

Documents and other information submitted with this application are available for review by any party who submits a written request for a copy of such documents to the following office within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Endangered Species, 1 Federal Drive, Fort Snelling, Minnesota 55111-4056. Telephone: (612/725-3536 x250); FAX: (612/725-3526).

Dated: April 23, 1996.

Matthias A. Kerschbaum,
Acting Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, Region 3, Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

[FR Doc. 96-10500 Filed 4-26-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

Bureau of Land Management

[OR-050-1110-00:G6-0127]

Closure of Public Lands; (Prineville District) Oregon; Correction

April 18, 1996.

This action corrects a Notice in FR Doc. 96-7629, on Friday, March 29, 1996.

On page 14158, third column, following the ACTION paragraph, insert the following omitted paragraph:

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that effective immediately, the following described roads and trails are closed to all motorized vehicle use year-long.

Dated: April 18, 1996.

James G. Kenna,
Deschutes Resource Area Manager, Prineville District Office.

[FR Doc. 96-10499 Filed 4-26-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-33-M

[NV-943-1430-01; N-59593]

Notice of Realty Action: Non-Competitive Sale of Public Lands

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Non-competitive sale of public lands in Clark County, Nevada.

SUMMARY: The following described public land in the City of Mesquite, Clark County, Nevada has been examined and found suitable for sale utilizing non-competitive procedures, at not less than the fair market value. Authority for the sale is Section 203 and Section 209 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).

Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

T. 13 S., R. 70 E.

Sec. 24, lot 2;

T. 13 S., R. 71 E.

Sec. 18, lot 9,

Containing 7.72 acres, more or less.

This parcel of land, situated in Mesquite, NV is being offered as a direct sale to the City of Mesquite.

This land is not required for any federal purposes. The sale is consistent with current Bureau planning for this area and would be in the public interest.

In the event of a sale, conveyance of the available mineral interests will occur simultaneously with the sale of the land. The mineral interests being offered for conveyance have no known mineral value. Acceptance of a direct sale offer will constitute an application for conveyance of those mineral interests. The applicant will be required to pay a \$50.00 nonreturnable filing fee for conveyance of the available mineral interests.

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

1. A right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States, Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

2. Oil, gas, sodium, potassium and saleable minerals.

and will be subject to an easement for roads, public utilities and flood control purposes in accordance with the transportation plan for Clark County/the City of Las Vegas.

1. Those rights for highway right-of-way purposes which have been granted to the Nevada Department of Transportation by Permit Nos. Nev-065014, N-125, and Nev-07427 under the Act of August 27, 1958 (072 Stat. 0892; 23 U.S.C. {a} and {d}).

Upon publication of this notice in the Federal Register, the above described land will be segregated from all other forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the general mining laws, except for sales and disposals under the mineral disposal laws. This segregation will terminate upon issuance of a patent or 270 days from the date of this publication, whichever occurs first.

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 District Manager, Las Vegas District, P.O. Box 26569, Las Vegas, Nevada 89126. Any adverse comments will be reviewed by the State Director who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. In the absence of any adverse comments, this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Land Management may accept or reject any or all offers, or withdraw any land or

interest in the land from sale, if, in the opinion of the authorized officer, consummation of the sale would not be fully consistent with FLPMA, or other applicable laws. The lands will not be offered for sale until at least 60 days after the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register.

Dated: April 19, 1996.

Michael F. Dwyer,

District Manager, Las Vegas, NV.

[FR Doc. 96-10448 Filed 4-26-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-HC-P

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession and Control of the Santa Fe National Forest, United States Forest Service, Santa Fe, NM

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 an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession and control of the Santa Fe National Forest, United States Forest Service, Santa Fe, NM.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Peabody Museum professional staff, Museum of New Mexico professional staff, United States Forest Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of San Felipe, the Pueblo of Santa Ana, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of Tesuque, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of San Juan, the Pueblo of Zia, and the Pueblo of Jemez.

In 1908, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from the Yapashi site during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Yapashi site has been identified as late Anasazi period (1250-1475 AD) through architecture, ceramics, and site organization. Ethnographic records, technological continuity, and similarities between the site and present-day pueblos of Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Pojoaque, Tesuque, Nambe, San Juan, and Zia indicate continuity of both occupation and culture between the Yapashi site and these pueblos. Oral traditions of

these present-day pueblos indicate occupation of this particular area during this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Forest Service have further determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of San Felipe, the Pueblo of Santa Ana, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of Tesuque, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of San Juan, and the Pueblo of Zia.

In 1912, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Pueblo Kotyiti site during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include a ceramic pipe, mineral pigment, and a stone tool.

The Pueblo Kotyiti site has been identified as the fortified pueblo occupied during 1680–1696 (the Great Pueblo Revolt) by the ancestral community of the present-day Pueblo of Cochiti. This identification is supported by historical and ethnohistoric records of the Pueblo Revolt era, continuities of architecture and ceramics between the site and the Pueblo of Cochiti. The oral tradition of the Pueblo of Cochiti also supports their affiliation to the Pueblo Kotyiti site.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the three 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 United States Forest Service 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 these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pueblo of Cochiti.

In 1934, human remains representing three individuals from site LA 340 were donated to the Museum of New Mexico by the Fry family. Accession records indicate the Fry family apparently collected these remains without a valid antiquities permit. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Site LA 340 has been identified as Anasazi period (1100–1540 AD) through architecture, ceramics, and site organization. Ethnographic records, technological continuity, and similarities of the site with the present-day pueblos of San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Pojoaque, Tesuque, Nambe, and San Juan indicate cultural affiliation with this site. The oral traditions of these six Pueblos also indicate affiliation with sites in this particular area during this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Forest Service have further determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of Tesuque, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of San Juan.

In 1980, human remains representing six individuals from site AR-03-10-03-401 were confiscated by Forest Service Law Enforcement from Kyle and Mary Martin. No known individuals were identified. The 200 associated funerary objects include pottery sherds, stone tools and flakes, corn cobs and husks, sandal fragments, charcoal, non-human bones and teeth, and seeds.

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric records, ceramics, and the association of the rock shelters with an ancestral Jemez Pueblo site indicate cultural affiliation of the present-day Pueblo of Jemez to site AR-03-10-03-401. The oral traditions of the Pueblos of Jemez support this affiliation to the site during this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25

U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 200 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 United States Forest Service 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 these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pueblo of Jemez.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of San Felipe, the Pueblo of Santa Ana, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of Tesuque, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of San Juan, the Pueblo of Zia, and the Pueblo of Jemez. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 517 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102; telephone: (505) 842-3238, fax: (505) 842-3800 before May 29, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of San Felipe, the Pueblo of Santa Ana, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of Tesuque, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of San Juan, the Pueblo of Zia, and the Pueblo of Jemez may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 24, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

Departmental Consulting Archeologist

Chief, Archeology & Ethnography Program

[FR Doc. 96-10543 Filed 4-26-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Consortium for Toxicology Testing of HFA-134a (IPACT-I)

Notice is hereby given that, on April 15, 1996, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), the International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Consortium for