

offices in Lakewood, Colorado. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the rulemaking record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the rulemaking record a respondent's identity, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. However, we will not consider anonymous comments. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis C. Jones, Rules and Publications Staff, phone (303) 231-3046, FAX (303) 231-3385, email Dennis.C.Jones@mms.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act 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 Department of the Interior (DOI) is the department within the Federal Government responsible for matters relevant to mineral resource development on Federal and Indian Lands and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) is responsible for managing the production of minerals from Federal and Indian Lands and the OCS; for collecting royalties from lessees who produce minerals; and for distributing the funds collected in accordance with applicable laws. MMS performs the royalty management functions for the Secretary.

Cooperative agreements benefit both MMS and the State or Tribe involved by helping to ensure proper product valuation, correct and timely production reporting, and correct and timely royalty payment through the application of an

aggressive and comprehensive audit program. To be considered for a cooperative agreement, States and Tribes must comply with the regulations at 30 CFR part 228 by submitting a request to the Director, MMS, and preparing a proposal detailing the work to be done. While working under a cooperative agreement, the States and Tribes must submit quarterly vouchers to claim reimbursement for the cost of eligible activities.

We have cooperative agreements with seven Indian Tribes and ten States. Burden estimates for participants include application preparation, voucher preparation each quarter, and submission of an annual work plan and budget. We estimate that the total annual burden for participants in performing cooperative agreements is 1,224 hours.

Dated: November 23, 1999.

Lucy Querques Denett,

Associate Director for Royalty Management.

[FR Doc. 99-31337 Filed 12-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MR-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

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 in the possession of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Carnegie Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1899, human remains representing one individual were sold by Thomas Howell Richards of Bunker Hill, IL to the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1890s, Mr. Richards visited several reservations "in Dakota", and purchased a large collection of primarily Sioux materials during that time, of which these human remains are a part. Mr. Richard's information identifies these human remains (a scalp lock) as "Scalp lock taken by Running

Bull (Sioux) from Pawnee Indian (sic) in the last battle between those nations." Consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma indicates this battle was probably at Massacre Canyon near Trenton, NE. No evidence exists to contradict this information.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History have also 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 the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota, and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. James B. Richardson, Curator, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15206-3706; telephone: (412) 665-2601, before January 3, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: November 24, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 99-31364 Filed 12-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from Warren, RI in the Possession of the Museum of the City of New York, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Museum of the City of New York, New York, NY which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The 19 cultural items consist of two flushloop-varity, medium sized bells with broken attachment loops, a narrow hoe with a circular eye, a hook, a clay tobacco pipe, a knife blade, a spoon, a brass kettle (bottom missing) with rolled rim and riveted ears, three chain links (linked), a finger ring, five cylindrical blue glass trade beads, and five glass star trade beads.

In 1965, these cultural items were acquired by the Museum of the City of New York from the Heye Museum of the American Indian. These items were acquired earlier by the Heye Museum of the American Indian as part of the Carr collection from the Burr's Hill burial site in Warren, RI.

Burr's Hill is believed to be located on the southern border of Sowams, a Wampanoag village. Sowams is identified in historical documents of the 16th and 17th centuries as a Wampanoag village, and was ceded to the English in 1653 by Massasoit and his eldest son Wamsutta (Alexander). Based on the condition and type, these cultural items have been dated to the contact period (1500-1690 A.D.). Consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation representing the Gay Head Wampanoag Tribe of Massachusetts and the non-Federally recognized Indian groups the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag regarding other burials from Burr's Hill indicate consistent manner of interment of these cultural items with other known Wampanoag burials of the period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Museum of the City of New York have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 19 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Museum of the City of New York have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation representing the Gay Head Wampanoag Tribe of

Massachusetts and the non-Federally recognized Indian groups the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation representing the Gay Head Wampanoag Tribe of Massachusetts and the non-Federally recognized Indian groups the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag, and the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Wendy Rogers, Museum of the City of New York, 1220 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10029; telephone: (212) 534-1672, ext. 221 before January 3, 2000. Repatriation of these objects to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Gay Head Wampanoag Tribe of Massachusetts and the non-Federally recognized Indian groups the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: November 24, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

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 in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; the

Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, and the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma. The Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan; the Pokagan Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas; the Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas; and the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma were invited to consult, but did not participate.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location by person(s) unknown. Prior to 1915, these human remains were received by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, transferred to the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, PA in 1915, and transferred back to the University of Pennsylvania Museum in 1961. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Accession information from the Wistar Institute identifies this individual as "Native American shot in the Black Hawk War, 1905." No further documentation is present to identify the recovery location, the collector, or the cultural affiliation of this individual. While many Sac and Fox people were killed during the Black Hawk War, groups of Potawatomi, Winnebago, and Kickapoo allied themselves with the Sac and Fox during this four-month conflict. No evidence exists to the contrary of the Wistar Institute's accession information.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum 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 the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; the Sac and Fox Nation in Kansas and Nebraska; the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; the Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan; the Pokagan Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; the