

Concession Program Management, 600 Harrison Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, California 94107-1372, Attention: Teresa Jackson, "Mail Room Do Not Open".

A Tax Identification Number (TIN) OR Social Security Number (SSN) must be provided on all checks. Please include a mailing address indicating where to send the prospectus. Inquiries may be directed to Ms. Teresa Jackson, Office of Concession Program Management at (415) 427-1369.

Dated: July 13, 1998.

Patricia Neubacher,

Acting Regional Director, Pacific West Region.

[FR Doc. 98-19476 Filed 7-21-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

North Country National Scenic Trail, Wisconsin; Notice of Availability

SUMMARY: A public planning process has been conducted for Northwest Wisconsin and the Adjoining Minnesota Region to select a specific route or trailway for the North Country National Scenic Trail in this region. The planning process identified and mapped a specific "corridor of opportunity" within which public and private partners working to establish and manage the trail will work to secure lands on which the actual footpath can be constructed. This will require the cooperation of willing landowners. Lands may be secured by outright purchase, easement, lease, or voluntary use agreements. The identified corridor is several landowners wide to allow flexibility in working with willing landowners to find a mutually agreeable alignment for the trail. A copy of the trailway plan entitled "Final Trailway Plans for Northwest Wisconsin and the Adjoining Minnesota Region" can be obtained by writing to the Superintendent at the address listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent Tom Gilbert, Ice Age, North Country, and Lewis and Clark National Trails, 700 Rayovac Drive, Suite 100, Madison, Wisconsin 53711; 608-264-5610.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In March 1980, Federal legislation authorized the establishment of the North Country National Scenic Trail (NST) as a component of the National Trails System (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.). The trail will extend approximately 4,200 miles across seven northern States: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan,

Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Approximately 1,484 miles are completed and open to public use. A comprehensive management plan, published in September 1982, identified a general route for the trail.

Dated: July 9, 1998.

William W. Schenk,

Regional Director, Midwest Region.

[FR Doc. 98-19474 Filed 7-21-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

North Country National Scenic Trail; Notice of Intent

SUMMARY: A public planning process has been initiated to consider a change in the route of the North Country National Scenic Trail in the State of Minnesota. Specifically, the feasibility of rerouting the trail through the State's Arrowhead Region will be investigated. If found to be feasible, the 1982 Comprehensive Plan for Management and Use, will be amended. The planning process will identify and map a specific "corridor of opportunity" within which public and private partners working to establish and manage the trail will work to secure lands on which the actual footpath can be constructed. This will require the cooperation of willing landowners. Lands may be secured by outright purchase, easement, lease, or voluntary use agreements. This planning process will produce a plan that will serve as an amendment to the 1982 North Country, Comprehensive Plan for Management and Use.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Superintendent Tom Gilbert, Ice Age, North Country, and Lewis and Clark National Trails, 700 Rayovac Drive, Suite 100, Madison, Wisconsin 53711; 608-264-5610.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In March 1980, Federal legislation authorized the establishment of the North Country National Scenic Trail (NST) as a component of the National Trails System (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.). The trail will extend approximately 4,200 miles across seven northern States: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Approximately 1,484 miles are completed and open to public use. A comprehensive management plan, published in September 1982, identified a general route for the trail.

Dated: July 9, 1998.

William W. Schenk,

Regional Director, Midwest Region.

[FR Doc. 98-19473 Filed 7-21-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Mississippi River Coordinating Commission Meeting; Notice of Meeting

SUMMARY: This notice announces an upcoming meeting of the Mississippi River Coordinating Commission. Notice of this meeting is required under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463).

MEETING DATE, TIME, AND ADDRESS:

Wednesday, August 20, 1998; 6:30 p.m.; Council Chambers, Metropolitan Council, 230 East Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

An agenda for the meeting will include discussion of the functions of the Mississippi River Coordinating Commission and the range of alternatives for accomplishing those functions after the Commission sunsets. Public statements about matters related to the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRAA) will be taken.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Superintendent JoAnn Kyril, MNRAA, 175 East Fifth Street, Suite 418, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 (612-290-4160).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Mississippi River Coordinating Commission was established by Public Law 100-696, dated November 18, 1988.

