

Program, Eastham Town Beach, and News from Washington.

6. Old Business, and Invasive Species.
7. New Business.
8. Date and agenda for next meeting.
9. Public comment.
10. Adjournment.

The meeting is open to the public. It is expected that 15 persons will be able to attend the meeting in addition to Commission members.

Interested persons may make oral/written presentations to the Commission during the business meeting or file written statements. Such requests should be made to the park superintendent at least seven days prior to the meeting. Further information concerning the meeting may be obtained from the Superintendent, Cape Cod National Seashore, 99 Marconi Site Road, Wellfleet, MA 02667.

Dated: October 10, 2003.

Maria Burks,

Superintendent.

[FR Doc. 03-27521 Filed 10-31-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-WV-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

National Capital Region; Christmas Pageant of Peace

ACTION: Notice/request for comments—The Christmas Pageant of Peace.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is seeking public comments and suggestions on the planning of the 2003 Christmas Pageant of Peace.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Park Service is seeking public comments and suggestions on the planning of the 2003 Christmas Pageant of Peace, which opens on December 4, 2003, on the Ellipse (President's Park), south of the White House. The meeting will be held at 1 p.m. on November 13, 2003, in Room 234 of the National Capital Region Headquarters Building, at 1100 Ohio Drive, SW., Washington, DC (East Potomac Park).

Persons who would like to comment at the meeting should notify the National Park Service by November 10, 2003, by calling the White House Visitor Center weekdays between 9 a.m., and 4 p.m., at (202) 208-1631. Written comments may be sent to the Park Manager, White House Visitor Center 1100 Ohio Drive, SW., Washington, DC 20242, and will be accepted until November 10, 2003.

DATES: The meeting will be held on November 13, 2003. Written comments

will be accepted until November 10, 2003.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at 1 p.m. on November 13, 2003, in room 234 of the National Capital Region Headquarters Building, at 1100 Ohio Drive, SW., Washington, DC (East Potomac Park). Written comments may be sent to the Park Manager, White House Visitor Center 1100 Ohio Drive, SW., Washington, DC 20242. Due to delays in mail delivery, it is recommended that comments be provided by telefax at 202-208-1643 or by e-mail at Rachel_frantum@nps.gov. Comments may also be delivered by messenger to the White House Visitor Center at 1450 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., in Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rachel Frantum at the White House Visitor Center weekdays between 9 a.m., and 4 p.m., at (202) 208-1631.

Dated: October 9, 2003.

Mario Santo,

Deputy Director, White House Liaison, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 03-27520 Filed 10-31-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-71-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park Advisory Commission; Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act that a meeting of the Na Hoapili O Kaloko Honokohau, Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park Advisory Commission will be held at 9 a.m., November 11, 2003, at Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park headquarters, 73-4786 Kanalani St. Suite 14, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

The agenda will include Commission Membership, Finalization of Park Brochure, Visitor Contact Facility, Alu Like Partnership, Resource and Educational Center, and various park projects.

The meeting is open to the public. Minutes will be recorded for documentation and transcribed for dissemination. Minutes of the meeting will be available to the public after approval of the full Advisory Commission. Transcripts will be available after 30 days of the meeting.

For copies of the minutes, contact Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park at (808) 329-6881.

Dated: September 30, 2003.

Geraldine K. Bell,

Superintendent, Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park.

[FR Doc. 03-27519 Filed 10-31-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-GH-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from Molokai, HI in the Possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.8 (f), that, upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, rescinds the notice of intent to repatriate published in the **Federal Register** of April 9, 1999 (FR Doc. 99-8888, page 17410) because the museum has determined that the Kalaina Wawae is not cultural patrimony as defined at 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D).

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 Kalaina Wawae is three sections of sandstone containing petroglyphs, from an area of Molokai, HI, called Mo'omomi. Kalaina Wawae (feet of Kalaina) is known for its oblong depressions said to represent human footprints.

