisional lines, the subdivision of section 19 and the metes-and-bounds survey of the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area Boundary, Township 6 South, Range 19 East of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, accepted January 31, 2003 and officially filed February 6, 2003.

This plat was prepared at the request of the Safford Field Office, Bureau of Land Management.

A plat representing the metes-and-bounds survey of the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area Boundary, Township 7 South, Range 19 East of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, accepted February 10, 2003 and officially filed February 13, 2003.

This plat was prepared at the request of the Safford Field Office, Bureau of Land Management.

A plat representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the east boundary and a portion of the subdivisional lines and the subdivision of section 24, Township 17 South, Range 23 East of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, accepted August 22, 2002 and officially filed August 27, 2002.

This plat was prepared at the request of the Coronado National Forest, United States Forest Service.

2. The corrective survey (field notes only) of the $\frac{1}{4}$ section corner of section 1 only, on the Seventh Standard Parallel North, Township 28 North, Range 30 East of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, were approved January 1, 2003.

These field notes were prepared at the request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Regional Office.

3. All inquiries relating to these lands should be sent to the Arizona State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 222 N. Central Avenue, P.O. Box 1552, Phoenix, Arizona 85001-1552.

Kenny D. Ravnikar,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor of Arizona.

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BILLING CODE 4310-32-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Old Town Umatilla site (35 UM 1/35 UM 35), Umatilla County, OR.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by the Army Corps of Engineers staff and the Cultural Resources Protection Program of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon. The Old Town Umatilla site is located in Umatilla County, OR, on the south shoreline of the Columbia River, upstream from its confluence with the Umatilla River. The site is also in the project area of the John Day Dam, which is located in north-central Oregon and south-central Washington. John Day Dam project lands extend from the confluence of the Columbia River and the John Day River upstream to Umatilla, OR.

The Old Town Umatilla site (35 UM 1/35 UM 35) was first occupied in 470 B.C. and is considered to be a prehistoric and historic Umatilla village. The site served as a major winter village of the Umatilla Indians during late prehistoric times, and includes a cemetery that dates from approximately 500 B.C. to A.D. 1700. The site lies within the traditional lands of the

present-day Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon was established by an 1855 treaty, and consists of three tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla. All three tribes belong to the Sahaptin language group, each tribe's speaking a separate dialect of Sahaptin. Historically, these tribes occupied over 6 million acres of land in southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon. The Umatilla reservation and ceded lands roughly include the area bounded by the Columbia and Snake Rivers on the north to Willow Creek on the west to Tucannon River on the east.

The Old Town Umatilla site has a long excavation history. In 1948, the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys first recorded the late prehistoric cemetery and early historic site as 35 UM 1. The site was excavated in 1965 by the University of Oregon in conjunction with reservoir salvage for the John Day Dam, and was redesignated as 35 UM 35, the Old Town Umatilla site. The site was excavated by the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society and the University of Idaho from 1970 through 1975, Wildesen and Associates in 1984, Heritage Research Associates in 1986, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon in preparation for construction of a wastewater treatment facility in 1998.

The excavations removed over 230 human burials and approximately 38,000 associated funerary objects. In 1976, at the request of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon, the Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District reinterred approximately 230 human burials and associated funerary objects in a cemetery near Mission, OR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were among those excavated by the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society and University of Idaho in the 1970s. In June 2000, the remains of two individuals and two associated funerary objects removed during the 1965 University of Oregon excavation were repatriated to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon by the University of Oregon Museum of Natural History. Human remains from the 1998 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon investigation were reburied on-site when encountered.

In 1999, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon requested that the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society collections from 35 UM 1/35 UM 35 excavated during the 1970s be placed in the tribe's facility