

Notice, the Act, and other applicable regulations may be returned to the person submitting that bid by the RD and not considered for acceptance. The Attorney General may also review the results of the lease sale prior to the acceptance of bids and issuance of leases. To ensure that the Government receives a fair return for the conveyance of lease rights for this lease sale, high bids will be evaluated in accordance with MMS bid adequacy procedures. A copy of current procedures, "Modifications to the Bid Adequacy Procedures" at 64 FR 37560 on July 12, 1999, can be obtained from the MMS Gulf of Mexico Region Public Information Unit.

**Successful Bidders:** As required by the MMS, each company that has been awarded a lease must execute all copies of the lease (Form MMS-2005 (March 1986) as amended), pay by EFT the balance of the bonus bid amount and the first year's rental for each lease issued in accordance with the requirements of 30 CFR 218.155, and satisfy the bonding requirements of 30 CFR Part 256, Subpart I, as amended.

Also, in accordance with regulations at 2 CFR Part 180 and 2 CFR Part 1400, the lessee shall comply with the U.S. Department of the Interior's nonprocurement debarment and suspension requirements and agrees to communicate this requirement to comply with these regulations to persons with whom the lessee does business as it relates to this lease by including this term as a condition to enter into their contracts and other transactions.

**Affirmative Action:** The MMS requests that, prior to bidding, Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Representation Form MMS 2032 (June 1985) and Equal Opportunity Compliance Report Certification Form MMS 2033 (June 1985) be on file in the MMS Gulf of Mexico Region Adjudication Unit. This certification is required by 41 CFR Part 60 and Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, as amended by Executive Order No. 11375 of October 13, 1967. In any event, prior to the execution of any lease contract, both forms are required to be on file in the MMS Gulf of Mexico Region Adjudication Unit.

**Geophysical Data and Information Statement:** Pursuant to 30 CFR 251.12, the MMS has a right to access geophysical data and information collected under a permit in the OCS.

Every bidder submitting a bid on a block in Sale 224, or participating as a joint bidder in such a bid, must submit a Geophysical Data and Information

Statement (GDIS) identifying any processed or reprocessed pre- and post-stack depth migrated geophysical data and information used as part of the decision to bid or participate in a bid on the block. The GDIS should clearly identify the survey type—2 dimensional or 3 dimensional (2D or 3D), survey extent (*i.e.*, number of line miles for 2D or number of blocks for 3D), and imaging type (pre-stack, post-stack and migration algorithm) of the data and information. The statement must also include the name and phone number of a contact person, and an alternate, who are both knowledgeable about the depth data listed, the owner or controller of the reprocessed data or information, the survey from which the data were reprocessed and the owner/controller of the original data set, the date of processing, and whether the data was processed in-house or by a contractor. In the event such data and information includes multiple data sets processed from the same survey using different velocity models or different processing parameters, the bidder should identify only the highest quality data set used for bid preparation. The MMS reserves the right to query about alternate data sets and to quality check and compare the listed and alternative data sets to determine which data set most closely meets the needs of the fair-market-value determination process. The statement must also identify each block upon which a bidder bid, or participated in a bid, but for which it did not use processed or reprocessed pre- or post-stack depth migrated geophysical data and information as part of the decision to bid or participate in the bid.

In the event a company supplies any type of data to the MMS, in order to get reimbursed, it must be registered with the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) at <http://www.ccr.gov>. This is a requirement that was implemented on October 1, 2003, and requires all entities doing business with the Government to complete a business profile in the CCR and update it annually. Payments are made electronically based on the information contained in the CCR. Therefore, if the company is not actively registered in the CCR, the MMS will not be able to reimburse or pay it for any data supplied.

An Example of the Preferred Format for the GDIS and a sample of the Geophysical Envelope Preferred Format are included in the FNOS 224 Package. Please also refer to Notice to Lessees No. 2003-G05 for more detail concerning submission of the GDIS, making the data available to the MMS following the lease sale, preferred format,

reimbursement for costs, and confidentiality.

**Force Majeure:** The Regional Director (RD) of the MMS Gulf of Mexico Region has the discretion to change any date, time, and/or location specified in the FNOS 224 Package in case of a force majeure which the RD deems may interfere with the carrying out of a fair and proper lease sale process. Such events may include, but are not limited to, natural disasters (*e.g.*, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods), wars, riots, acts of terrorism, fire, strikes, civil disorder, or other events of a similar nature. In case of such events, bidders should call (504) 736-0557 for information about any changes.

Dated: February 6, 2008.

**Randall B. Luthi,**

*Director, Minerals Management Service.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Saint Louis Science Center, Saint Louis, MO

**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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Saint Louis Science Center, Saint Louis, MO, that meet the definition of "sacred objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

The two cultural items are two eagle feathers (24-0420a and 24-0420b).

In 1970, the two feathers were donated to the Museum of Science and Natural History (now known as the Saint Louis Science Center), by Cleveland H. Shutt. Mr. Shutt acquired the cultural items in 1953 at Harbor Springs, Emmet County, MI. The cultural items were given to Mr. Shutt by the Ottawa (also known as Odawa) tribe in Harbor Springs.

Harbor Springs is part of the area known as L'Abre Croche (Land of the

crooked tree), which has been a permanent Odawa settlement since 1742. This location is documented as being the homeland of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan. The Odawa believe the eagle feathers are sacred objects and without proper relationships and appropriate ceremonial uses of the eagle feathers the spirits and Odawa people suffer. Descendants of the Odawa Tribe in Harbor Springs are members of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan.

Officials of the Saint Louis Science Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the two cultural items described above 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 Saint Louis Science Center also 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 sacred objects and the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects should contact Melinda Frillman, Associate Director, Collections Department, Saint Louis Science Center, 5050 Oakland Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110, telephone (314) 533-8285, before March 14, 2008. Repatriation of the sacred objects to the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Saint Louis Science Center is responsible for notifying Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 3, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

**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 in the possession and control of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ. The human remains were removed from Pima County, AZ.

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 in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Arizona State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona is acting on behalf of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and themselves.

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the Burrue site, AZ AA:16:58(ASM), which is located on private land adjacent to the San Xavier Indian Reservation, Pima County, AZ. The human remains were inadvertently discovered by the property owner and excavations were conducted by staff from the Arizona State Museum. The human remains and several associated funerary objects were brought to the museum for documentation in 1979, and the associated objects were returned to the property owner later that same year. The owner donated the human remains to the Arizona State Museum in 1980. No known individuals are present. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Burrue site includes at least two trash mounds and a cremation area. Ceramics associate the site with the Tanque Verde phase of the Classic period of the Hohokam Archaeological tradition, approximately A.D. 1150 - 1450. The human remains were cremated and contained within ceramic vessels. The burial context and time period indicate that the human remains

represent individuals of Native American ancestry.

Father Eusebio Kino visited the O'odham village of Bac in 1692 and established Mission San Xavier. He reported the presence of 800 inhabitants at the time of his first visit. O'odham people have continued to occupy the land in the vicinity of the mission throughout the historic period. They also identify themselves with the Hohokam Archaeological tradition. Cultural continuity between the prehistoric occupants of the region and present day O'odham, Pee-Posh, and Puebloan peoples is supported by continuities in settlement pattern, architectural technologies, basketry, textiles, ceramic technology, ritual practices, and oral traditions. The descendants of the O'odham, Pee-Posh, and Puebloan peoples of the areas described above are members of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Officials of the Arizona State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Arizona State Museum also 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 Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact John Madsen, Repatriation Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 621-4795, before March 14, 2008.

Repatriation of the human remains to the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt