

RESPONDENT ANNUAL BURDEN HOUR CHART—Continued

30 CFR section	Reporting requirement	Burden hours per response	Annual number of responses	Annual burden hours
	(c) Reporting requirements. (1) Arm's-length contracts. (i) * * * the lessee shall submit page one of the initial Form MMS-4293 prior to, or at the same time as, the transportation allowance determined pursuant to an arm's-length contract is reported on Form MMS-4430, Solid Minerals Production and Royalty Report. * * * (iii) After the initial reporting period and for succeeding reporting periods, lessees must submit page one of Form MMS-4293 * * * (2) Non-arm's-length or no contract. (i) * * * the lessee shall submit an initial Form MMS-4293 prior to, or at the same time as, the transportation allowance determined pursuant to a non-arm's-length contract or no contract situation is reported on Form MMS-4430, Solid Minerals Production and Royalty Report. * * * (iii) For calendar-year reporting periods succeeding the initial reporting period, the lessee shall submit a completed Form MMS-4293 containing the actual costs for the previous reporting period * * *			
Total .....	.....	4	2	4

*Estimated Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping "Non-hour Cost"*

**Burden:** We have identified no "non-hour" cost burdens.

**Comments:** The PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*) provides an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Before submitting an ICR to OMB, PRA Section 3506(c)(2)(A) 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 PRA also requires agencies to estimate the total annual reporting "non-hour cost" burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. We have not identified non-hour cost burdens for this information collection. If you have costs to generate, maintain, and disclose this information, you should comment and provide your total capital and startup cost components or annual operation, maintenance, and purchase of service components. You should

describe the methods you use to estimate major cost factors, including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, discount rate(s), and the period over which you incur costs. Capital and startup costs include, among other items, computers and software you purchase to prepare for collecting information; monitoring, sampling, and testing equipment; and record storage facilities. Generally, your estimates should not include equipment or services purchased: (i) before October 1, 1995; (ii) to comply with requirements not associated with the information collection; (iii) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the Government; or (iv) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.

We will summarize written responses to this notice and address them in our ICR submission for OMB approval, including appropriate adjustments to the estimated burden. We will provide a copy of the ICR to you without charge upon request.

**Public Comment Policy:** We will make copies of the comments available for public review, including names and addresses of respondents, during regular business hours at our offices in Lakewood, Colorado. Upon request, we will withhold an individual respondent's home address from the public record, as allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the rulemaking record a respondent's identity, as allowable by law. If you request that we withhold your name and/or address, state your request 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 Federal Register Liaison Officer:** Denise Johnson (202) 208-3976.

Dated: March 19, 2004.

**Lucy Querques Denett,**  
Associate Director for Minerals Revenue Management.

[FR Doc. 04-6804 Filed 3-25-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310- MR-P

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion: Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**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 possession of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA. These human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from burial grounds on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, MT.

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 Carnegie Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

In 1898, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from a burial ground at Wolf Point on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The original collector is not known, but may have been Dr. Brewer Mattocks. In response to an inquiry from Dr. Mattocks in 1913, the U.S. Department of the Interior determined that Wolf Point was located on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. Dr. Mattocks donated the human remains to the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in 1913 (Accession no. 4839) and 1914 (Accession no. 5214). No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects are five brass and one gold cameo finger rings (Accession no. 5214) which Dr. Mattocks also donated to the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in 1914.

Although the lands from which the human remains and associated funerary objects were removed were under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Carnegie Museum of Natural History has possession and control of the human remains and associated funerary objects because their removal from tribal land predates permit requirements established by the Antiquities Act of 1906.

The brass and gold cameo finger rings date the five burials to the Historic period (mid- to late 19th century). The burial ground at Wolf Point was commonly used by Assiniboine and Sioux residents of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

Officials of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American Ancestry. Officials of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the six objects described 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 Carnegie Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. David R. Watters, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 5800 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15206–3706, telephone (412) 665–2605, before April 26, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 27, 2004.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 04–6653 Filed 3–25–04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–50–M**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Notice of Lodging Proposed Consent Decree

In accordance with the Departmental Policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed Consent Decree in *United States v. Sandstone Mining, L.L.C., et al.* (E.D.N.C.), No. 7:04–CV–58F was lodged with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina on March 16, 2004.

This proposed Consent Decree concerns a complaint filed by the United States against Defendants Sandstone Mining, L.L.C., Sandstone Mining No. 2, L.L.C., Socastee Harvest, L.L.C., Robert L. Wiseman, and Stephen Wiseman, pursuant to section 301(a) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1311(a), to obtain injunctive relief from and impose civil penalties against the Defendants for violating the Clean Water Act by discharging pollutants without a permit into waters of the United States. The proposed Consent Decree resolves these allegations by requiring the Defendants to restore the impacted areas and to pay a civil penalty.

The Department of Justice will accept written comments relating to this proposed Consent Decree for thirty (30)

days from the date of publication of this Notice. Please address comments to Martin F. McDermott, U.S. Department of Justice, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Environmental Defense Section, P.O. Box 23986, Washington, DC 20026–3986 and refer to *United States v. Sandstone Mining, L.L.C., et al.*, DJ #90–5–1–1–05972.

The proposed Consent Decree may be examined at the Clerk's Office, United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, Terry Sandford Federal Building and Courthouse, 301 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601. In addition, the proposed Consent Decree may be viewed by <http://www.usdoj.gov/enrd/open.html>.

**Stephen Samuels,**

*Environmental Defense Section, Environment & Natural Resources Division.*

[FR Doc. 04–6829 Filed 3–25–04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410–15–M**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Notice of Lodging of Settlement Agreement Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

Under 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that on March 19, 2004, a motion to approve a proposed Settlement Agreement was filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada in *In re Washington Group, International, Inc., et al.*, Case No. BK–N–01–31627 (Bankr. D. Nev.). The Court's action on the proposed Agreement is subject to the United States' determination whether to proceed with the Agreement following any public comment on its terms. Further, the proposed Agreement is subject to the notice provisions of Rule 9019(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

The United States filed a proof of claim in the above bankruptcy seeking reimbursement for response costs expended by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, under Section 104 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9604, to investigate releases of selenium from four reclaimed phosphate mines located in southeastern Idaho—the North Maybe, South Maybe, Champ and Mountain Fuel Mines ("the Mines"). In its proof of claim, the United States included an unliquidated claim for compensation for CERCLA response costs which the Forest Service anticipates incurring at the Mines. The