

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****Bureau of Land Management****[WY-920-1430-06; WYW 147724]****Notice of Proposed Withdrawal and Opportunity for Public Meeting; Wyoming****AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to withdraw approximately 61.45 acres of public land in Fremont County, to protect capital improvements of the Bridge Station Campground site. This notice closes the land for up to 2 years from surface entry and mining. The lands are not available for mineral leasing in accordance with the BLM's Green River Resource Management Plan.

**DATES:** Comments and requests for a public meeting must be received by August 21, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments and requests should be sent to the BLM Wyoming State Director, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003-1828.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Janet Booth, BLM Wyoming State Office, 307-775-6124, or Stan McKee, BLM Rock Springs Field Office Manager, 280 Highway 191 North, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901, 307-352-0256.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On April 28, 2000, a petition/application was approved allowing the BLM to file an application to withdraw the following described public land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws, subject to valid existing rights:

**Sixth Principal Meridian**

T. 29 N., R. 102 W.,  
Sec. 5, W½ of Lot 3, Lot 4.

The area described contains approximately 61.45 acres in Fremont County.

The purpose of the proposed withdrawal is to protect the capital improvements associated with development and maintenance of the Bridge Station Campground site pending further study and possibly longer-term actions.

For a period of 90 days from the date of publication of this notice, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed withdrawal may present their views in writing to the undersigned officer of the BLM.

Notice is hereby given that an opportunity for a public meeting is

afforded in connection with the proposed withdrawal. All interested persons who desire a public meeting for the purpose of being heard on the proposed withdrawal must submit a written request to the Wyoming State Director within 90 days from the date of publication of this notice. Upon determination by the authorized officer that a public meeting will be held, a notice of time and place will be published in the **Federal Register** at least 30 days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

The application will be processed in accordance with the regulations set forth in 43 CFR Part 2300.

For a period of 2 years from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the land will be segregated as specified above unless the application is denied or canceled or the withdrawal is approved prior to that date. Licenses, permits, cooperative agreements, or discretionary land use authorizations of a temporary nature which will not significantly impact the values to be protected by the withdrawal may be allowed with the approval of an authorized officer of the BLM during the segregative period.

Dated: May 12, 2000.

**Alan R. Pierson,**

*State Director.*

[FR Doc. 00-12885 Filed 5-22-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-22-U**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****REVISION—Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the 611th Air Support Group, United States Air Force, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK****AGENCY:** National Park Service.**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 611th Air Support Group, United States Air Force, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the W.H. Over Museum, South Dakota State Archeological Research Center, and 611th Air Support Group, USAF professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Aleut

Corporation, and the **Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.**

In 1943, human remains representing one individual were uncovered during a legally authorized runway construction project on Shemya Island, AK conducted by Mr. C.B. Kimbrough, a contracted civil engineer with the Baker Engineering Company, Rochester, PA. In 1944, these human remains were donated by Mr. Kimbrough to the Dakota Museum, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD (now known as the W.H. Over Museum). No known individual was identified. The 32 associated funerary objects include stone projectile points and animal bone tools related to sea and land hunting and fishing.

Based on the geographic location and material culture, this individual has been identified as Native American, most likely affiliated with the Aleut culture. The determination of cultural affiliation has been based upon the relative geographic isolation of Shemya Island, archeological evidence from the Shemya Island region, past and present Aleut oral tradition, historical evidence, and expert anthropological opinion. These forms of evidence all indicate that Aleut people were the sole pre-contact (pre-1741 A.D.) occupants of Shemya Island.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the 611th Air Force Group, USAF 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 611th Air Force Group, USAF have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 32 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 611th Air Force Group, USAF have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the **Aleut Corporation**.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Aleut Corporation, and the **Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.** Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Captain Christopher A. Pleiman, Cultural Resources Manager, 611th Air Support Group, U.S. Air Force, 6900 9th Street, Ste. 360, Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506-2270; telephone: (907) 552-7442, before June 22, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary

objects to the Aleut Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 8, 2000.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

[FR Doc. 00-12848 Filed 5-22-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, National Park Service, Harrison, NE and Scotts Bluff National Monument, National Park Service, Gering, NE**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**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 Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Harrison, Nebraska, and Scotts Bluff National Monument, Gering, Nebraska.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada; and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. Several other tribes, including the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of

Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie); Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota were also invited to consult, but did not participate to the extent of the other Indian tribes.

In 1968, human remains representing eight individuals were donated to Agate Fossil Beds National Monument by Margaret Cook. No known individuals were identified. The 11 associated funerary objects consist of one soil burial matrix containing numerous glass beads, six shell buttons and button fragments, one brass bell, one collection of cloth and leather fragments, one collection of plant seeds, and one deer bone.

Collection records indicate that all eight sets of human remains were recovered from the Nebraska panhandle region. One individual is documented as coming from a highway gravel borrow pit north of Mitchell, Nebraska, in 1955. The exact provenience of the other seven individuals is not known. It is assumed that all eight individuals were excavated by or given to Margaret's husband Harold Cook, a paleontologist, geologist, and archeologist who operated a museum in the Cook home. The remains of two individuals are known to have been given to Cook around 1921 by a local physician from Harrison, Nebraska.

Between 1935 and 1945, human remains representing four individuals were donated to Scotts Bluff National Monument by Edgar McKinley, F.J. Strasbaugh, A.C.G. Kaempher, and R.E. Sweet. Scotts Bluff National Monument possesses an additional set of human remains representing seven individuals. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects consist of two bone awl tips, one jasper rock flake, and two animal bones.

Collection records indicate that all eleven sets of human remains, now held at Scotts Bluff National Monument, were recovered from the Nebraska panhandle region. The four donated sets of human remains came from generally known localities: the McKinley farm, a

gravel pit along the North Platte River near Gering Nebraska, the Greenwood Ranch, and Luckenbill Place near Bridgeport, Nebraska. The exact provenience of the other seven individuals and precise date of acquisition is not known.

Through the application of physical anthropological examinations, conducted by Peer Moore-Jansen of Wichita State University in March 1995, and the presence of diagnostic associated funerary objects, 18 of the individuals describe above were identified as Native American. The physical anthropological examinations also determined that one of the individuals described above is likely Native American. Oral history evidence, presented by representatives of the consulting tribes listed above, identified a cultural affiliation to all of the above described human remains held by Agate Fossil Beds National Monument and Scotts Bluff National Monument. This oral history evidence addressed the issue of a "shared group identity" of ancient peoples of the Nebraska panhandle region and their relationship to modern tribal groups recognized by the United States Federal government.

Utilizing expert opinion, collection records, geographical, physical anthropological, and oral tradition evidence, it has been determined that the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, Crow Tribe of Montana, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation, Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, as well as the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation and the Yankton Sioux Tribe are culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects described above.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 19 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also