

site "10 mi. S.E. of Covelo" (CA-Men-NL-8), Mendocino County, CA, by an unknown individual, and were donated to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology by Harriet H. Thomsen the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Circumstances of burial identify the human remains listed here as Native American. Historical evidence indicates that the geographical region in which the sites are located is part of Yuki traditional territory. Present-day representatives of the Yuki are the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California. Oral history of the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California tribal elders indicates that the Yuki have a long history of habitation in this region of California. The oral history is corroborated by archeological and linguistic research. Therefore, the human remains and associated funerary objects described above are determined to be culturally affiliated with the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California.

Officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least 41 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 1,122 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 Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), 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 Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact C. Richard Hitchcock, NAGPRA Coordinator, Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, telephone (510) 642-6096, before April 26, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California; Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians of California; Guidiville Rancheria of California; Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Lytton Rancheria of California; Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Potter Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians of Upper Lake Rancheria of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 27, 2004.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA

**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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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

The 20 cultural items are 14 olivella shell beads, 3 natural quartz crystals, 1 ceramic pipe fragment, 1 rabbit bone bead fragment, and 1 fragment of incised shell.

The 20 cultural items objects were excavated from site CA-SDI-12809, located near Otay Ranch, 4 miles east of Chula Vista, CA. Site CA-SDI-12809 was first excavated by archeologist Dr. Charlotte McGowan from Southwestern Community College, Chula Vista, CA, in 1971. It is reported that inhumations were discovered at that time and were repatriated to the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California. In 1993, California Department of Transportation, District 11 contracted Brian F. Mooney & Associates to excavate the site for construction of State Route 125, part of the SR 125-South Otay Valley Project. During the 1993 excavations, inhumations and artifacts were discovered at several locations. The archeology report states that the human remains were reinterred at that time "under the direction of a Native American observer." The artifacts from the 1993 collection were taken to the San Diego Archaeological Center on August 8, 2000. The unassociated funerary objects were discovered during the sorting and classifying of artifacts from CA-SDI-12809.

Archeological evidence, including artifacts typical of the late Prehistoric period (3500 B.P. to circa A.D. 1700) indicates that the site described above is Native American. Archeological and historical literature, and oral historical evidence presented during consultation, confirm that site CA-SDI-12809 is located within traditional and historical Kumeyaay territory. The site is thought to be Otai Village, a late Prehistoric-period Kumeyaay village abandoned during the Historic period. The cultural items described above are believed to be associated with known burials found at the site because of their proximity to the burials and their intensely burned condition. The cultural items are also typically associated with burial practices of the Kumeyaay.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the cultural items 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 and are

believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Cindy Stankowski, Director, San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027, before April 26, 2004.

Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee on behalf of the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation,

California; Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Archaeological Center is responsible for notifying the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee; Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 28, 2004.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA

**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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA, that meet the definition of sacred objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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

The 14 cultural items are 7 ceramic pipe fragments, 3 natural quartz crystals, 1 stone sucking tube or cloud blower pipe, 1 stone long-bodied projectile point, and 2 pieces of red ochre, which were excavated from 5 archeological sites in San Diego County, CA.

In 1991, site CA-SDI-5075 was excavated as part of a subdivision project near the community of Olivenhain, Carlsbad, in northern San Diego County, CA. Artifacts from the excavation were taken to the San Diego Archaeological Center in November 2000. When preparation for curation of the collection began in 2003, two ceramic pipe fragments were discovered among the other items.

In 1973, site CA-SDI-5699 was excavated as part of a development project in the City of Santee, in southeastern San Diego County, CA. Artifacts from the excavation were taken to the San Diego Archaeological Center, and were accessioned on October 12, 1998. One ceramic pipe fragment was discovered in the collection from site CA-SDI-5699. The San Diego Archaeological Center is currently engaged in long-term processing of this poorly documented collection and periodically notifies tribes after cultural items subject to NAGPRA are discovered.

On October 21, 1998, the San Diego Archaeological Center received a collection including one ceramic pipe fragment from a site designated CA-SDI-8022. There was no documentation with the collection and the only location name that is associated with this site is "Vista Serrena," which is in the San Pasqual Valley area of San Diego County, CA. Preparation of the collection for curation began in 2003, and the ceramic pipe fragment was discovered at that time.

In 1994, the site designated CA-SDI-11453, located near the village of Sunnyside, San Diego County, CA, 1.4 km south of the Sweetwater Dam and 0.6 km east of the Sweetwater River was excavated by Brian F. Mooney & Associates for the California Department of Transportation as part of the proposed State Route 125. Three ceramic pipe fragments were part of the collection from CA-SDI-11453, accessioned by San Diego Archaeological Center in August 2000.