The April 9, 1999, notice identified the Kalaina Wawae as cultural patrimony as defined at 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D). After further consideration of the Kalaina Wawae, its history, and the conditions under which the Bishop Museum acquired the Kalaina Wawae, museum officials have determined that the Kalaina Wawae was privately owned at the time that the Kalaina Wawae was gifted to the museum, and that the Kalaina Wawae was legally conveyed to the museum. After additional consultation since April 9, 1999, with representatives of Hui Malama O Mo'omomi and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawaii Nei, museum officials

have determined that the Kalaina Wawae is of great cultural significance but is not cultural patrimony as defined at 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D).

Bernice Pauahi Bishop (1831–1884) was the great-granddaughter of Kamehameha the Great and had the authority to alienate or convey to her estate personal property such as the Kalaina Wawae.

In 1897 Molokai Ranch purchased land at Mo'omomi, Molokai, HI, from the estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop which included the Kalaina Wawae. In 1909 Molokai Ranch gave the Kalaina Wawae to the Bishop Museum, and J.F.G. Stokes and museum staff carved out and collected the Kalaina Wawae with the permission of the Molokai Ranch manager, George P. Cooke. In 1909 the museum accessioned the Kalaina Wawae (numbers 9935, 9936, and 9937) into its collections.

The Bishop Museum does not intend to repatriate the Kalaina Wawae to the Native Hawaiian organizations that previously presented claims, and rescinds the museum's April 9, 1999, notice. In March 2003 the museum installed the Kalaina Wawae at Mo'omomi, Molokai, HI, to be cared for and used for educational and cultural purposes by the Native Hawaiian community.

Representatives of any Native Hawaiian organization who wish to comment on this notice should address their comments to Dr. Guy Kaulukukui, Vice President of Cultural Studies, Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, HI 96718–2704, telephone (808) 848–4126.

The Bishop Museum is responsible for notifying Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawaii'i Nei, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Moloka'i Museum and Culture Center, Lili'uokalani Trust, Alapa'i Hanapi, Lawrence Aki, Walter Ritte, and Hui Malama O Mo'omomi that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 20, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 03–27522 Filed 10–31–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, 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 the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Redding Number 1 site (CA-Sha–47), Shasta County, CA, and the Frank Pierce site (CA-Tri–58), Trinity 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.

An assessment of the human remains, and catalog records and associated documents relevant to the human remains, was made by Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians of California; Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians of California; Redding Rancheria, California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California.

In 1935, human remains representing at least six individuals were removed from the Redding Number 1 site (CA-Sha–47), located on the east bank of the Sacramento River, Shasta County, CA, during excavations sponsored by the University of California, Berkeley. No known individuals were identified. The 27 associated funerary objects are 22 shell beads, 2 shell pendants, 2 pieces of baked clay, and 1 piece of ochre.

Based on the presence of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the burials and in other areas of the site, the Redding Number 1 site is dated to circa A.D. 1600 and later.

In 1957, human remains representing at least two individuals were removed from the Frank Pierce site (CA-Tri–58), on the Trinity River, Trinity County, CA, during excavations carried out by the University of California, Berkeley. No known individuals were identified.

The 73 associated funerary objects are 30 obsidian blanks, 22 obsidian flakes, 6 obsidian points, 1 obsidian scraper, 1 glass bead, 5 shell beads, 6 shell blanks, 1 pestle, and 1 bow fragment.

Based on the presence of chronologically diagnostic objects in other parts of the site, and the presence of a glass bead in one of the two burials, the Frank Pierce site is dated to a period postdating European contact.

Occupation of the Redding Number 1 site and the Frank Pierce site postdates the movement of Wintun people into the area at approximately A.D. 1000. Cultural affiliation with Wintun descendants, represented by the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians of California; Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians of California; Redding Rancheria, California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California is based on linguistic evidence, regional archeological evidence, and oral traditions that include references to local geographical features as part of the mythology.

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 eight 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 100 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 Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians of California; Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians of California; Redding Rancheria, California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; and Rumsey Indian