

Archeological evidence, including artifacts typical of the late Prehistoric period (1500 B.C. to circa A.D. 1700), indicates that the site described above is Native American. The sacred nature of the cultural item is indicated by archeological and historical literature, as well as oral historical evidence presented during consultation. Ceramic pipes are used in sacred ceremonies by the Luiseno Indians. Archeological and historical literature and oral historical evidence also confirms that the site lies within traditional and historical Luiseno territory.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the cultural item is a specific ceremonial object 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, there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred object and the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred object should contact Cindy Stankowski, Director, San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027, before July 7, 2004. Repatriation of the sacred object to the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Archaeological Center is responsible for notifying the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 5, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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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 in the possession of San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA. The human remains were removed from an archeological site 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 Archaeological Center professional staff with representatives of the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission

Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California.

In 1990, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site CA-SDI-5445 in Oceanside, northern San Diego County, CA, 2 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and one mile west of the San Luis Rey Mission. Site CA-SDI-5445 was excavated by California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for construction of State Route 76. The site records do not mention discovery of human remains. The collection of archeological materials from site CA-SDI-5445 was brought to San Diego Archaeological Center on August 8, 2000, for curation. The human remains were identified while preparing the collection for curation and were confirmed to be Native American by Rose Tyson, curator at the San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA. No other items subject to NAGPRA were found in the collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeological evidence, including artifacts typical of the late Prehistoric period (1500 B.C. to circa A.D. 1700), indicates that the site described above is Native American. All of the human remains are fragmentary and some show evidence of cremation, which was typical of burial practices in the late Prehistoric period. It is likely that the individual was interred prior to European contact. The archeological and historical literature and tribal evidence confirm that the site lies within traditional and historical Luiseno territory.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. 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 the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission

Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Cindy Stankowski, Director, San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027, telephone (760) 291-0370, before July 7, 2004.

Repatriation of the human remains to the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Archaeological Center is responsible for notifying the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 5, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-509]

Certain Personal Computers, Server Computers, and Components Thereof; Notice of Investigation

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on May 6, 2004 under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P. of Houston, Texas and Hewlett-Packard Company of Palo Alto, California. Supplements to the complaint were filed on May 26 and May 27, 2004. The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain personal computers, server computers, and components thereof by reason of infringement of claims 1, 2, 9, 10, 16-18, and 24 of U.S. Patent No. 5,185,691, claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18, and 22 of U.S. Patent No. 5,258,888, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,727,213, claims 1, 6-8, and 30-32 of U.S. Patent No. 6,085,318, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,737,604, claims 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8-10 of U.S. Patent No. 5,892,976, and claims 1, 3, 4, 6-8, 18, 20, 21, 23-25, 35, 37, 38, and 40-42 of U.S. Patent No. 6,138,184. The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

The complainants request that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a permanent limited exclusion order and a permanent cease and desist order.

ADDRESSES: The complaint and supplements, except for any confidential information contained therein, are available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-205-2000. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server at <http://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Anne Goalwin, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International

Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-2574.

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and in section 210.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2003).

Scope of Investigation: Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on June 1, 2004, *ordered that*—

(1) Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, an investigation be instituted to determine whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain personal computers, server computers, and components thereof by reason of infringement of claims 1, 2, 9, 10, 16-18, or 24 of U.S. Patent No. 5,185,691, claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18, or 22 of U.S. Patent No. 5,258,888, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,727,213, claims 1, 6-8, 30, 31, or 32 of U.S. Patent No. 6,085,318, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,737,604, claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, or 10 of U.S. Patent No. 5,892,976, or claims 1, 3, 4, 6-8, 18, 20, 21, 23-25, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, or 42 of U.S. Patent No. 6,138,184, and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

(2) For the purpose of the investigation so instituted, the following are hereby named as parties upon which this notice of investigation shall be served:

(a) The complainants are—
Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P., 20555 State Highway 249, Houston, Texas 77070.
Hewlett-Packard Company, 3000 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, California 94304-1105.

(b) The respondent is the following company alleged to be in violation of section 337, and is the party upon which the complaint is to be served:
Gateway, Inc., 14303 Gateway Place, Poway, California 92064.

(c) Anne Goalwin, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Room 401-P, Washington, DC 20436, who shall be the Commission investigative attorney, party to this investigation; and

(3) For the investigation so instituted, the Honorable Delbert R. Terrill, Jr. is designated as the presiding administrative law judge.

Responses to the complaint and the notice of investigation must be