

from burials at site CA-Ker-50, a burial site in Elk Hills, near the shoreline of former Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, CA, by W.D. Strong, who donated these human remains to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology in the same year. No known individuals were identified. The 51 associated funerary objects are fragments of the matting in which the human remains were wrapped at the time of burial, 1 lot of pinkish powder, 2 abalone ornaments, 33 shell beads, 4 bone tubes, 7 projectile points, and 3 projectile point fragments.

Characteristics of the associated funerary objects and nonfunerary objects removed from site CA-Ker-50 indicate that this burial site was in use during the Protohistoric period, the 200-year period immediately prior to European contact in the mid-1700s.

In 1899, human remains representing at least nine individuals were removed from burials at site CA-Ker-53, a habitation and burial site near Buttonwillow, Kern County, CA, by P.M. Jones, who donated the human remains to the Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley in the same year. Some time prior to 1902, the Museum of Paleontology transferred the human remains to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Characteristics of other objects removed from site CA-Ker-53 indicate that this settlement was inhabited during the Protohistoric period, the 200-year period immediately prior to European contact in the mid-1700s.

In 1949, human remains representing at least 15 individuals were removed from burials at site CA-Ker-74, located on high ground a few miles southeast of the former shoreline of Tulare Lake, Kern County, CA, by members of the California Archaeological Survey, and were donated to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology in the same year. No known individuals were identified. The 49 associated funerary objects are 35 shell beads, 12 glass beads, and 2 abalone pendants.

Characteristics of the associated funerary objects of Euroamerican origin indicate that the settlement was inhabited between approximately 1810 and 1860.

The burial contexts identify the human remains removed from sites in Kern County, CA, as being Native American. Linguistic evidence indicates that this region of California was inhabited by Native American Yokuts speakers. Archeological research suggests that these burial and habitation sites date to a relatively late time period. Consultation with present-day Yokuts

groups documents an oral history of continued habitation of an area encompassing Kern County, CA, that includes the Protohistoric and Historic periods. Historical sources corroborate oral history. Modern descendants of Yokuts speakers are the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Rancheria of 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 77 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 226 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 Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Rancheria of 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 August 18, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Rancheria of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Rancheria of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 12, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 03-18208 Filed 7-17-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: San Diego State University, 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 in the possession of San Diego State University, San Diego, CA. The human remains were removed from two 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. 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 State University professional staff in consultation with representatives 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; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of 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; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California; and Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, authorized NAGPRA representative for the above tribes.

In 1965, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an area located near the Carlton Hills Estates (SDSU-0102, 1965-3) in Santee, CA, during salvage surface collections. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1977 and 1978, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Woodward site (SDSU-0015, CA-SDI-5216) in Rancho Santa Fe, CA, during excavations conducted by RECON, an environmental cultural resource management firm in San Diego. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The individuals have been identified as Native American based on consultation evidence and their geographic origin within the historically documented territory of the Kumeyaay Indians. The Kumeyaay Indians are represented by the present-day Indian tribes that are members of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee.

Officials of San Diego State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of a minimum of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of San Diego State University 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 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; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of 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. The Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee is the authorized NAGPRA representative for the above tribes.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Lynn Gamble, Ph.D., Director, Collections Management Program, San Diego State University, 5500 Campanile Drive, San Diego, CA 92182-4443, telephone (619) 594-2305, before August 18, 2003. 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; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of 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.

San Diego State University is responsible for notifying 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; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of 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; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California; and Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 19, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 03-18209 Filed 7-17-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Battle Creek Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Project, Tehama and Shasta Counties, CA

AGENCIES: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Energy.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) and notice of public workshop and notice of public hearing.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), the lead Federal agency; the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), a cooperating Federal agency; and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the lead State agency, have made available for public review and comment the Draft EIS/EIR for the Battle Creek Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Project (Restoration Project). The proposed CALFED-supported Restoration Project would restore approximately 42 miles of habitat in Battle Creek and an additional 6 miles of habitat in its tributaries, while minimizing the loss of clean and