

OCS. Such rules and regulations will apply to all operations conducted under a lease. Operations on the OCS must preserve, protect and develop oil and natural gas resources in a manner which is consistent with the need to make such resources available to meet the Nation's energy needs as rapidly as possible; to balance orderly energy resource development with protection of human, marine, and coastal environments; to ensure the public a fair and equitable return on the resources of the OCS; and to preserve and maintain free enterprise competition.

This notice pertains to a form used to collect information required under 30 CFR 250, subpart K, on production rates. Section 250.1102(b) requires respondents to submit form MMS-128. Responses are mandatory. No questions of a "sensitive" nature are asked. MMS will protect proprietary information according to 30 CFR 250.196 (Data and information to be made available to the public), 30 CFR part 252 (OCS Oil and Gas Information Program), and the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 2). Regional Supervisors use information submitted on form MMS-128 to evaluate the results of well tests to find out if reservoirs are being depleted in a way that will lead to the greatest ultimate recovery of hydrocarbons. We designed the form to present current well data on a semiannual basis to allow the updating of permissible producing rates and to provide the basis for estimates of currently remaining recoverable gas reserves. We are proposing no changes to the data elements on form MMS-128. However, we are reducing the number of copies respondents must submit to only an original and "one" copy.

Frequency: Semiannual.

Estimated Number and Description of Respondents: Approximately 130 Federal OCS oil and gas lessees.

Estimated Reporting and Recordkeeping "Hour" Burden: The burden for submitting semiannual well test reports does not include the time to test the well or the pre-stabilization period. Respondents generally conduct tests even more frequently than required by our regulations. We only consider the burden to be the time to submit the information to MMS. We estimate respondents submit the results of approximately 13,000 well tests each year in the GOMR and about 600 in the POCSR, with an estimated annual hour burden of 1,336 hours. Based on \$50 per hour, the hour burden cost to respondents is \$66,800. The burden varies only slightly for electronic versus

paper form submission, and is calculated as follows:

In the Gulf of Mexico OCS Region:
25% of 13,000 well tests via electronic submission = 3,250 reports x 5 minutes/60 = 271 hours.

75% of 13,000 via paper form/average 5 wells/form = 1,950 forms x 30 minutes/60 = 975 hours.

In the Pacific OCS Region:
100% of 600 well tests via paper form/average 20 wells/form = 30 forms x 3 hours = 90 hours.

Estimated Reporting and Recordkeeping "Non-Hour Cost" Burden: We have identified no "non-hour cost" burdens associated with the subject form.

Public Disclosure Statement: The PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*) provides that an agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Until OMB approves a collection of information, you are not obligated to respond.

Comments: Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*) 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.

To comply with the public consultation process, on April 1, 2002, we published a **Federal Register** notice (67 FR 15408) announcing that we would submit this ICR to OMB for approval. The notice provided the required 60-day comment period. In addition, 30 CFR 250.199 and the PRA statement on the form explain that the MMS will accept comments at any time on the information collection burden of our regulations and associated forms. We display the OMB control number and provide the address for sending comments to MMS. We have received no comments in response to these efforts.

If you wish to comment in response to this notice, you may send your comments to the offices listed under the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice. OMB

has up to 60 days to approve or disapprove the information collection but may respond after 30 days.

Therefore, to ensure maximum consideration, OMB should receive public comments by August 7, 2002.

Public Comment Policy: Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the record a respondent's identity, as allowable by the 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.

MMS Information Collection Clearance Officer: Jo Ann Lauterbach, (202) 208-7744.

Dated: June 5, 2002.

E.P. Danenberger,
Chief, Engineering and Operations Division.
[FR Doc. 02-16925 Filed 7-5-02; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

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 cultural items.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The 10 cultural items are a string of clamshell wampum beads, a brass arrow point, three stone pestles, an iron trade hatchet, an iron spike, a brass trade cooking pan, a brass trade kettle, and a brass button.

In 1942, these cultural items were removed during excavations related to a home lot development project from in Mystic, CT, and were sold by the property owner, Mr. Al Kowsz, to Mr. Norris L. Bull sometime thereafter. In 1963, the family of Norris L. Bull donated the cultural items to the University of Connecticut; the items were held by the Department of Anthropology at the University of Connecticut until 1994, when they were accessioned by the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History. Museum records indicate that the cultural items were found with the human remains of five Native American individuals. The Connecticut State Museum of Natural History is not in possession of the human remains from these burials.

Based on geographic and historical evidence, the area in which the burials were located coincides with the aboriginal territory of the Pequot Indians, and lies in close proximity to the site of the Pequot Fort attacked by John Mason in 1637. The stylistic attributes of the burial goods are consistent with a 17th century date for the burials. Members of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut are the direct descendants of the Pequot Indians.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), the 10 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these unassociated funerary objects and the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut and the Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these

unassociated funerary objects should contact Nicholas F. Bellantoni, Connecticut State Archaeologist, Office of State Archaeology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-4214, telephone (860) 486-5248 before August 7, 2002. Repatriation of these unassociated funerary objects to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 20, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Kennedy Museum of Art, Ohio University, Athens, OH

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 Kennedy Museum of Art, Ohio University, Athens, OH, that meet the definitions of "sacred object" and "object of cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The cultural items are ceremonial bundles of faunal materials, minerals, leather, feathers, and cloth, including one offering kit, one paint kit, one feather wand, three gourd rattles, one hide rattle, two buckskin saddlebags, one abalone shell, two silver stamps, one watching stone, and other assorted shells, stones, and arrowheads. Collectively these items are referred to as jish, representing universal objects used in four Navajo chantways: Windway, Mountainway, Shootingway, and Evilway.

The jish was donated to the Kennedy Museum of Art in January 1993 by Tobe A. Turpen, Jr. In correspondence with the museum in 1993, Mr. Turpen stated that the jish had been given to his father, Tobe Turpen, Sr., sometime

before 1950 by Hosteen Left Hand, a Navajo Hataalii.

Representatives of the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah state that the Windway, Mountainway, Shootingway, and Evilway are four chants still performed by the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah. Bundles for these chants should only be in the possession of a qualified Hataalii (chanter, singer, or medicine person) capable of understanding the jish. In Navajo tradition, jish can only be cared for by an individual; it is not "property" and cannot be "owned." Documentation associated with the jish and information provided by representatives of the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah confirm that a relationship exists between the original makers of the ceremonial bundles and the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.

Based on the above information, officials of the Kennedy Museum of Art, Ohio University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), these cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Kennedy Museum of Art, Ohio University, have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), these cultural items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and may not be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual tribal or organizational member. Lastly, officials of the Kennedy Museum of Art, Ohio University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these cultural items and the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Dr. Jennifer McLerran, Curator, Kennedy Museum of Art, Ohio University, Lin Hall, Athens, OH 45701, telephone (740) 593-0952 or (749) 593-1304 before August 7, 2002. Repatriation of these cultural items to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 11, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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