

204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 (1994), it is ordered as follows:

1. The Secretarial Order dated January 21, 1927, which established Bureau of Land Management Power Site Classification No. 164, is hereby revoked insofar as it affects the following described lands:

Willamette Meridian

- T. 16 S., R. 5 E.,
 Sec. 24, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
 T. 16 S., R. 6 E.,
 Sec. 21, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 22, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 27, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 28, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described aggregate 280 acres in Lane County.

2. At 8:30 a.m. on November 13, 2000, the lands described in paragraph 1 shall be opened to such forms of disposition as may by law be made of National Forest System lands, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregations of record, and the requirements of applicable law.

Dated: October 20, 2000.

Sylvia V. Baca,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 00-27624 Filed 10-26-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-33-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Trail of Tears National Historic Trail Advisory Council; Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, that a meeting of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail Advisory Council will be held December 15, 2000, 8:00 a.m., at the Radisson Hotel, 185 Union Ave., Memphis, TN.

The Trail of Tears National Historic Trail Advisory Council was established administratively under authority of Section 3 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1s-2(c)), to consult with the Secretary of the Interior on the implementation of a comprehensive plan and other matters relating to the Trail, including certification of sites and segments, standards for erection and maintenance of markers, preservation of trail resources, American Indian relations, visitor education, historical research, visitor use, cooperative management, and trail administration.

The matters to be discussed include:

- Plan Implementation Status
- Trail Association Status

- Cooperative Agreements Negotiation
- Trail Route and other Historical Research

The meeting will be open to the public. However, facilities and space for accommodating members of the public are limited, and persons will be accommodated on a first-come, first-served basis. Any member of the public may file a written statement concerning the matters to be discussed with David Gaines, Superintendent.

Persons wishing further information concerning this meeting, or who wish to submit written statements may contact David Gaines, Superintendent, Long Distance Trails Group Office—Santa Fe, National Park Service, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728, telephone 505/988-6888. Minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Superintendent, located in Room 1081, Paisano Building, 2968 Rodeo Park Drive West, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dated: October 19, 2000.

David M. Gaines,

Superintendent.

[FR Doc. 00-27690 Filed 10-26-00; 8:45 am]

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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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO

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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff and a contract physical anthropologist, in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma.

At an unknown date, human remains representing two individuals were removed from ancient mounds in Alabama. At an unknown date between the 1920's and the 1950's, the two sets of remains were acquired by the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology. One set of remains is listed as coming from "Alabama Mound 1," and the other set of remains is listed as coming from "Alabama Mound 2." Mounds generally were constructed by ancient Native Americans in Alabama beginning circa 100 B.C. and continuing to circa A.D. 1600. After that date, individual Native Americans may have been buried in old mounds throughout the 19th century. There is no other information on the provenience, age, or cultural context of the remains, or the circumstances under which these remains were recovered. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Alabama has been identified as the ancestral land of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma. This association is supported by oral historical, archaeological, ethnological, historical, and geographical evidence.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR