

feet thick. There are no coal outcrops on the tract.

The overburden above the main seam ranges from about 100–300 feet thick on the LBA. The total in-place stripping ratio (BCY/Ton) of the coal is 2.57:1.

The tract contains an estimated 412 million tons of minable coal. This estimate of minable reserves includes the rider seam mentioned above but does not include any tonnage from localized seams or splits containing less than 5 feet of coal. In addition, the southern boundary of the tract follows the railroad spur and State highway serving the adjacent mines. Coal recovery in this area depends on the economic feasibility of relocating the spur and roadway.

The Thundercloud Tract coal is ranked a subbituminous C. The overall average quality on an as-received basis is 8810 BTU/lb, 27.93% moisture, 4.48% ash, 0.34% sulfur, and 1.45% sodium in ash. These quality averages place the coal reserves near the high end of the range of coal quality currently being mined in the southern Powder River Basin south of Wright, Wyoming.

There are several oil and gas wells from the Hilight Field on the tract. The estimate of the bonus value of the coal lease will include consideration of the future oil and gas production from these wells. An economic analysis of this future income stream will determine whether a well is bought out and plugged prior to mining or re-established after mining is completed. Other costs considered will include moving or removing roads, pipelines, and surface facilities.

The tract will be leased to the qualified bidder of the highest cash amount provided that the high bid equals the fair market value of the tract. The minimum bid for the tract is \$100 per acre or fraction thereof. No bid that is less than \$100 per acre, or fraction thereof, will be considered. The bids should be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or be hand delivered. The Cashier will issue a receipt for each hand-delivered bid. Bids received after 4 p.m., on Wednesday, September 30, 1998, will not be considered. The minimum bid is not intended to represent fair market value. The fair market value of the tract will be determined by the Authorized Officer after the sale.

If identical high bids are received, the tying high bidders will be requested to submit follow-up sealed bids until a high bid is received. All tie-breaking sealed bids must be submitted within 15 minutes following the Sale Official's

announcement at the sale that identical high bids have been received.

The lease issued as a result of this offering will provide for payment of an annual rental of \$3.00 per acre, or fraction thereof, and a royalty payment to the United States of 12.5 percent of the value of coal produced by strip or augur mining methods and 8 percent of the value of the coal produced by underground mining methods. The value of the coal will be determined in accordance with 30 CFR 206.250.

Bidding instructions for the tract offered and the terms and conditions of the proposed coal lease are available from the Wyoming State Office at the addresses above. Case file documents, WYW136458, are available for inspection at the Wyoming State Office.

Dated: August 7, 1998.

Robert A. Bennett,

Deputy State Director, Minerals and Lands Authorizations.

[FR Doc. 98-21993 Filed 8-25-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-22-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO

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 associated funerary objects in the possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Tribe of Missouri, and the Sac and Fox Nation of the Mississippi in Iowa.

In 1964, human remains representing two individuals were recovered along the Chariton River, Adair County, MO following their disturbance during farming activity by Richard Marshall and Marvin Kay, staff members of the American Archaeology Division, Department of Anthropology, University

of Missouri-Columbia. No known individuals were identified. The 23 associated funerary objects include prismatic gun flints, trade silver earrings, brooches and bracelets, textiles, a hand-blown green glass bottle, white porcelain beads, brown glass seed beads, pewter buttons, and brass buttons.

Based on manner of interment and associated funerary objects, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. The associated funerary objects date these burials to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (1785-1809 A.D.). The age, location, and manner of interment are all consistent with Sac and Fox (Mesquaki) cultures present in this area at the close of the eighteenth century.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Museum of Anthropology 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 Museum of Anthropology have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 23 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 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 associated funerary objects and the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Tribe of Missouri, and the Sac and Fox Nation of the Mississippi in Iowa.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Tribe of Missouri, and the Sac and Fox Nation of the Mississippi in Iowa. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Michael J. O'Brien, Director, Museum of Anthropology, 317 Lowry Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211; telephone: (573) 882-4421, before September 25, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox Tribe of Missouri, and the Sac and Fox Nation of the Mississippi in

Iowa may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 21, 1998.

Veletta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Deputy Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 98-22888 Filed 8-25-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Wisconsin in the Possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI

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 associated funerary objects in the possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by State Historical Society of Wisconsin professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas, Otoe/Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

During 1989-1991, human remains representing a minimum of 139 individuals were recovered from the Tremaine site (47-Lc-0095) by field crews of the Museum Archaeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as part of the USH 53 Expressway Project. No known individuals were identified. The 139 associated funerary objects include ceramics, sherds, projectile point, scrapers, and flakes, shell, copper fragments, galena fragments, stone pipe bowls, catlinite fragments, bison scapula hoes, river cobbles, mammal bone, and wood fragments.

Based on radiocarbon data and ceramic typology, the Tremaine site has been identified as an Oneota occupation dating between 1300-1600 A.D. The Oneota tradition in western Wisconsin has generally been documented by native oral traditions, European explorers' accounts, historians, and

anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Iowa Tribe, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

In 1989, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Filler site (47-Lc-0149) by field crews of the Museum Archaeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as part of the USH 53 Expressway Project. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on radiocarbon dates and ceramic typology, the Filler site has been identified as an Oneota Valley View Phase occupation dating between 1500-1650 A.D. The Oneota tradition in western Wisconsin has generally been documented by native oral traditions, European explorers' accounts, historians, and anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Iowa Tribe, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

In 1986 and 1989, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the OT site (47-Lc-0262) by field crews of the Museum Archaeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as part of the USH 53 Expressway Project. No known individuals were identified. The 26 associated funerary objects include ceramics, ceramic sherds, lithics (including projectile points, scrapers, & flakes), shell, shell beads, a copper disc, copper beads, stone pipe bowls, and wood fragments.

Based on radiocarbon dates and ceramic typology, the OT site has been identified as an Oneota Valley View phase occupation dating between 1450-1650 A.D. The Oneota tradition in western Wisconsin has generally been documented by native oral traditions, European explorers' accounts, historians, and anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Iowa Tribe, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 141 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 165 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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin 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 associated funerary objects and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas, Otoe/Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact David Wooley, Curator of Anthropology, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706-1488; telephone: (608) 264-6574, before September 25, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 18, 1998.

Daniel Haas,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 98-22887 Filed 8-25-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Proposed Exchange of Lands Within North Cascades National Park Service Complex, Chelan County, Washington

ACTION: Notice of realty action on proposed land exchange.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) is considering a land exchange pursuant to the Act of July 15, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 4601-22(b)) and the Act of October 2, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 90) as amended, which established North Cascades National Park (NP) and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (NRA). Acquired Federal lands situated within the boundary of Lake Chelan NRA would be conveyed to Mr. Clifford Courtney, a private party. In exchange, the United States (U.S.) would acquire lands owned by Mr. Courtney within the boundaries of North Cascades NP. This exchange is being considered to consolidate future private development to a suitable location but subject to land