

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Further information concerning the exchange, including the environmental assessment, is available for review at the Bureau of Land Management, Elko District Office, 3900 E. Idaho Street, Elko, Nevada.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the exchange is to acquire non-Federal land located within the South Fork Canyon Special Recreation Management Area that has high values for riparian and wildlife habitat and public recreation. The public interest will be well served by completing the exchange.

Barrick will acquire the mineral and surface estate in and to the Federal lands, subject to a reservation to the United States for oil, gas, and geothermal resources. The United States will acquire an undivided one-half interest in the mineral estate in and to the non-Federal lands.

The above described lands will be subject to an appraisal to determine the value of the lands to be exchanged. Land values will be equalized based on the final appraisal. Any equalization payment would be made in accordance with 43 CFR 2201.5(c)(2).

Subject to valid existing rights, publication of this notice in the Federal Register will segregate the subject lands from all appropriations under the public land laws, including the mining laws, mineral leasing laws, and the Geothermal Steam Act. The segregation will terminate upon issuance of the patent or upon publication in the Federal Register of a termination of segregation, or two years from date of publication, whichever occurs first.

Patent, when issued, will contain the following reservations to the United States:

1. A right-of-way for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States, Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).
2. Oil and gas and geothermal. A more detailed description of this reservation, which will be included in the patent document, is available for review at the Elko District office.

The patent will be subject to:

1. Those rights for powerline purposes which have been granted to Sierra Pacific Power Co., its successors or assignees, by right-of-way grant N-38874 under the authority of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).
2. Those rights for powerline purposes which have been granted to Sierra Pacific Power Co., its successors or assignees, by right-of-way grant N-47775 under the authority of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).

3. Those rights for water pipeline purposes which have been granted to Elko Land and Livestock Co., its successors or assignees, by right-of-way grant N-52388 under the authority of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).

4. Those rights for water storage reservoir purposes which have been granted to Elko Land and Livestock Co., its successors or assignees, by right-of-way grant N-54209 under the authority of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).

5. Those rights for fenceline purposes which have been granted to the Bureau of Land Management, its successors or assigns, by right-of-way reservation N-60524 under the authority of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).

6. Those rights for fenceline purposes which have been granted to the Bureau of Land Management, its successors or assigns, by right-of-way reservation N-60525 under the authority of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).

7. Those rights for cattleguard purposes which have been granted to the Bureau of Land Management, its successors or assigns, by right-of-way reservation N-60526 under the authority of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).

8. Those rights for access road purposes which have been granted to Newmont Gold Company, its successors or assigns, by right-of-way grant N-60654 under the authority of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761).

Permitted grazing use on the selected lands would be reduced by 339 AUMs (suspended and active livestock use) from the grazing permit held by Elko Land and Livestock Co. as a result of this action. Unless the two-year notification is waived for the above reduction, the reduction would occur two years after receipt of the official notification in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR 4110.4.

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 proposed land exchange and Environmental Assessment to the Elko District Office, Bureau of Land Management, Attn: Kenneth Nelson, Realty Specialist, 3900 E. Idaho Street, Elko, NV 89801. All objections will be reviewed by the State Director, who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. In the absence of timely filed objections, this realty action shall become the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

Dated: April 10, 1996.
David J. Vandenberg,
Acting District Manager.
[FR Doc. 96-9774 Filed 4-19-96; 8:45 am]
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National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Control of Acadia National Park, National Park Service, Bar Harbor, ME

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains in the control of the National Park Service at Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, ME.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains has been made by professional staff of the National Park Service in consultation with representatives of the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Nation, identified collectively hereafter as the Wabanaki Tribes of Maine.

Human remains representing nine individuals and associated funerary objects from the Fernald Point site (ME Site 43-24), a precontact shell midden within the Park boundaries, was previously published in a Notice of Inventory Completion dated July 21, 1994. This site represents the Ceramic Period (1-1600 AD).

In 1995, additional human remains from the nine previously reported individuals were located among faunal remains of the Park's museum collection. Three human bone fragments representing a minimum of one individual from the same site were also discovered. No known individuals were identified. No further associated funerary objects are present.

Evidence presented by representatives of the Wabanaki Tribes of Maine identifies Acadia National Park area as both a historic and precontact gathering place for the Wabanaki Tribes of Maine. The Prehistoric Subcommittee of the Maine State Historic Preservation Office's Archaeological Advisory Committee has found it reasonable to trace a shared group identity from the Late Prehistoric Period (1000-1500 AD) inhabitants of Maine as an undivided whole to the four modern Indian tribes known collectively as the Wabanaki

Tribes of Maine on the basis of geographic proximity; survivals and continuity of stone, ceramic and perishable material culture skills; and probable linguistic continuity across the Late Prehistoric/Contact Period boundary. In a 1979 article, Dr. David Sanger, the archeologist who conducted the 1977 excavations at the Fernald Point Site and uncovered the above mentioned burials, recognizes a relationship between Maine sites dating to the Ceramic Period (1- 1600 AD) and present-day Algonquian speakers generally known as Abenakis, including the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Nation.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least ten individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Wabanaki Tribes of Maine representing the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Nation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Nation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Mr. Paul Haertel, Superintendent, Acadia National Park, P.O. Box 177, Bar Harbor, ME 04609; telephone: (207) 288-0374, May 22, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 10, 1996

C. Timothy McKeown

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist/Archeology & Ethnography Program

[FR Doc. 96-9785 Filed 4-19-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of Grand Portage National Monument, National Park Service, Grand Marais, MN

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the National Park Service at Grand Portage National Monument, Grand Marais, MN.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by National Park Service professional staff and presented in writing to the Chairman of the Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee. The National Park Service has received no official reply.

In 1962, four historical burials were excavated on a low hill on Grand Portage Creek within the monument boundaries by representatives of the Minnesota Historical Society. Human remains and associated funerary objects were recovered and taken by the Minnesota Historical Society to St. Paul for analysis. Most of the human remains were returned to Grand Portage National Monument in 1968. These human remains were subsequently destroyed in the Great Hall fire of 1969.

The human remains retained by the Minnesota Historical Society represent a minimum of two individuals. No known individuals were identified. The 11,000 objects found with the four original burials include glass trade beads, trade silver and brass jewelry, iron knives, textile fragments, birch bark, clay pipe fragments, and non-human bone fragments. These objects indicate the burials date between 1800-1825. Ethnographic information gathered at the time of the original excavation identified the hillside burial location as being consistent with traditional Chippewa practice. The burial site is also within the traditional-use lands of Grand Portage village, a permanent occupation of the Grand Portage Band during the time of these burials.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Grand Portage National Monument have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least two individuals of Native American ancestry. Monument officials have also determined that, pursuant to

25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A) and (B) the 11,000 items 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, monument officials have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the human remains and funerary objects and the Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dean C. Einwalter, Superintendent, Grand Portage National Monument, P.O. Box 668, Grand Marais, MN 55604; telephone (218) 387-2788 before May 22, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 16, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

Departmental Consulting Archeologist Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD); Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Notice is hereby given of the one hundred and twentieth meeting of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD). The meeting will be held from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on May 14, and from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on May 15, 1996 in Room 1207, both days, in the Department of State, at Twenty-First Street N.W. and Virginia Avenue N.W. (2201 C St NW.), Washington, DC 20523.

The Agenda will concentrate on preparation for the U.S. position for the upcoming World Food Summit being organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This advice will be useful to USAID, as well as to other U.S. Government Agencies.