

The ceramic pipe fragments were discovered during the curation process.

In 1988, 1989, and 1995, the site designated CA-SDI-10998, also known as the Waldo site, located in the City of Lemon Grove, San Diego County, CA, in the floodplain of Spring Valley, was excavated by California Department of Transportation staff as part of the archeological testing for State Routes 54 and 125. One sucking tube or cloud blower pipe, two natural quartz crystals, one stone projectile point, and two pieces of red ochre were part of the collections received by the San Diego Archaeological Center on August 8, 2000, and on November 15, 2000. Site CA SDI-10998 is described in the archeology report as a short-term habitation site of the late Prehistoric period. The site is thought to be a satellite or component of the contact-period village of Meti and falls within the traditional Kumeyaay (Tipai) territory. The cultural items were discovered by San Diego Archaeological Center staff while they prepared the collection for permanent curation. The cultural items were described in the archeological report as part of a shaman's cache, although they were found dispersed throughout the site.

In 2000, the site designated CA-SDI-14788, located near South Chollas Creek in southern San Diego County, CA, was excavated by Tierra Environmental Services as part of the development of the property. One quartz crystal was among the collection taken to the San Diego Archaeological Center in September 2000 for curation. The crystal was discovered during preparation of the collection for curation. Monitoring and some data recovery was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Radiocarbon dates place habitation of the site between about 650 years B.P. and the modern period (1940-1950).

Archeological evidence, including artifacts typical of the late Prehistoric period (3500 B.P. to circa A.D. 1700) indicates that the sites described above are Native American. The sacred nature of the objects is indicated by archeological and historical literature, as well as oral historical evidence presented during consultation. Ceramic pipes, shaman's caches, natural quartz crystals, stone sucking tubes or cloud blower pipes, long-bodied stone projectile points, and red ochre are used in sacred ceremonies by the Kumeyaay. Archeological and historical literature and oral historical evidence presented during consultation confirms that all of the sites described above are located within traditional and historical Kumeyaay territory.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the 14 cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. 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 sacred 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 sacred 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 sacred 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.*

[FR Doc. 04-6645 Filed 3-24-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-50-S

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from six sites in San Diego 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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by San Diego Archaeological Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, which is the authorized NAGPRA representative 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; Ewiiapaay 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.

On February 4, 1971, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were discovered by a private individual on his property at the far western end of Batiquitos Lagoon, Leucadia, San Diego County, CA. The human remains were removed by the individual and kept in his possession until 2004. Examination of the human remains by the San Diego County Sheriff confirmed that they are ancient and, based on the age of the human remains, shape of the teeth, and the provenience, experts at local museums confirmed that they are Native American. On January 13, 2004, the human remains were donated to the San Diego Archaeological Center by the private landowner, and were accessioned at that time. Stone tools, perhaps associated with the burial, and reported in a 1971 newspaper article, are no longer in the individual's possession and the location of the stone tools is unknown. No

known individual was identified. The 26 associated funerary objects are fragments of fossilized nonhuman bone, shells, and stone flakes.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site CA-SDI-5699 in Santee, San Diego County, CA, during excavations conducted by Archaeological Consulting Technology, Inc. (ACT), for Time For Living, Inc., a residential development. The collection of archeological materials from the site was stored by ACT until 1998, when it was donated to the San Diego Archaeological Center. No other items subject to NAGPRA were found in the collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Other human remains from site CA-SDI-5699 were repatriated to the Cuyapaie Community of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Cuyapaie Reservation, now known as Ewiiapaay Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California, in 1973, and unassociated funerary objects from the site were reported in a notice of intent to repatriate published in the **Federal Register** on May 23, 2000 (FR Doc. 00-12850, pages 33352-33353). The San Diego Archaeological Center is currently engaged in the long-term processing of this poorly documented collection.

