

Office, and would have no effect on private lands.

ADDRESSES: For further information contact Dave Atkins, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 2815 H Road, Grand Junction, Colorado 81505; Telephone (970) 244-3074.

DATES: The final decision on the amendments will be made following a 60-day Governor's Consistency Review, a 30-day protest period, and resolution of inconsistencies and protests, if any. The 30-day protest period is initiated by this notice.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: Notices of Intent for these two Plan amendments were published in the **Federal Register** on August 26, 1999. All comments received as a result of the Notices were considered in preparation of the Plan amendments and environmental assessments.

The first Plan amendment would establish land use planning prescriptions and land use priorities for fourteen separate parcels of land acquired by the Kremmling Field Office since the Kremmling RMP was completed in 1984. The RMP amendment would also facilitate establishing land management prescriptions and land use priorities for future land acquisitions during the environmental analysis process associated with each specific land acquisition.

The second Plan amendment would expand the boundary of the Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) and consider management changes for the SRMA. The specific management changes include the following:

#1. Modify the boundary of the SRMA. The current SRMA boundary would be expanded to approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile each side of the Colorado river, and would be extended approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles upstream to near Reeder Creek.

#2. Land use priorities would be changed for some public lands in the proposed SRMA. Of the 12,237 acres of public land in the SRMA, approximately 8,787 acres would be identified as a recreation priority, 2,542 acres as a wildlife priority, 833 acres as a soil priority, 35 acres as a protected area priority, and 40 acres with no priority. In addition, 20.8 miles of the Colorado River and associated tributaries would be designated as a water priority.

#3. Because of the recreation emphasis of the SRMA, the amendment would also address enlarging the existing No Surface Occupancy (NSO) area for oil and gas development within the river corridor, to that of the new

SRMA boundary. This would result in 12,237 acres of NSO within the SRMA. There are currently 4,870 acres of NSO within the boundary of the existing SRMA boundary. Consequently, this action would increase the acreage of NSO by 7,367 acres. The amendment would also ensure that any future lands within the SRMA that are acquired by the Federal government would have an NSO stipulation for oil and gas development. There would be no effect on these lands unless acquired by the Federal government.

#4. The amendment would also withdraw the entire 12,237 acres of Federal surface estate within the SRMA from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws. It would also withdraw 1,020 acres of private or state land with Federal minerals. The amendment would also identify additional private or State owned lands within the SRMA that would be withdrawn from the lands and mining laws if they were ever acquired by the Federal government. By including these private lands at this time, they would automatically be withdrawn if acquired by the Federal Government. There would be no effect on the private lands unless they were acquired by the Federal Government.

The above two alternatives as well as the no action alternative were analyzed in the environmental assessments associated with the amendments of the RMP.

The Bureau's planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.5-2) provide protest procedures for persons adversely affected by the approval of RMP amendments. Any person who participated in the planning process and has an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the amendment of an RMP may protest such amendments. A protest may only raise those issues which were submitted for the record during the planning process. The protest shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Director. The protest must be filed within 30 days of the date of this notice. Protests shall be filled with: Director, Bureau of Land Management, Attention: Ms Brenda Williams, Protest Coordinator (WO-210), WO-210/LS-1075, Department of the Interior, Washington DC 20240.

The overnight mail address is: Director, Bureau of Land Management, Attention: Ms Brenda Williams, Protest Coordinator (WO-210), 1620 L Street, NW, Rm. 1075, Washington, DC 20036, [Phone: 202/452-5110].

Dated: March 24, 2000.

Linda M. Gross,

Kremmling Field Manager.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

Notice on Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Lease Sales

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service, Interior.

ACTION: List of restricted joint bidders.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the authority vested in the Director of the Minerals Management Service by the joint bidding provisions of 30 CFR 256.41, each entity within one of the following groups shall be restricted from bidding with any entity in any other of the following groups at Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease sales to be held during the bidding period May 1, 2000, through October 31, 2000. The List of Restricted Joint Bidders published October 18, 1999, in the **Federal Register** at 64 FR 56215 covered the period November 1, 1999, through April 30, 2000.

Group I: Exxon Mobil Corporation; and ExxonMobil Exploration Company.

Group II: Shell Oil Co.; Shell Offshore Inc.; SWEPLP; Shell Frontier Oil & Gas Inc.; Shell Consolidated Energy Resources Inc.; Shell Land & Energy Company; Shell Onshore Ventures Inc.; Shell Deepwater Development Inc.; Shell Deepwater Production Inc.; and Shell Offshore Properties and Capital Inc.

Group III: BP Exploration & Oil Inc.; BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc.; and Amoco Production Company.

Dated: March 24, 2000.

Thomas R. Kitsos,

Director, Minerals Management Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from the Prince William Sound Region, AK in the Control of the Chugach National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage, AK and in Possession of the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items from the Prince William Sound Region, Alaska in the control of the Chugach National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage, AK and in possession of the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, AK which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The two cultural items consist of two bone needles.

In 1933, these two cultural items were recovered with a burial at the Palugvik Village site on Hawkins Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Frederica de Laguna. The human remains recovered with these cultural items have previously been repatriated from the Danish National Museum. Based on archeological evidence, the Palugvik Village site has been dated to c. 1500 A.D.

The three cultural items consist of a string of glass beads and two shell pendants.

In 1933, these three cultural items were recovered with a burial at Glacier Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Frederica de Laguna. The human remains recovered with these cultural items have previously been repatriated from the Danish National Museum. Based on archeological evidence, this Glacier Island burial has been dated to the post-contact period, post-1780 A.D.

In 1953, the cultural items mentioned above were sent to the University of Alaska Museum from the University of Pennsylvania Museum as part of an exchange collection.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these five cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the U.S. Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally

affiliated with these objects should contact Linda Yarborough, Acting Forest Archaeologist, Chugach National Forest, 3301 C Street, Suite 300, Anchorage, AK 99503; telephone: (907) 271-2511, fax: (907) 271-2725 before May 1, 2000. Repatriation of these objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 23, 2000.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Unassociated Funerary Objects from the Battle Point Site, Ottawa County, MI in the Possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

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 unassociated funerary objects from the Battle Point site, Ottawa County, MI in the possession of Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians.

In 1955, human remains representing 11 individuals were recovered from the Battle Point site (20OT4), Ottawa County, MI. The 1955 excavations were conducted by Mr. George Davis and Mr. Edward Gillis of Grand Rapids, MI following their observation that human remains were eroding into the Grand River; and these human remains were donated to the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology in 1962. No known individuals were identified. The funerary objects recovered with the human remains were not donated to the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology.

In 1962, human remains representing one individual were recovered during surface collections from the Battle Point site (20OT4), Ottawa County, MI

conducted by Richard Flanders of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects can be identified.

The 18 cultural items consist of small iron fragments, a sample of wood, one iron nail, three silver fragments, one fish bone, and unidentified pieces of unmodified animal bone.

In 1962, these cultural items were recovered during surface collections conducted by Richard Flanders of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. Based on age, types of cultural material, presence with human remains, and location at the Battle Point site, these cultural items have been determined to be unassociated funerary objects.

Based on historic documents, reports of associated funerary objects, and cultural material, the Battle Point site has been identified as an Ottawa settlement and cemetery dating to c. 1810-1830 A.D. Additionally, consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians includes an *Abstract of Title* for the land parcel containing the Battle Point cemetery and specific mentions of this cemetery continue in a series of transactions. Further, the original 1864 abstract involved a member of the Little River Band of Ottawa.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 12 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 18 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Little Traverse Band of Odawa Indians, and a