

Non-competitive sale procedures are considered appropriate, in this case, as the land described above was granted to Basic Management, Incorporated, with a clause of reversionary interest to the United States.

The Federal interest has been jointly selected for sale by the unit of local government as provided by the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-263), and is being offered for non-competitive sale to Victory Valley Land Company, L.P. The property will continue to be subject to certain reservations to the United States.

Detailed information concerning these reservations as well as specific conditions of the sale are available for review at the Las Vegas Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, 4765 Vegas Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89108.

For a period of 45 days from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, interested parties may submit comments to the Field Manager, Las Vegas Field Office, at the above address. In the absence of timely objections, this proposal shall become the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

Dated: August 17, 1999.

Cheryl Ruffridge,

Acting Assistant Field Manager, Las Vegas, NV.

[FR Doc. 99-22267 Filed 8-26-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-HC-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[ID-036-1210-00]

Notice of Recreation Use Restrictions and Regulations for Egin Lakes Access and Red Road Recreation Sites Adjacent and Within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area (WSA), Idaho

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of recreation use restrictions for Egin Lakes Access and Red Road recreation sites adjacent and within the Sand Mountain WSA, Idaho.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given in accordance with Title 43 Group 8000-Recreation Programs, and in accordance with the principles established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, that certain lands located in and adjacent to the Sand Mountain WSA which includes the area known as the St. Anthony Sand Dunes Special Recreation

Management Area (SRMA) in Fremont and Jefferson Counties, Idaho have recreation use restrictions placed upon them. Actions are implemented under the authority of 43 CFR 8364.

DATES: Effective date: September 1, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Bureau of Land Management, Upper Snake River District, Idaho Falls Field Office, 1405 Hollipark Drive, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401, telephone (208) 524-7500.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The WSA is 21,000 acres of public land that has current vehicle and recreation use restrictions within it that were established through the **Federal Register** on August 13, 1992. Both the WSA and SRMA are within the Egin-Hamer Winter Seasonal Closure Area established through the **Federal Register** on December 16, 1997.

Recreation use in the SRMA has increased nearly 1000% from an estimated 14,000 visits in FY84 to over 136,000 visits in FY 98. The Egin Lakes Access Site alone recorded over 72,000 visits in which over 20,000 visitors were campers using the undeveloped camping area or the developed parking lot to camp. Use along the Red Road where there are numerous undeveloped recreation sites recorded over 24,000 visits in which over 2000 visitors were overnight campers.

Open campfire sites inside the Sand Mountain WSA but outside the Red Road Open Sand Campfire Area have increased tremendously in the last few years, especially around major access routes onto the open sand and around Dry Lake Bed (Hidden Lake) causing degradation of the natural values of the area. The last few years have also had non-traditional dispersed recreation uses occur on Hidden Lake which is a dry lake bed in the winter but has water throughout the spring, summer, and fall seasons. Snowmobile and Personal Water Craft users have been using the lake in the summer for water craft skinning. This activity has created safety problems for other recreation users along the lake shore and in the water. The development of the Egin Lakes access has created large gatherings of young individuals to the area. These gatherings have contributed to large beer and alcohol parties at the recreation site. Both drug and alcohol use by underage users has been documented at this site and other concentrated recreation use area within the St. Anthony Sand Dunes Special Recreation Management Area.

To reduce the litter and debris left in the recreation sites and areas along the Red Road and Egin Lakes access, and to

reduce the safety hazard presented by alcohol use the following restriction will be in effect: (1) No Person under the age of twenty-one (21) shall possess or consume any alcoholic beverage, as defined by Idaho Code Title 23-105, on Public lands in the St. Anthony Sand Dunes Special Recreation Management Area.

Maps of the areas where the restriction will apply will be available at the Idaho Falls Field Office. Signs with the rules and regulations for the SRMA will be posted at entrances into the WSA as well as at the recreation sites and areas. The new restriction will be incorporated into the existing St. Anthony Sand Dunes and Sand Mountain WSA information flyer.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bill Boggs, Bureau of Land Management, Upper Snake River District, Idaho Falls Field Office, 1405 Hollipark Drive, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401, (208) 524-7527.

Dated: August 17, 1999.

Joe Kraayenbrink,

Field Manager.

[FR Doc. 99-22270 Filed 8-26-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GG-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[WY-950-1420-00-P]

Filing of Plats of Survey; Wyoming

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

The plats of the following described lands were officially filed in the Wyoming State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming, effective 10:00 a.m., August 20, 1999.

The plat representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines and the subdivision of Sections 17 and 20, T. 43 N., R. 109 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 644, was accepted March 23, 1999.

The plat representing the dependent resurvey of the Seventh Standard Parallel North, through Range 87 West, a portion of the subdivisional lines and the subdivision of Section 34, T. 29 N., R. 87 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 631, was accepted August 17, 1999.

The plat representing the dependent resurvey of portions of the east boundary and the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of Section 25, T. 56 N., R. 70 W., Sixth Principal Meridian,

Wyoming, Group No. 646, was accepted August 17, 1999.

The plat representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the Fort McKinney Military Reservation, T. 50 N., R. 82 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 650, was accepted August 17, 1999.

The plat representing the dependent resurvey of portions of the south boundary and the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of Section 35, T. 40 N., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 648, was accepted August 17, 1999.

The plat representing the dependent resurvey of portions of the north boundary and subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of Sections 3 and 4, T. 57 N., R. 75 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 656, was accepted August 17, 1999.

The supplemental plat showing the corrected area of previous Lot 8, now shown as Lot 19, Section 31, Tp. 48 N., R. 76 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, is based on the plat accepted August 22, 1990, was accepted August 17, 1999.

All inquiries concerning the survey of the above described lands should be sent to John P. Lee, (307) 775-6216, Wyoming State Office, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 1828, 5353 Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003.

Dated: August 20, 1999.

John P. Lee,

Chief Cadastral Survey Group.

[FR Doc. 99-22269 Filed 8-26-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-22-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde, 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the National Park Service, Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde, CO.

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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; and Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas were unable to attend the Native American consultation meetings, but they requested and received the minutes of these proceedings.

In 1950, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at Site 16 (5MV16), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (post and adobe village with kiva, single coursed masonry pueblo with kiva, double coursed masonry pueblo with three towers and one kiva), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (ceramic, bone, and lithic) analysis, this site (5MV16) and these human remains are dated to Basketmaker III-Pueblo II (A.D. 500-1100).

Between 1947 and 1948, human remains representing 23 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by Gila Pueblo Survey archeologist Deric O'Bryan at Soda Canyon Pueblo (5MV34), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 32 associated funerary objects include 10 bowls and bowl fragments, seven mugs, five jars, two cylinders, one canteen, one scraper, one pitcher, one point, one geologic specimen, one abrader, one awl, and one ladle. Two mugs are missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. These two associated funerary objects have not been included in the total count.

Based on architectural features (45 rooms, 5 kivas, and a tower),

dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (bone, lithic, ceramic, and organics) analysis, this site (5MV34), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1942, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service salvage excavation project conducted at One Clan House (5MV51), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (burned stone), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV51) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo I-Pueblo II (A.D. 700-1100).

In 1965, human remains representing six individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist Cal Jennings at Big Pit Structure (5MV60), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a circular pit structure), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV60) and these human remains are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1952, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV80, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 112 associated funerary objects are all sherds.

Based on architectural features (midden, burned stone, and a rubble mound), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV80), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1950, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at Twin Trees Village (5MV106), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 80 associated funerary objects include one faunal bone, one jar, three ladle bowls, and 75 sherds.

Based on architectural features (a pithouse), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV106), these human remains, and the associated