

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, telephone (303) 231-3046, FAX (303) 231-3385, e-mail [Dennis.C.Jones@mms.gov](mailto: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 is responsible for matters relevant to mineral resource development on Federal and Indian Lands and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). The Secretary of the Interior 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.

We developed the Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS), an integrated computer database containing production processing data submitted by Federal and Indian lease operators, including operators of solid mineral leases. The PAAS database is designed to track minerals produced from Federal and Indian lands from the point of production to the point of disposition, or royalty determination, and/or point of sale. The PAAS data is compared with data in our Auditing and Financial System (AFS) database which tracks sales of mineral production from a lease and associated royalty payments as reported by payors. The comparison between production data (PAAS) and sales and royalty data (AFS) enables MMS to verify that the proper amount

of royalties are being received for the minerals extracted from a lease.

Lessees file four forms to submit the required solid minerals data. Two forms are used to establish an MMS reference database of relatively static information on mines, facilities, and measurement points; this reference database eliminates the necessity for operators to continually report this static data. To monitor lease production, lessees file two operations reports to provide ongoing information on production, sales volumes, and inventories of mines and processing facilities.

The burden imposed on lessees submitting required information is directly proportional to mine activity and the point of sale, or the royalty determination. The more complicated the operations, the greater the reporting burden on the respondents. Mine/facility operators are required to submit the required production data to allow MMS to accurately and completely determine the correct amount of the royalty due on the minerals removed from Federal and Indian lands.

Currently the PAAS database includes 211 mine operators and 290 mines containing 653 leases. Coal lease operators make up 45 percent of the total respondents. Solid mineral leases also include limestone, molybdenum, potassium, sodium, and sand and gravel operations. The total number of facilities maintained on PAAS includes 27 coal processing plants, 20 refiners, 13 mill and 44 remote storage facilities. It is estimated that there will be a continuing growth of 3 percent per year for the number of new operators, mines, facilities, and leases added to PAAS.

The annual burden for responding to this information collection using the PAAS solid mineral forms, including 1 hour per operator per year to maintain records necessary for completion of PAAS forms, is estimated to be 2,920 hours.

Dated: August 20, 1999.

**R. Dale Fazio,**

*Acting Associate Director for Royalty Management.*

[FR Doc. 99-22096 Filed 8-25-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MR-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From Pearl Harbor, HI in the Possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI

**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 from Pearl Harbor, HI in the possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bishop Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, and the O'ahu Island Burial Council. Koa Mana and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs were also contacted for consultation, but have not responded.

In 1978, human remains representing a minimum of 13 individuals were recovered by Toni Han, Owen Narikawa, and Bishop Museum staff following the disturbance of burials during construction of a new complex of naval magazines at West Loch Naval Magazine, Pearl Harbor, O'ahu, HI. No known individuals were identified. The 62 associated funerary objects include non-human bone, beads, a mirror, and a ceramic plate.

In 1998, the U.S. Navy determined, based on a 1978 Deed of Gift, that these human remains and associated funerary objects were in the control of the Bishop Museum. Based on the style and types of associated funerary objects, manner of interments, recovery locations, and consultation information, these individuals have been identified as Native Hawaiian. In keeping with prior consultations with Native Hawaiian organizations, the Bishop Museum did not attempt to determine the age of the human remains.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bishop Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 13 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bishop Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 62 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 Bishop 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 associated funerary objects and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the O'ahu Island Burial Council, and Koa Mana. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Valerie Free, Unit Manager, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, HI 96817; telephone: (808) 847-8205, before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward. Dated: August 8, 1999.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

[FR Doc. 99-22162 Filed 8-25-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Harper County, KS in the Possession of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS**

**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 from Harper County, KS in the possession of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

In 1988, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from the Hallman site (14HP524), Harper County, KS during excavations directed

by KSHS archeologists. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on material culture, geographic location, and radiocarbon dates, the Hallman site has been identified as a Bluff Creek Complex occupation dating from c. 1020 A.D. Based on temporal position, geographic location, and general character of material culture, the Bluff Creek Complex has been identified as possibly being ancestral to the Wichita tribe.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Kansas State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Kansas State Historical Society 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 Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Randall Thies, Archeologist, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW Sixth Avenue, Topeka, KS 66606-1099; telephone: (913) 272-8681, ext. 267, before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 17, 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 and Associated Funerary Objects from Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, CA in the Control of Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Tulelake, CA**

**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 from Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, CA in the control of Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Tulelake, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Oregon State Museum of Anthropology (OSMA), and California State University, Chico Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon.

During the 1940s, human remains representing 16 individuals were recovered from Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlife Refuge during authorized excavations conducted by field crews of the University of Oregon. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include one non-human tooth, one antler drill cap, one hammer, one olivella bead, and one unidentified animal bone.

In 1961, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuge authorized excavations by amateur archeologist Carrol B. Howe, who donated these human remains to OSMA. No known individuals was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1992, human remains representing three individuals were turned over to Klamath Basin NWRC by the Siskiyou County Sheriff's Department. These human remains were given into the Sheriff's possession on the unconfirmed evidence that they had been removed from an archeological site at Tulelake NWR. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on apparent age, locations, archeological context, and consultation with the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on oral history, ethnographic and historic accounts, and locations of the burials, these individuals have been affiliated with the Klamath and Modoc tribes. Representatives of the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma have indicated the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon represents Modoc interests in the Klamath Basin NWR.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent