

(WO-630), Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office, 7450 Boston Blvd., Springfield, Virginia 22153.

Nature of Comments: We specifically request your comments on the following:

1. Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper functioning of the BLM including whether the information will have practical utility;
2. The accuracy of our estimates of the information collection burden, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions we use;
3. Ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information we collect; and
4. Ways to minimize the information collection burden on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other forms of information technology.

Title: Recreation of Location Notices and Annual Filings for Mining Claims, Mill Sites, and Tunnel Sites; Payment of Location and Maintenance Fees and Service Charges. (43 CFR parts 3730, 3810, 3820, 3830, and 3850).

OMB Approval Number: 1004-0114.

Bureau Form Number: 3830-2 and 3830-3.

Abstract: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) collects and uses the information to determine whether or not mining claimants have met statutory requirements. Mining claimants must record location notices of certificates of mining claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites with BLM within 90 days of their location. Claimants who do not pay the maintenance fee must make an annual filing by December 30. The mining claim or site is forfeited by operation of law if claimants fail to record the mining claim or site or to submit an annual filing when required.

Frequency: Once for notices and certificates of location, notice of intent to locate mining claims, and payment of location fees. Once each year for annual filing, payment of maintenance fees, or filing of waivers. As needed for recording of amendments to a previously recorded notice or certificate of location or transfer of interest.

Description of Respondents: Individuals, groups, or corporations.

Estimated Completion Time: Eight minutes for each document or payment (one hour for a Deferment Petition)

Annual Responses: 236,852.

Application Fee Per Response: We charge \$10 for each new claims, \$5 each for all other mining claims documents, and \$25 for each notice of intent to

locate mining claims and petitions for deferment of assessment work.

Annual Burden Hours: 31,585.

Bureau Clearance Officer: Michael Schwartz, (202) 452-5033.

Dated: September 5, 2003.

Michael H. Schwartz,

Bureau of Land Management, Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 03-29580 Filed 11-25-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Notice of Availability

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Low Country Gullah Culture Special Resource Study.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332; 40 CFR 1503.1) the National Park Service announces the availability of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Low Country Gullah Culture Special Resource Study. The document describes ways that the National Park Service can assist in preserving Gullah culture (more commonly known as Geechee in Georgia and Florida) by outlining four management alternatives for consideration by Congress, including a no-action alternative. The DEIS analyzes the environmental impacts of those alternatives considered for the future protection, interpretation, and management of Gullah cultural resources. The study area stretches along the southeastern United States coast roughly from the Cape Fear River in North Carolina to the St. John's River in Florida and approximately 30 miles inland.

DATES: There will be a 60-day comment period beginning with the Environmental Protection Agency's publication of its notice of availability in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the DEIS are available by contacting Cynthia Porcher, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, 1214 Middle Street, Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, 29482. An electronic copy of the DEIS is available on the Internet at http://www.nps.gov/sero/ggsrs/gg_res.htm.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Park Service held community and stakeholder meetings to gather advice and feedback on desired outcomes of the study. The meetings assisted the National Park Service in developing alternatives for managing

associated cultural and natural resources and creating interpretive and educational programs. The alternatives were presented at community forums in October and November 2002. Responses from the meetings were incorporated into the four alternatives described in the study. Under Alternative A, three coastal centers would be established through partnerships with government agencies and nonprofit organizations. The centers would be dispersed along the southeastern U.S. coast where host and neighboring communities could provide support. The centers would interpret the history and evolving culture of the Gullah people from colonial times to the 21st Century and would provide learning opportunities for the casual visitor as well as residents of communities. Under Alternative B, existing national park units would collaborate with state and local park sites located in the project area to administer multi-partner interpretive and educational programs. Cooperative agreements among agencies would identify and delegate administrative, operational, and program functions for each partner. Under Alternative C, a National Heritage Area would be established to connect and associate Gullah resources. The National Park Service would provide startup and related administrative assistance for the heritage area. Overall management of the heritage partnership would eventually be administered by one or more local entities that would guide and oversee the goals and objectives of the heritage area. Under Alternative D, Alternatives A and C would be combined into a single alternative.

