

- (e) Office of Personnel Management—for offsetting retirement payments.
- (f) Consumer reporting and commercial credit agencies—to facilitate claims collection consistent with Federal Claims Collection Standards, 4 CFR 102.4.
- (g) To financial institutions that originated or serviced loans to give notice of disposition of claims.
- (h) To title insurance companies for payment of liens.
- (i) To local recording offices for filing assignments of legal documents, satisfactions, etc.
- (j) To bankruptcy courts for filing of proofs of claim.
- (k) To HUD contractors for debt servicing.
- (l) To state motor vehicle agencies and Internal Revenue Service to obtain current addresses of debtors.
- (m) To prospective purchasers—for sale of mortgages, loans or insurance premiums or charges.

HUD/Dept-29

SYSTEM NAME:

Rehabilitation Grants and Loan Files.

* * * * *

ROUTINE USE OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

- In addition to those disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act, other routine uses are as follows:
- (a) To local agencies for monitoring and carrying out the program.
 - (b) To financial institutions—for providing supplemental rehabilitation funds.
 - (c) To credit reporting agencies, employers, financial institutions, and retail consumer credit grantors—for verification of employment and financial status.
 - (d) To Federal National Mortgage Association and loan servicers—for loan servicing.
 - (e) To Internal Revenue Service—for reporting of discharged indebtedness.
 - (f) To prospective purchasers—for sale of mortgages, loans or insurance premiums or charges.

HUD/Dept-32

SYSTEM NAME:

Delinquent/Default/Assigned/Temporary Assistance Payments (TMAP) Program.

* * * * *

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

In addition to those disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C.

552a(b) of the Privacy Act, other routine uses are as follows:

- (a) To FHA—for insurance investigations.
- (b) To the Internal Revenue Service and the General Accounting Office for investigations.
- (c) To state banking agencies to aid in processing mortgagor complaints.
- (d) To mortgagees—to verify information provided by new loan applicants and to evaluate credit worthiness.
- (e) To counseling agencies for counseling.
- (f) To Legal Aid—to assist mortgagors.
- (g) To HUD TMAP contractor for processing TMAP.
- (h) To other Federal agencies for the purposes of collecting debts owed to the Federal Government by administrative or salary offset.
- (i) To prospective purchasers—for sale of mortgages, loans or insurance premiums or charges.

HUD/DEPT-46

SYSTEM NAME:

Single Family Case Files.

* * * * *

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

- In addition to those disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act, other routine uses are as follows:
- (a) To welfare agencies for fraud investigation.
 - (b) To the Department of Veterans Affairs for coordination with HUD in processing construction complaints.
 - (c) To Congressional delegation—providing information concerning status of complaints.
 - (d) Complainants and attorneys representing them—for review of complainant file for status and information.
 - (e) Builders and attorneys representing them—for review of complainant files for status information.
 - (f) To holders of secondary mortgages—to determine the outstanding balance due to HUD on a Secretary-held mortgage.
 - (g) To prospective purchasers—for sale of mortgages, loans or insurance premiums or charges.

HUD/CPD-1

SYSTEM NAME:

Rehabilitation Loans-Delinquent/Default.

* * * * *

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

In addition to those disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act, other routine uses are as follows:

- (a) Department of Justice—for prosecution of fraud revealed in the course of claims collection efforts and for the institution of suit or other proceedings to effect collection of claims.
- (b) To the Federal Bureau of Investigation—for investigation of possible fraud revealed in the course of claims collection efforts.
- (c) General Accounting Office—for audit purposes.
- (d) To private employers and Federal agencies to facilitate collection of claims against employees.
- (e) To the Office of Personnel Management—for offsetting retiring payments.
- (f) To consumer reporting and commercial credit agencies to facilitate claims collection consistent with Federal Claims Collection Standards, 4 CFR 102.4.
- (g) To financial institutions that serviced loans—to give notice of disposition of claims.
- (h) To local recording offices for filing assignments of legal documents, satisfactions, etc.
- (i) To bankruptcy courts for filing of proofs of claim.
- (j) To local agencies that service HUD Section 312 Rehabilitation loans—to aid in the collection of delinquent loans.
- (k) To counseling agencies to provide counseling and assistance in the collection of delinquent Section 312 loans in accordance with HUD/Dept-22
- (l) To state motor vehicle agencies and Internal Revenue Service—to obtain current addresses of debtors.
- (m) To prospective purchasers—for sale of mortgages, loans or insurance premiums or charges.