In or around 1978, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site CA-SDI-4765 in southern San Diego County, CA, during excavations conducted by Archaeological Consulting Technology, Inc. (ACT) for a private subdivision project. The collection of archeological materials from the site was stored by ACT until 1998, when it was donated to the San Diego Archaeological Center. No other items subject to NAGPRA were found in the collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1993 or 1994, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site CA-SDI-9243 in Santee, San Diego County, CA, during excavations undertaken by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). When the collection of archeological materials from site CA-SDI-9243 was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center as part of the Caltrans District 11 collection, bones were found with a note that they had been identified by an expert at the San Diego Museum of Man as "possibly human." San Diego Archaeological Center staff in consultation with representatives of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation

Committee have determined that the remains are likely to be human. No other items subject to NAGPRA were found in the collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1995, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site CA-SDI-9273 in the southeastern part of San Diego County, CA, near the United States-Mexico border and the city of Tecate, Mexico. Site CA-SDI-9273 was excavated in 1995 by Caltrans's District 11 Environmental Analysis Branch as part of a cultural resources assessment prior to development of the property. The site was described in a Caltrans report as containing a human cremation feature, ceramic and lithic scatter, faunal material, and other artifacts associated with village life. The report also mentions discovery of inhumations and the proposed reburial of the human remains, which would occur after project completion. The collection of archeological materials was brought to the San Diego Archaeological Center on August 11, 2001, and the cremated human remains were discovered while preparing the collection for permanent curation. No other items subject to NAGPRA were found in the collection. The collection also includes 108 cataloged items, including chipped stone, and faunal and Historic-period artifacts. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1996-1997, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from CA-SDI-4530, also known as the Salt Creek Ranch site, in southern San Diego County, CA. Site CA-SDI-4530 lies partially within the Bonita-Miguel National Register District, northwest of the upper Otay Reservoir and across Proctor Road. Site CA-SDI-4530 was excavated for Pacific Bay Homes in 1996-1997 by Brian F. Smith & Associates. Native American consultant Clarence Brown monitored the excavation. A partial copy of the site report indicates that the site was excavated at an earlier unknown date by ERC, an environmental company. The collection of archeological materials excavated in 1996-1997 was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center in August 1999. No other items subject to NAGPRA were found in the collection. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeological evidence, including artifacts typical of the late Prehistoric and early Historic periods (1500 B.C. to

circa A.D. 1700), indicates that the sites described above were either burial or habitation sites of Native Americans. Some of the human remains show evidence of cremation, which was typical of the burial practices during this cultural period. The human remains were likely interred before the arrival of Europeans in the area. Archeological and historical literature, and oral historical evidence presented during consultation, confirm that all of the sites described above are located within traditional and historical Kumeyaay territory.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 26 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 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 Native American human remains and associated 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; Ewiiapaay 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 human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Cindy Stankowski, Director, San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San

Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027, telephone (760) 291–0370, before April 26, 2004.

Repatriation of the human remains 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; Cuyapaipe Community of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Cuyapaipe Reservation, 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; Cuyapaipe Community of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Cuyapaipe Reservation, 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 29, 2004.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 04–6648 Filed 3–24–04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, Fort Huachuca, AZ**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.8 (f), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, Fort Huachuca, AZ, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B).

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.8 (f). 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 eight unassociated funerary objects are one group of shell ornaments, two ceramic vessels, one ceramic dice cup, one ceramic figurine, two stone effigies, and one stone rasp.

The funerary objects were recovered in association with a cremation burial from excavations at the Garden Canyon site, AZ EE:11:13 (ASM), Fort Huachuca, AZ, conducted by a University of Arizona graduate student in 1964 with permission from Fort Huachuca. Between 1964 and July 2003, the funerary objects and human remains were curated at the Fort Huachuca History Museum.

When collections from the Fort Huachuca History Museum were transferred to the Environmental and Natural Resources Division at Fort Huachuca in July 2003, the human remains could not be located.

The context and style of artifacts recovered from the Garden Canyon site are representative of the archeological Hohokam culture as defined in the