

3. The quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
4. How to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other forms of information technology.

Title: Annual National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Announcement.

OMB Approval Number: 1028-0051.

Abstract: Respondents submit proposals to support research in earthquake hazards and earthquake prediction essential to mitigate earthquake losses. This information will be used as the basis for selection and award of projects meeting the program objectives.

Bureau Form Number: None.

Frequency: Annual proposals, annual or final reports.

Description of Respondents: Educational institutions, profit and non-profit organizations, individuals, and agencies of local or State governments.

Annual Responses: 370.

Annual Burden Hours: 12,800 hours.

Bureau Clearance Officer: John Cordyack, 703-648-7313.

Dated: June 28, 2002.

P. Patrick Leahy,

Associate Director for Geology.

[FR Doc. 02-23847 Filed 9-19-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Teayawa Energy Center, Riverside County, CA

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has filed a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Teayawa Energy Center, located on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation in Riverside County, California, with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA's Notice of Availability for the FEIS appeared in the **Federal Register** on Friday, September 13, 2002. The FEIS is available for public review. Details on the project and the contents of the FEIS are provided under the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

DATES: Written comments on the FEIS must arrive by October 12, 2002. The Record of Decision will be issued on or after October 15, 2002.

ADDRESSES: You may mail or hand carry written comments to Ronald Jaeger, Regional Director, Pacific Region, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825-1846.

Copies of the FEIS have been sent to all agencies and individuals who participated in the scoping process, public hearings, and those who commented on the Draft EIS. To obtain a copy of the FEIS, please write or call William Allan, Environmental Protection Specialist, at the above address, telephone (916) 978-6043. Copies of the FEIS are also available at the Tribal Hall, Torres Martinez Reservation, 66-725 Martinez Road, Thermal, California 92254 and at the City of Mecca Library, 65250 Coahuilla Street, Mecca, California 92254.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Allan, (916) 978-6043.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Calpine Corporation, through an agreement with the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, plans to construct, own, and operate the Teayawa Energy Center (TEC), a 600-megawatt, natural-gas-fired power plant located on a 41.5-acre parcel of Tribal land in Riverside County, California, northeast of the town of Mecca. The parcel is located along 62nd Avenue, east of Johnson Street near the Coachella Canal.

Natural gas would be supplied to the energy center from a Southern California intrastate pipeline. A new gas pipeline approximately 12 miles long will connect TEC to the intrastate gas pipeline system. The preferred natural-gas-line route extends north from the site within an existing utility corridor to an interconnection point on the nearest natural-gas transmission pipeline, located north of the Interstate 10 (I-10) freeway. Roughly 4,000 acre-feet per year of process water for cooling would be supplied to the energy center. The preferred water supply for the project would include a connection to the Coachella branch of the All American Canal (Coachella Canal) for cooling water, and an onsite groundwater well for potable water and backup purposes when canal water is unavailable.

The energy center would use a "zero liquid discharge" system for treatment of process wastewater, including cooling tower blowdown. Cooling water would be cycled approximately 10 to 14 times, depending on water quality, in the cooling tower. Wastewater would be concentrated to a sludge-like consistency and evaporated in onsite ponds. The resulting mineral concentrations that build up in the evaporation ponds would be stored,

dried and eventually hauled offsite for disposal at an appropriate landfill. Sanitary waste would be collected in a storage tank and periodically trucked to an offsite treatment plant, or disposed using a septic tank and leachfield, if soil conditions permit.

Electricity produced by the energy center would be transformed up to transmission level voltage in an onsite switchyard that would be interconnected to the double-circuit, 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines owned by the Imperial Irrigation District (IID). These existing transmission lines are located immediately east of the proposed site, on the eastern edge of the Coachella Canal. To address potential localized transmission system congestion and reliability concerns, the project would also require construction of a new electrical transmission line segment between the site and an IID substation in the City of Coachella. In addition, re-conductoring and related improvements to approximately 40 miles of existing offsite transmission lines owned by IID and Southern California Edison (SCE) and situated between the Coachella substation and the SCE grid will also be required.

Alternatives to the proposed project that are considered in the FEIS include alternative natural-gas pipeline routes, alternative water supplies, a smaller energy center, and no action.

Areas of environmental concern addressed in the FEIS include land use; geology and soils; water resources; agricultural resources; biological resources; cultural resources; mineral resources; paleontological resources; traffic and transportation; noise; air quality; public health/environmental hazards; public services and utilities; hazardous materials, hazardous waste handling and worker safety; socio-economics/environmental justice; Indian trust assets; and visual resources.

Public Comment Availability

Comments, including names and addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the mailing address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section, during regular business hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. We will not, however, consider anonymous comments. All submissions from

organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Authority

This notice is published in accordance with section 1503.1 of the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR, part 1500 through 1508) implementing the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.*), and the Department of the Interior Manual (516 DM 1–6), and is in the exercise of authority delegated to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8.

Dated: September 6, 2002.

Neal A. McCaleb,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 02–24011 Filed 9–19–02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians Liquor Control Ordinance

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians Liquor Control Ordinance. The Ordinance regulates the control, possession, and sale of liquor on the Picayune Rancheria trust lands to be in conformity with the laws of the State of California where applicable and necessary. Although the Ordinance was adopted on December 27, 2001, it does not become effective until published in the **Federal Register**, because the failure to comply with the ordinance may result in criminal charges.