[FR Doc. 95-14250 Filed 6-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Las Vegas Paiute Tribe Liquor Control Ordinance

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: None.

SUMMARY: This Notice is published in accordance with authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8, and in accordance with the Act of August 15, 1953, 67 Stat. 586, 18 U.S.C. 1161. I certify that the Las Vegas Paiute Liquor Control Ordinance was duly adopted by the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe on February 21, 1995. The Ordinance provides for the regulation, distribution, possession, sale, and consumption of liquor on lands held in trust belonging to the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe.

DATES: This ordinance is effective as of June 12, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chief, Branch of Judicial Services, Division of Tribal Government Services, 1849 C Street, NW., MS 2611—MIB, Washington, DC 20240—4001; telephone (202) 208—4400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Las Vegas Paiute Tribe Liquor Ordinance is to read as follows:

12-19 Findings and Purpose

12-10-010 *Legislative Control*—Federal law currently prohibits the introduction of liquor into Indian country and expressly delegates to tribes the decision regarding when and to what extent liquor transactions shall be permitted on their reservations. The Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians has decided to open all lands within its jurisdiction to the possession, consumption, and sale of liquor by enacting this Title 12 (Title 12) to the Tribal Law and Order Code. Title 12 is adopted pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1953 (Pub. L. 83-277, 67 Stat. 588, 18 U.S.C. § 1161) and shall serve as the "liquor ordinance" referenced therein.

12-10-020 *Control Desired*—Title 12 shall govern all liquor sales and distribution on the reservation, will increase the ability of the tribe to control reservation liquor distribution and possession and will provide an additional source of revenue for tribal operations.

12-10-030 *Goals of Regulation*—Tribal regulation of the sale, possession, and consumption of liquor on the reservation is necessary to protect the health, security, and general welfare of the tribe, and to address tribal concerns relating to alcohol use on the reservation. In order to further these goals and to provide an additional source of governmental revenue, the tribe has adopted Title 12, which shall be liberally construed to fulfill the purposes for which it has been adopted. Title 12 is authorized by Article VII, Section 1(g) of the constitution and by-laws of the tribe which provides that the tribal council shall have the power "[t]o enact legislation for the purpose of

safeguarding and promoting the peace, safety, morals, and general welfare of the members of the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe."

12-20 Definitions

12-20-010 *Definitions of Words*—As used in Title 12, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "Alcohol" means that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine which is commonly produced by the fermentation or distillation of grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, or other substances including all dilutions and mixtures of this substance.

(b) "Alcoholic Beverage" is synonymous with the term "liquor" as defined at section 12-20-010(d) hereof.

(c) "Beer" means any beverage obtained by the fermentation or infusion or decoction of pure hops, or pure extract of hops and pure barley malt or other wholesome grain or cereal in water and which contains not more than four percent of alcohol by volume.

(d) "Liquor" includes the four varieties of liquor herein defined (alcohol, spirits, wine, and malt liquor), and all fermented, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor, or combinations thereof, and mixed liquor, a part of which is fermented, spiritous, vinous, or malt liquor, or otherwise intoxicating. Every liquid or solid or semisolid or other substance, patented or not, containing alcohol, spirits, wine or malt liquor, and all drinks or drinkable liquids and all preparations or mixtures capable of human consumption and any liquid, semisolid, solid, or other substances, containing more than one percent of alcohol by weight shall be conclusively deemed to be intoxicating.

(e) "Malt Liquor" means beer, strong beer, ale, stout, and porter.

(f) "Package" means any container or receptacle used for holding liquor.

(g) "Reservation" means all lands of the tribe described or referenced in the tribe's constitution, including, but not limited to, all lands described in United States Public Law 98-203, and any lands which may in the future come within the jurisdiction of the tribe by any lawful means

(h) "Sale" and "Sell" mean exchange, barter, and traffic; and also include the selling or supplying or distributing, by any means whatsoever, of liquor, or of any liquid known or described as "beer" or by any name whatsoever commonly used to describe "malt liquor" or "liquor" or "wine" by any person to any person.

(i) "Spirits" means any beverage which contains alcohol obtained by distillation, including wines exceeding seventeen percent of alcohol by weight.