Dated: July 9, 1998.

William W. Schenk,

Regional Director, Midwest Region.

[FR Doc. 98-19475 Filed 7-21-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Sand Creek, CO in the Possession of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

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 from Sand Creek, CO in the possession of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Colorado Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, and the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation.

On November 29, 1864, human remains representing one individual was taken from the Sand Creek Massacre site, most likely by Major Jacob Downing. These human remains, a scalplock, were donated to the Colorado Historical Society in 1911 by Mrs. Jacob Downing. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains consist of a human scalplock. Following the Sand Creek Massacre, Congressional testimony provided by eyewitnesses records numerous examples of soldiers and officers mutilating the dead and removing cultural items for "trophies". Major Jacob Downing was present at Sand Creek on November 29, 1864 as an officer of the First Regiment of the Colorado Volunteers. Based on the preponderance of the evidence, these human remains have been determined to be Native American and taken at Sand Creek, CO. Consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, and the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation indicates that both Cheyenne and Arapaho people were slain at Sand Creek, CO.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Colorado Historical Society 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 Colorado Historical Society 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 Native American human remains and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, and the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, and the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Anne Wainstein Bond, Director of Collections and Exhibitions, Colorado Historical Society, 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203; telephone: (303) 866-4691, before August 21, 1998.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, and the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 6, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 98-19537 Filed 7-21-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Control of the Gila National Forest, USDA Forest Service, Silver City, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

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 in the control of the Gila National Forest, USDA Forest Service, Silver City, NM.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Arizona State Museum, Field Museum, Logan Museum, Maxwell Museum (University of New Mexico), Museum of New Mexico, Ohio Historical Society, Peabody Museum (Harvard University), University of Texas at Austin, and Western New Mexico University Museum professional staffs and USDA Forest Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe, the Pueblo of Acoma, and the Pueblo of Zuni.

In 1935 and 1936, human remains representing 19 individuals were recovered from Starkweather Ruin within the Gila National Forest during legally authorized excavations by Paul H. Nesbitt of Beloit College, Beloit, WI. These human remains are presently curated at the Logan Museum at Beloit College. No known individuals were

identified. The 45 associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels and sherds, shell and stone jewelry, and a projectile point.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, the Starkweather Ruin has been identified as an Upland Mogollon pithouse village and pueblo occupied between 500-1000 A.D. and 1100-1300 A.D.

Between 1935-1955, human remains representing 51 individuals were recovered from SU site, Oak Springs Pueblo, Tularosa Cave, Apache Creek Pueblo, Turkey Foot Ridge Site, Wet Leggett Pueblo, Three Pines Pueblo, South Leggett Pueblo, and Brown site by Dr. Paul Martin of the Field Museum, Chicago, IL. These human remains are currently curated at the Field Museum, Chicago, IL. No known individuals were identified. The 115 associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels and sherds, stone and shell jewelry, stone and bone tools, and projectile points.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, the nine sites listed in the preceding paragraph have been identified as an Upland Mogollon cave, pithouse villages, and pueblos occupied between 300-1300 A.D.

In 1955, human remains representing 19 individuals were recovered from Apache Creek Pueblo (LA 2949) during legally authorized excavations and collections conducted by Stewart Peckham of the Museum of New Mexico as part of a New Mexico Highway's Department project. These human remains are currently curated at the Museum of New Mexico. No known individuals were identified. The 32 associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels, and shell and stone jewelry.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, Apache Creek Pueblo (LA 2949) has been identified as an Upland Mogollon masonry pueblo with pithouses occupied between 1150-1300 A.D.

In 1987 and 1988, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from the SU site (LA 64931) and the Brown site (LA 68924) during legally authorized excavations conducted by Dr. Chip Wills of the University of New Mexico as part of a field school. These human remains are currently curated at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. No known individuals were identified. The 12 associated funerary objects include stone tools and animal bone.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, the SU site and the Brown site have been