

order to determine the location, size, and type of facilities that may be required to develop the resources and thus could be proposed at a future time.

The delineation drilling would occur on units where there have been commercial oil and gas discoveries, and where MMS believes that development could occur in the future. Therefore, the EIS will also include a discussion of the potential impacts of the buildout of production facilities as part of the cumulative analysis. The cumulative analysis will also cover other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable activities in the area of the proposed exploratory drilling. Subsequent to the delineation drilling, detailed Development and Production Plans (DPP's) would be prepared by the operators for the development of the leases in the future and are expected to be submitted to the MMS and subjected to separate NEPA analyses. The DPP's would also be submitted to the California Coastal Commission to ensure their consistency with the California Coastal Management Plan.

Alternatives

Alternatives will include (1) the action of drilling 5–8 delineation wells on undeveloped leases in the Santa Maria Basin and western Santa Barbara Channel, and (2) no action. Other possible alternatives that may be considered include variations on the proposed action and alternatives identified during the scoping process.

Scoping

Scoping is an open process for determining the scope of the EIS and for identifying significant issues related to the proposed action. Scoping also provides an opportunity to identify alternatives to the proposed action and appropriate mitigation measures. All interested persons, organizations and agencies wishing to provide comments, suggestions, or relevant information on the activities may do so as follows:

(1) Send input to Minerals Management Service, Attn: Exploratory Activities EIS, Office of Environmental Evaluation, 770 Paseo Camarillo, Camarillo, CA 93010–6064;

(2) Attend and provide comment at the public scoping meetings the MMS will conduct in Santa Barbara County as follows: (a) December 6, 2000, 5:30 p.m.–9:00 p.m. at Fess Parker's DoubleTree Resort, 633 East Cabrillo Blvd., Sierra Madre Room, Santa Barbara, California; (b) January 22, 2001, 5:30 p.m.–9:00 p.m. at Allan Hancock College, Marian Theatre, Bldg. D, 800 S. College Drive, Santa Maria, California. Further details of the meetings will be

posted on the MMS, Pacific Region, homepage at <http://www.mms.gov/omm/pacific> and will be advertised in the local media; and

(3) Email input to ExplorationEIS@mms.gov.

A Notice of Availability of the draft EIS for public review and comment will be announced by the MMS and the Environmental Protection Agency in the **Federal Register**; on the MMS, Pacific Region, homepage; and in the local media. We anticipate that a draft EIS will be available for review in Summer 2001, and a final EIS will be completed in Fall 2001. Public hearings will be held in the local area following release of the draft EIS. Dates and locations are to be determined.

Dated: November 17, 2000.

Carolita U. Kallaur,

Associate Director, Offshore Minerals Management.

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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 Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic History, Palmer College of Chiropractic, Davenport, IA

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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic History, Davenport, IA.

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 Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Onondaga Nation of New York and the Haudenosaunee

Standing Committee on Burials and Regulations.

At an unknown time prior to 1960, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location in Clifton Springs, NY, by unknown persons. They were donated to the Palmer School of Chiropractic prior to 1960 by an unknown person. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum records and osteological characteristics identify these human remains as Native American. The degree of preservation of these remains indicates a date of burial within the last millennium. Consultation with representatives of the Onondaga Nation of New York indicates that Clifton Springs, NY, is located within the traditional territory of the Onondaga Nation of New York, and indicates that a relationship exists between these human remains and the Onondaga Nation of New York. Officials of the Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic History have found it reasonable to affiliate these human remains, based on consultation results, with the Onondaga Nation of New York.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic 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 Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic 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 Native American human remains and the Onondaga Nation of New York.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Onondaga Nation of New York and the Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burials and Regulations. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Alana Callender, Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic History, Palmer College of Chiropractic, 1000 Brady Street, Davenport, IA 52803, telephone (319) 884-5404, before December 22, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Onondaga Nation of New York may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: November 16, 2000.

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources,
Stewardship, and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-29814 Filed 11-21-00; 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 Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA

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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.

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 Peabody Essex Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cayuga Nation of New York.

Before 1868, human remains representing one individual came into the collections of the Essex Institute following their collection by Mr. C.L. Allen. In 1868, these human remains were transferred to the Peabody Academy of Sciences from the Essex Institute (both now constitute the Peabody Essex Museum). No known individual was identified.

Catalogue data at the Peabody Essex Museum lists these human remains as "Indian, from Cayuga County, New York." Based on the provenance listed in the catalogue, representatives of the Cayuga Nation of New York have identified these human remains as Cayuga. In the absence of associated cultural material, the Peabody Essex Museum has been unable to ascertain the precise age of the human remains. Based on historic sources and treaties, Cayuga County, NY lies within the historically known area in which the

Cayuga had villages. Lacking any evidence to the contrary, the Peabody Essex Museum is accepting these human remains as having Cayuga origin.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Essex Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Essex Museum 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 Native American human remains and the Cayuga Nation of New York.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cayuga Nation of New York. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact John R. Grimes, Curator of Native American Art and Culture, Peabody Essex Museum, East Indian Square, Salem, MA 01970, telephone (978) 745-9500, before December 22, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cayuga Nation of New York may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: November 2, 2000.

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California.

In 1908, human remains representing one individual were collected by Grace A. Nicholson, and donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Lewis H. Farlow. This individual has been identified as Captain Posh-ka of the Kuh-lah-na-pi Tribe of Pomo Indians. The 115 associated funerary objects are 10 lots of shell beads, 10 stone beads, 30 clam shells, 5 stone chips, 9 stone knives, 5 bone fragments, 3 ceramic fragments, 29 buttons, 9 nails, 3 metal toy fragments, and 2 obsidian fragments.

Museum records indicate that the gravesite of Captain Posh-ka was located near Kelseyville, Lake County, CA. In 1906, in an effort to salvage it from road construction, the grave was excavated by William Benson, a Pomo contact of Ms. Nicholson and a nephew of Captain Posh-ka. According to Mr. Benson, Captain Posh-ka was buried in 1870, a date consistent with the types of associated funerary objects. The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and representatives of the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California have been unable to identify lineal descendants of Captain Posh-ka, and Ms. Nicholson's notes indicate that he had no children.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 115 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the remains of Captain Posh-ka and associated funerary objects and the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big