(j) "Strong Beer" means any beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation or infusion or decoction of pure hops, or pure extract of hops and pure barley malt or other wholesome grain or cereal in water, including ale, stout, and porter, containing more than four percent of alcohol by weight.

(k) "Title 12" means this liquor code, which shall serve the tribe as the liquor ordinance referenced at 18 U.S.C. § 1161.

(l) "Tribe" means, and "Tribal" refers to, the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, a federally recognized tribe of Native American Indians, listed at 58 FR 54364, 67 as the "Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada."

(m) "Tribal Council" shall mean the duly elected tribal council of the tribe, which is the governing body of the tribe.

(n) "Tribal Court" means the tribal courts of the tribe as established pursuant Title 1 of the Tribal Law and Order Code.

(o) "Wine" means any alcoholic beverage obtained by fermentation of fruits (grapes, berries, apples, etc.) or other agricultural product containing sugar, to which any saccharine substances may have been added before, during, or after fermentation, and containing not more than seventeen percent of alcohol by weight, including sweet wines fortified with wine spirits, such as port, sherry, muscatel, and angelica, not exceeding seventeen percent of alcohol by weight.

12-30 Sales, Distribution, Possession, Consumption

12-30-010 *Authorization*—The tribe, its members and other persons including, but not limited to, corporations, partnerships, associations and natural persons are hereby authorized to introduce, sell, distribute, warehouse, possess and consume alcoholic beverages within the reservation, in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada (including Nevada liquor licensing provisions); provided, however, that any person or entity, other than the tribe, which sells alcoholic beverages within the reservation must first obtain a tribal liquor license from the tribal council and such sales shall be subject to taxes and license fees as may be established by duly enacted resolution of the tribal council.

12-30-020 *Distribution of Taxes and Fees*—All taxes and license fees related to the sale or introduction of

alcoholic beverages on the reservation shall be remitted to the tribal council through the tribal secretary, who shall keep accurate records of all such receipts, and shall be subject to distribution by the tribal council in accordance with its usual appropriation procedures for governmental and social services.

12-30-030 Tribal Liquor License elements—Tribal liquor licenses shall authorize the holder thereof to sell alcoholic beverages at wholesale or at retail in cans, bottles or any other package within a defined area; provided, however, that a tribal liquor license shall be valid only if the holder thereof is in compliance with the laws of any other jurisdiction which may have any authority with regard to liquor sales and regulation on the reservation.

Tribal liquor licenses shall set forth the location and description of the building and premises for which each license is issued and shall define the area where the holder of each tribal liquor license may sell alcoholic beverages for a period of one year.

12-40 Penalties

12-40-010 General—Notwithstanding any other provision of Title 12, no penalty may be imposed pursuant or related to title 12 in contravention or in excess of any limitation imposed by the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, 82 Stat. 77, 25 U.S.C.A. § 1301 *et seq.* ("ICRA") or other applicable Federal law.

12-40-020 Illegal Transportation, Still, or Sale Without Permit—Any person who, within the reservation and without a valid tribal liquor license, sells or offers for sale or transport in any manner any liquor within the boundaries of the reservation in violation of Title 12, or who operates or has in his possession any spirit distillation device or any substance meant or specifically concocted to be distilled into liquor (not including devices or mash related to the home manufacture of beer, strong beer, or wine solely for the purpose of personal consumption and not for sale), shall be guilty of a Class A Offense as defined in the Tribal Law and Order Code.

12-40-030 Illegal Purchase of Liquor—Any person who buys liquor within the boundaries of the reservation other than from an individual or entity properly licensed pursuant to Title 12 shall be guilty of a Class A Offense as defined in the Tribal law and Order Code.

12-40-040 Furnishing Liquor to Minors—Except in the case of liquor given or administered to a person by his physician or dentist for medicinal

purposes, no person under the age of 21 years shall consume, acquire or have in his possession any alcoholic beverages except when such beverages are used in connection with religious services. No person shall permit any other person under the age of 21 to consume liquor on his premises or on any premises under his control except in those situations set out in this section. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a Class A Offense as defined in the Tribal Law and Order Code.

