

in accordance with those laws. The product valuation and allowance determination process that we conduct on behalf of the Secretary is essential to assuring that Indians receive payment on the proper value of the minerals being removed. When a company or an individual enters into a lease to explore, develop, produce, and dispose of oil from Indian lands, that company or individual (the lessee) agrees to pay the Indian tribe or allottee a share (royalty) of the value received from production from the leased lands.

Royalty rates are specified in an Indian lease agreement. To determine whether the amount of royalty tendered represents the proper royalty due, it is first necessary to establish the proper value of the oil that is being sold or otherwise disposed of in some other manner, as well as the proper costs associated with allowable deductions. The lessee is required to report various kinds of information to the lessor relative to the processing and business transactions associated with the disposition of the leased minerals. In some circumstances, lessees are authorized to deduct from royalty payments the reasonable actual cost of transporting the royalty portion of the oil from an Indian lease to a delivery point remote from the lease. We use transportation allowances as part of the product valuation process to determine if the lessee is reporting and paying the proper royalty amount.

Frequency: On occasion.

Estimated Number and Description of Respondents: 3 companies or individuals entering into Indian leases.

Estimated Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping "Hour" Burden: 5 hours.

Estimated Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping "Non-hour Cost" Burden: n/a.

Comments: The Paperwork Reduction Act at 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A) requires each agency "to provide notice * * * and otherwise consult with members of the public and affected agencies concerning each proposed collection of information * * *." Agencies must specifically solicit comments to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the agency to perform its duties, including whether the information is useful; (b) evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) minimize the burden on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

The Paperwork Reduction Act also requires agencies to estimate the total annual reporting "non-hour cost" burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. We have not identified non-hour cost burdens and need to know if there are other costs associated with the collection of this information for either total capital and startup cost components or annual operation, maintenance, and purchase of service components. Your estimates should consider the costs to generate, maintain, and disclose or provide the information. You should describe the methods you use to estimate major cost factors, including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, discount rate(s), and the period over which you incur costs. Capital and startup costs include, among other items, computers and software you purchase to prepare for collecting information; monitoring, sampling, drilling, and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.

Your estimates should not include equipment or services purchased: (i) before October 1, 1995; (ii) to comply with requirements not associated with the information collection; (iii) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the Government; or (iv) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.

The Paperwork Reduction Act provides that an agency shall not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Dated: October 26, 2000.

Lucy Querques Denett,
Associate Director for Minerals Revenue Management.

[FR Doc. 00-27984 Filed 11-9-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MR-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Availability of the Finding of No Significant Impact for the U.S. Park Police (USPP) Aviation Section Hangar and Fuel System Improvements, Washington, DC

ACTION: Notice of availability of the Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the U.S. Park Police Aviation Section Hangar and Fuel System Improvements—National Capital Parks—East, Washington, DC.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality regulations, and National Park Service (NPS) guidance, the NPS prepared an environmental assessment (EA) for the construction of an additional aviation hangar and a new fueling station at the existing USPP Aviation Section's heliport in Washington, DC. The EA contained analysis developed as a result of public comments on a draft version obtained during a 30-day public review on the draft EA. The availability of the EA for a second 30-day public comment period was announced in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 2000. After the comment period, NPS selected the preferred alternative which is the proposed action, followed by a November 2, 2000 finding of no significant environmental impact.

These improvements are to the USPP heliport, which is an existing facility in Anacostia Park, National Capital Parks-East, and is used for helicopters that are the only law enforcement and emergency rescue helicopters serving Washington, DC. The project would construct an approximately 6,100-square-foot aviation hangar and replace the fuel trucks on-site by installation of a new environmentally protective fueling station. All improvements would be completely located within the existing area of the heliport with no increase in the size of the heliport footprint, and with three-fourths acre of paving removed and restored to grass.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Requests for copies of the DN/FONSI/EA, or for any additional information, should be directed to Mr. Michael Wilderman, National Capital Parks-East, 1900 Anacostia Drive, SE., Washington, DC 20020, Telephone (202) 690-5165.

Dated: November 6, 2000.

Gentry Davis,

Acting Regional Director, National Park Service, National Capital Region.

[FR Doc. 00-28948 Filed 11-9-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC), Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA, and in Control of the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS)

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in possession of the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC), Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA; and in the control of the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), Sacramento, CA.

This notice is being published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2(c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these 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 the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California.

In 1974, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Suscol Site (CA-NAP-15/H) in Napa County, CA by Thomas F. King, during test excavations along Highway 29. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1978 and 1979, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from the Suscol Site (CA-NAP-15/H) in Napa County, CA by Stradford and Schwaderer, during test excavations along Highway 29. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects found with individual one (accession number 79-14) are an obsidian biface and a groundstone fragment. The 31 associated funerary objects found with individuals two through four (accession number 79-28) are glass trade beads.

Based on archeological evidence, continuity of occupation, and ethnographic accounts, these individuals have been identified as Native American. The major occupation of CA-NAP-15/H occurred during the historic period, mainly during the early 19th Century. Based on point typologies and bead typologies uncovered during previous excavations of burial matrixes, the human remains have been dated to the historic period. Geographical,

ethnographic, linguistic, and historical evidence indicates that the Suscol site is located within the traditional Patwin territory.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 33 objects listed 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 Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Cortina Band of Wintun Indians, California.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cortina Band of Wintun Indians, California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Tina Biorn, Environmental Program, Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 942874 (M.S.27), Sacramento, CA 94274-0001, telephone (916) 653-0013, before December 13, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cortina Band of Wintun Indians, California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 31, 2000.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 00-29001 Filed 11-9-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff, a contract physical anthropologist, and the New Mexico State Archaeologist in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California.

In 1938, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Pueblo Blanco, Santa Fe County, NM, by Theodore Sowers. Mr. Sowers was a graduate of the University of Denver, and, in 1995, his daughters donated the remains to the University of Denver so that they could be repatriated. No known individuals were identified. The 14 associated funerary objects are 1 non-human bone, 9 ceramic sherds (black and red on white), and 4 chipped stone tools.

Pueblo Blanco (site LA 40), a large masonry pueblo in the Galisteo Basin, was occupied from A.D. 1400 to circa A.D. 1680 by Tanoan-speaking people. The Galisteo Basin was largely abandoned following the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and subsequently the Tanos lived among other Rio Grande pueblos. Many of the Tanos moved to the Hopi