DATES: This Ordinance is effective on September 20, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kaye Armstrong, Office of Tribal Services, 1849 C Street, NW., MS 4631–MIB, Washington, DC 20240–4001; telephone (202) 208–4400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1953, Public Law 83–277, 67 Stat. 586, 18 U.S.C. 1161, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in *Rice v. Rehner*, 463 U.S. 713 (1983), the Secretary of the Interior shall certify and publish in the **Federal Register** notice of adopted liquor ordinances for the purpose of regulating liquor transactions in Indian country.

The Picayune Rancheria Liquor Control Ordinance, Resolution No. 2001–38, was duly adopted by the Tribal Council of the Picayune Rancheria on December 27, 2001. The Picayune Rancheria, in furtherance of its economic and social goals, has taken positive steps to regulate retail sales of alcohol and use revenues to combat alcohol abuse and its debilitating effects among individuals and family members within the Picayune Rancheria.

This notice is published in accordance with the authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 Departmental Manual 8.1.

I certify that by Resolution 2001–38, the Picayune Rancheria Liquor Control Ordinance was duly adopted by the Picayune Rancheria Tribal Council on December 27, 2001.

Dated: September 9, 2002.

Neal A. McCaleb,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

The Picayune Rancheria Liquor Control Ordinance, Resolution No. 2001–38, reads as follows:

Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians Liquor Control Ordinance

Article I—Declaration of Public Policy and Purpose

Section 1.1. The importation, distribution, possession, consumption and sale of liquor within the exterior boundaries of the Picayune Rancheria is a matter of special concern to the members of the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians (the Tribe).

Section 1.2. Federal law, as codified at 18 U.S.C. 1154, 1161, currently prohibits the introduction of liquor into Indian country, except in accordance with State law and the duly enacted law of the Tribe. By adoption of this Ordinance, it is the intention of the Tribal Council to establish tribal law regulating the sale, distribution and consumption of liquor on tribal lands and to ensure that such activity conforms with all applicable provisions of the laws of the State of California.

Section 1.3. The Tribal Council, as the governing body of the Tribe pursuant to its Constitution, has power to: (i) Promulgate and enforce ordinances governing the conduct of members of the Tribe and non-members within the Tribe's jurisdiction; (ii) regulate the conduct of business activities within the exterior boundaries of the Rancheria; and (iii) safeguard the peace, safety, morals and general welfare of the Tribe. Accordingly, the Tribal Council has determined that it is in the best interest of the Tribe to enact a tribal ordinance governing the importation, distribution, sale, possession, and consumption of liquor within the exterior boundaries of the Picayune Rancheria (the Rancheria). By Tribal Council Resolution No. 2001–38, the Tribal Council has adopted this Ordinance for the regulation of the importation,

distribution, sale, possession and consumption of liquor on the Rancheria.

Section 1.4. The Tribal Council has determined that only licensed Liquor Operators, as defined herein, shall be permitted to import, distribute or sell liquor on the Rancheria pursuant to this Ordinance, and the purchase, distribution and sale of liquor shall take place only at duly licensed tribally-owned enterprises and at tribally-sanctioned special events, as operated on tribal lands.

Section 1.5. The Tribal Council has determined that any importation, possession, consumption, sale or other commercial distribution of liquor on the Rancheria, other than sales and distribution in strict compliance with this Ordinance, is detrimental to the health, safety and welfare of the members of the Tribe and is therefore prohibited.

Section 1.6. Based upon the foregoing findings and determinations, the Tribal Council hereby enacts this Liquor Control Ordinance (the Ordinance) as follows:

Article II—Definitions

As used in this Ordinance, the following words shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

Section 2.1. *Alcohol.* That substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine, which is commonly produced by the fermentation, or distillation of grain, starch, molasses or sugar, or other substances including dilutions and mixtures of this substance.

Section 2.2. *Alcoholic Beverage.* Identical in meaning to the term Liquor as defined herein.

Section 2.3. *Beer.* Any beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or decoction of pure hops, or pure extract of hops and pure barley malt or other wholesome grain or cereal in pure water containing not more than four percent (4%) of alcohol by volume. For the purpose of this Ordinance, any such beverage, including ale, stout, and porter, containing more than four percent (4%) of alcohol by weight shall be referred to as Strong Beer.

Section 2.4. *Gaming Compact.* The federally approved Tribal-State Compact, dated September 10, 1999, between the State of California and the Tribe.

Section 2.5. *Liquor.* The four varieties of liquor herein defined (alcohol, spirits, wine and beer), and all fermented spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor or combinations thereof, and mixed liquor, or a part of which is fermented, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor, or otherwise intoxicating; and every other liquid or solid or semisolid or other substance, patented or not, containing alcohol, spirits, wine or beer, and all drinks or drinkable liquids and all preparations or mixtures capable of human consumption, and any liquid, semisolid, solid, or other substances that contain more than one percent (1%) of alcohol by weight, shall be conclusively deemed to be intoxicating.

Section 2.6. *Liquor Operator.* Any licensed importer, licensed wholesaler, or licensed retailer of liquor pursuant to this Ordinance.

Section 2.7. *Licensed Importer.* A person, duly licensed by the Tribal Council and the