12-40-050 Sales of Liquor to Minors—Any person who shall sell any liquor to any person under the age of 21 years shall be guilty of a Class A Offense as defined in the tribal law and order code and shall be further subject to forfeit any license issued pursuant to Title 12; provided, however, that the forfeiture of any license issued pursuant to Title 12 may occur only after notice and a hearing according to the procedures set forth in section 12-50-020 of Title 12.

12-40-060 Unlawful Transfer of Identification—Any person who transfer in any manner an identification of age to a minor for the purpose of permitting such minor to obtain liquor shall be guilty of a Class A Offense as defined in the Tribal Law and Order Code. Corroborative testimony of a witness other than the minor shall be a requirement of conviction under this section.

12-40-070 Possession of False or Altered Identification—Any person who attempts to purchase an alcoholic beverage through the use of false or altered identification which falsely purports to show the individual to be over the age of 21 years shall be guilty of a Class D Offense as defined in the Tribal Law and Order Code.

12-40-080 General Penalties—Any person guilty of a violation of Title 12 for which no penalty has been specifically provided shall be liable upon conviction for the penalty prescribed for Class A Offenses in the Tribal Law and Order Code.

12-40-090 Identification; Proof of Minimum Age—Where there may be a question of a person's right to purchase liquor by reason of his age, such person shall be required to present any one of the following officially issued cards of identification which shows his correct age and bears his signature and photograph:

- (a) Liquor control authority card of identification of any state;
- (b) Driver's license of any state or "Identocard" issued by any state Department of Motor Vehicles;
- (c) United States Active Duty Military Identification;

- (d) Passport; or
- (e) Las Vegas Paiute Tribal Identification or Enrollment Card.

12-40-100 Illegal Items Declared Contraband—Alcohol beverages which are possessed contrary to the terms of Title 12 are hereby declared to be contraband. Any officer who shall make an arrest under this section shall seize all contraband which he shall have the authority to seize consistent with the tribe's constitution, the Tribal Law and Order Code, the ICRA and any other applicable Federal law.

12-40-110 Non-Indian Violations—Nothing in Title 12 shall be construed to require or authorize the criminal trial and punishment by the tribal court of any non-Indian except to the extent allowed under Federal law. In general, when any provision of Title 12 is violated by a non-Indian, he or she shall be referred to state and/or Federal authorities for prosecution under applicable law. It is the expressed intent of the tribe that any non-Indian referred to state and/or Federal authorities pursuant to this section be prosecuted to the furthest extent of applicable law.

12-50 Abatement of Continuing Violations

12-50-010 Declaration of Nuisance—Any room, house, building, boat, vessel, vehicle, structure, or other place where liquor is sold, manufactured, bartered, exchanged, given away, furnished, or otherwise disposed of in violation of the provisions of Title 12 and all property kept in and used in maintaining such place, including tribal liquor licenses related to any such property, are hereby declared to be a common nuisance.

12-50-020 Institution of Action—The Chairman of the tribal council or the Chief of the tribal law enforcement department may institute and maintain an action in the tribal court in the name of the tribe to abate and perpetually enjoin any nuisance declared under article 12-50 of Title 12 or any other violation of Title 12. The plaintiff shall be required to file grounds in the action, and restraining orders, temporary injunctions, and permanent injunctions may be granted in the case as in other injunction proceedings. Upon final judgment against the defendant, the tribal court may order the forfeiture of any license issued pursuant to Title 12 and that the offending room, house, building, boat, vessel, vehicle, structure, or place be closed for a period of one year or until the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant thereof shall give bond of sufficient sum of not less than \$1,000.00 payable to the tribe, which bond shall be conditioned on the agreement of such

person that liquor will not be thereafter manufactured, kept, sold, bartered, exchanged, given away, furnished, or otherwise disposed of thereof in violation of the provisions of Title 12 and that such person will pay all fines, costs and damages assessed against him for any violation of Title 12. If any conditions of the bond are violated, the whole amount may be recovered as a penalty for the use of the tribe. Any action taken under this section shall be in addition to any criminal penalties provided for under Title 12 or any other applicable provision of the Tribal Law and Order Code.

12-50-030 Abatement of Nuisance—In all cases where any person has been convicted of a violation of Title 12, an action may be brought in tribal court to abate as a nuisance any real estate or other property involved in the commission of the offense, and in any such action a certified copy of the record of such conviction shall be admissible in evidence and *prima facie* evidence that the room, house, vessel, boat, building, vehicle, structure, or place against which such action is brought is a public nuisance.