It is the practice of the National Park Service to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Anonymous comments will not be considered. 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. However, individual respondents may request that we withhold their names and addresses from the public record, and we will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. If you wish to withhold your name and/or address, you must state that request prominently at the beginning of your comment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Porcher, (803) 881-5516 or John Barrett, 404-562-3124, extension 637.

The responsible official for this draft Environmental Impact Statement is Patricia A. Hooks, Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region, National Park Service, 100 Alabama Street SW., 1924 Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Dated: October 22, 2003.

Wally Hibbard,

Acting Deputy Regional Director, Southeast Region.

[FR Doc. 03-29501 Filed 11-25-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-66-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Boston Harbor Islands Advisory Council; Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463) that the Boston Harbor Islands Advisory Council will meet on Wednesday, December 3, 2003. The meeting will convene at 4 p.m. at the New England Aquarium Conference Center, Central Wharf, Boston, MA.

The Advisory Council was appointed by the Director of National Park Service pursuant to Public Law 104-333. The 28 members represent business, educational/cultural, community and environmental entities; municipalities surrounding Boston Harbor; Boston Harbor advocates; and Native American interests. The purpose of the Council is to advise and make recommendations to the Boston Harbor Islands Partnership with respect to the development and implementation of a management plan and the operations of the Boston Harbor Islands national park area.

The Agenda for this meeting is as follows:

1. Call to Order, Introductions of Advisory Council members present.
2. Review and approval of minutes of the September meeting.
3. Outreach program.
4. Prepare for the March Elections.
5. Report from the NPS.
6. Public Comment.
7. Next Meetings.
8. Adjourn.

The meeting is open to the public. Further information concerning Council meetings may be obtained from the Superintendent, Boston Harbor Islands. Interested persons may make oral/written presentations to the Council or file written statements. Such requests should be made at least seven days prior to the meeting to: Superintendent, Boston Harbor Islands NRA, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02110, telephone (617) 223-8667.

Dated: April 30, 2003.

George E. Price, Jr.,

Superintendent, Boston Harbor Islands NRA.

[FR Doc. 03-29499 Filed 11-25-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-86-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Arkansas State Parks, Little Rock, AR, and Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Arkansas State Parks, Little Rock, AR, and in the possession of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, Lonoke County, AR.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the 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 Arkansas Archeological Survey professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma and Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Arkansas State Parks, Little Rock, AR.

In 1979, 1989, 1998, and 1999, human remains representing 15 individuals were removed by the Arkansas Archeological Survey from site 3LN42 at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are one plain shell-tempered ceramic bottle and one red-filmed shell-tempered ceramic bowl.

The remains of five individuals have been dated to the Plum Bayou Culture (A.D. 750 to 950), a local tradition that

developed in the late Woodland period. The Plum Bayou Culture is characterized by common vessel shapes and a predominance of plainware; minor amounts of Larto Red, Officer Punctated, Coles Creek Incised (Keo variety), and French Fork Incised vessels; particular styles of lithic tools; and use of some lithic raw materials from central Arkansas sources. The Plum Bayou Culture has been extensively studied by Martha Rolingson, the archeologist at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park since its establishment in 1976.

The remains of one individual and the two associated funerary objects have been dated to the Menard Complex (A.D. 1450 to 1700), a local tradition that developed along the lower Arkansas River during the Mississippian period. The Menard Complex is characterized by an increased prevalence of painted ware, and common vessel shapes including globular neck bottles and helmet bowls.

The remains of nine individuals cannot be precisely dated, but are believed to have been interred at some point during the late Woodland, Mississippian, or historic period.

Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park is located along an oxbow of the lower Arkansas River. Archeological evidence from the park indicates a continuity of human occupation from A.D. 750 into the historic period. French explorers documented Quapaw villages at the mouth of the Arkansas River around 1700. The Quapaw are known to have hunted and traveled along the central Arkansas River in the vicinity of Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park during the historic period. In 1818, the Quapaw ceded this portion of the central Arkansas River valley, including the land that became Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, to the United States. The continuity of archeological and historical evidence supports a relationship of shared group identity between the prehistoric occupants of Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

The Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma maintains a strong link to Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, and has negotiated an agreement with the Arkansas State Parks to establish a Keepsafe Cemetery at the park for the reburial of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects recovered from the Arkansas River valley. Quapaw traditional religious leaders have sanctified an area of the site for reburial of human remains.