

so that tribal staff could analyze the materials to identify human remains. In 2001, Cultural Resources Protection Program staff of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon examined faunal remains and artifacts from 35 UM 1/35 UM 35. Their analysis identified approximately 111 human bones, representing a minimum of one individual and one additional partial human burial among the faunal collections. Based on associated artifacts these individuals have been determined to be Native American. Also, 20,697 artifacts are identified as associated funerary objects based on their proximity to the skeletal remains as described in available records. The associated funerary objects are 4,452 stone tools; 4,129 shells; 2 bottles of uncrowned dentalium shells; 3,997 cobble choppers, hammerstones, and pecking stones; 2,805 projectile points; 2,075 flakes and cores; 784 shell beads; 456 bone beads, bangles, and pendants; 285 elk tooth beads; 247 bone punches, awls, and needles; 227 fragments of worked bone; 168 basalt projectile points; 163 net weights, sinkers, and anchors; 155 obsidian projectile points; 70 animal teeth; 94 pestles, metates, mauls, and milling stones; 55 stone beads and pendants; 53 ochre fragments; 47 antler or bone wedges; 47 bone harpoon points or guards; 31 bird talons or animal claws; 37 arrow shaft smoothers or abraders; 27 bone pieces; 25 antlers; 22 hopper mortars; 19 obsidian nose pieces and crescents; 13 gaming balls and bola stones; 9 raw mineral fragments (mica, concretion, sandstone, graphite, and copper); 8 slate whetstones; 4 charcoal fragments; 3 carved stone effigies; 3 worked historic glass tools; 3 pipe bowls or stems; 3 smoothing stones; 2 horn digging tools or digging stick handles; 2 stone bowl fragments; 1 celt; 1 steatite ring fragment; 1 incised pumice paint pot; 1 bird bone whistle; 1 coprolite; 1 nutshell; and 169 unidentified tools. The human remains and associated funerary objects have been cataloged under various catalog and box numbers, and are currently on loan to the Cultural Resources Protection Program of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Officials of the Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, the human remains described above represent the physical remains of a minimum number of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, the 20,697

objects described above 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. Lastly, officials of the Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Ms. Gail Celmer, NAGPRA Coordinator, Environmental Resources Branch, U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, P. O. Box 2946, Portland, OR 97208-2946, telephone (503) 808-4762, before May 27, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon may proceed after this date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 27, 2003

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA. The human remains were removed from a site in Riverside County, CA.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by professional staff of the University of California, Riverside in consultation with the Luiseño Intertribal NAGPRA Coalition, representing the interests of the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, California.

In 1987, human remains representing one individual were excavated by the University of California, Riverside from site CA-RIV-333, Riverside County, CA. The human remains are a distal fragment of a middle phalanx. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Archaeological evidence from site CA-RIV-333 indicates that it was occupied during the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 1500-1770). The human remains are believed to have been interred during the Late Prehistoric period occupation of site CA-RIV-333.

Archaeological evidence indicates a cultural continuity between the Late Prehistoric and Historic period occupants of Riverside County, CA. The Luiseño tribe is known to have occupied the Riverside County area during the Historic period. The Luiseño tribe is currently represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, California. Some individuals of Luiseño descent may also be members of the Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California, and San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California.

Officials of the University of California, Riverside have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one