12-60 Severability and Effective date

12-60-010 Severability—If any application or provision, or any portion of any provisions, of Title 12 is determined by review of any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such adjudication shall not render ineffectual the remaining portions of Title 12 or render such provisions automatically inapplicable to other persons or circumstances.

12-60-020 Effective Date—Title 12 shall be effective as a matter of tribal law on the date of its adoption by the tribal council and effective as a matter of Federal law on such date as the Secretary of the Interior certifies and publishes the same in the **Federal Register**.

12-60-030 Inconsistent Enactments Rescinded—Any and all prior enactments of the tribal council which are inconsistent with the provisions of Title 12 are hereby rescinded to the extent of such inconsistency.

12-60-040 Application of 18 U.S.C. 1161—All acts and transactions under Title 12 shall be in conformity with the laws of the State of Nevada to the extent required under 18 U.S.C. 1161.

12-60-050 Jurisdiction and Sovereign Immunity—Nothing in Title 12 shall be construed to limit the jurisdiction of the tribe, the tribal court or tribal law enforcement personnel and nothing herein shall limit or constitute a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the tribe or its officers, instrumentalities

and agents or authorize any form a prospective waiver of such sovereign immunity. Nothing in Title 12 shall be construed as an admission that any body politic, other than the tribe, has jurisdiction over any matter arising from or related to the reservation, except to the extent such jurisdiction is confirmed by Federal law.

Dated: May 24, 1995.

Ada E. Deer,

Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 95-14252 Filed 6-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-02-M

National Park Service

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Co., Big Thicket National Preserve Hardin and Jasper Counties, TX; Availability of Plan of Operations and Environmental Assessment Pipeline Removal and Reclamation and Abandonment of Pipeline Easement

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 9.52(b) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations that the National Park Service has received from Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company a Plan of Operations for removal of a pipeline and reclamation and abandonment of pipeline easement within Big Thicket National Preserve, located within Hardin and Jasper Counties, Texas.

The Plan of Operations and Environmental Assessment are available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days from the publication date of this notice in the Office of the Superintendent, Big Thicket National Preserve, 3785 Milam Street, Beaumont, Texas. Copies are available from the Superintendent, Big Thicket National Preserve, 3785 Milam Street, Beaumont, Texas 77701, and will be sent upon request.

Dated: June 5, 1995.

Jerry L. Rogers,

Superintendent, Southwest System Support Office.

[FR Doc. 95-14333 Filed 6-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

Notice of Inventory Completion for Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of completion of inventory for Native

American human remains and associated funerary objects presently in the possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ.

The human remains and associated funerary objects consist of three sets of human remains and associated funerary objects which were collected by Frank Midvale from La Ciudad Ruin, a Hohokam site in Phoenix, Arizona between 1927 and 1929. Artifacts from the site, which was located on property then owned by the Museum, were transferred to the Museum for preservation as a field collection subsequent to their excavation. One set of remains (NA-SW-SD-A1-15) consists of a cremation associated with a Gila Red bowl and an unidentified potsherd. The second set (NA-SW-SD-A1-18) consists of a cremation associated with a Gila Red jar. The third set (NA-SW-SD-T-1) consists of cranial material. These materials were originally cataloged by the Museum as Salado, but were reidentified in 1994 as Hohokam, based on the La Ciudad site provenience and reevaluation of the associated funerary objects.

In 1990, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community adopted a joint policy statement along with three other central Arizona tribes, which includes the Ak-Chin Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community, and the Tohono O'Odham Indian Nation. The policy statement asserted that these four communities claim an affiliation to ancestors defined as "Hohokam". In October 1993, the Museum supplied a summary and inventory of its holdings identified as Pima, Maricopa, Hohokam, Salado or Sinagua to the affiliated central Arizona tribes.

On April 19, 1995, a representative of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community visited the Museum for an initial consultation, during which time it was determined that the tribe would seek return of the human remains and associated funerary objects from La Ciudad Ruin as part of their annual reburial ceremony. Subsequently, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community has requested these three sets of remains and associated funerary objects in a letter dated April 20, 1995. The Museum's Board of Trustees responded positively to the request on April 26, 1995.

Inventory of the human remains and funerary objects and review of accompanying documentation from the three sets of Native American human remains listed above indicate that no known individuals were identifiable.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Heard Museum have determined that,