

Commissioner. Standard data elements are those necessary to calculate an expected family contribution under the Basic Grant Program and an expected family contribution under the uniform methodology.

2. Whether the organization performs its own processing of its financial aid form. An organization will be considered to perform its own processing if, in a central location, it receives and edits the data from the forms and maintains the forms in a secure facility.

3. Whether the volume of forms processed at a central location for students applying for financial assistance for the 1978-79 academic year was at least 100,000.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 13.539 Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program.)

(20 U.S.C. 1070a)

Dated: August 2, 1979.

Mary F. Berry,

Acting U.S. Commissioner of Education.

(FR Doc. 79-24712 Filed 8-9-79; 8 45 am)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Receipt of Petition for Federal Acknowledgement of Existence as an Indian Tribe

August 2, 1979.

This notice is published in the exercise of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8.

Pursuant to 25 CFR 54.8(a) notice is hereby given that the United Houma Nation, Inc., Box 100-A, Coast Guard Avenue, Dulac, Louisiana 70353, has filed a petition for acknowledgement by the Secretary of the Interior that the group exists as an Indian tribe. The petition was received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on July 10, 1979. The petition was forwarded and signed by Mr. Kirby Verret.

This is a notice of receipt of petition and does not constitute notice that the petition is under active consideration. Notice of active consideration will be by mail to the petitioner and other interested parties at the appropriate time.

Under § 54.8(d) of the Federal regulations, interested parties may submit factual or legal arguments in support of or in opposition to the group's petition. Any information submitted will be made available on the same basis as

other information in the Bureau of Indian Affairs files.

The petition may be examined by appointment in the Division of Tribal Government Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20242.

Rick Lavis,

Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

(FR Doc. 79-24715 Filed 8-9-79; 8:46 am)

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Bureau of Land Management

Initial Wilderness Inventory—Idaho; Final Decision

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requires the Secretary of the Interior to inventory roadless areas and roadless islands of the public lands to identify those areas possessing wilderness characteristics as described in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

The BLM inventory process is divided into two basic steps: initial inventory and intensive inventory. This notice announces the completion of the initial inventory on public lands in Idaho.

The final decision on the statewide initial inventory makes one of two findings regarding all BLM lands in Idaho:

- 1. That they clearly and obviously do not meet the criteria for identification as Wilderness Study Areas; or
2. That they may possibly meet the criteria and should receive more intensive inventory.

The criteria for identifying units as Wilderness Study Areas is contained in wording in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.

Those units of BLM land that clearly and obviously do not meet the above criteria do not qualify as Wilderness Study Areas and thus are dropped from the inventory process.

Those units of BLM land that may possibly meet the above criteria are to receive more intensive inventory (the second major step in the inventory process) before a determination is made regarding Wilderness Study Area status.

BLM district offices in Idaho are now conducting the intensive field inventory on lands so identified. Public participation in this inventory is encouraged and may be arranged by contacting the district offices in Idaho.

The public review period on several advanced intensive inventories will begin in September 1979 in the Oil and Gas Overthrust Area (Idaho Falls District) and the Challis Planning Area

(Salmon District). For the remainder of the State, the public review period on intensive inventory will begin in April 1980.

After the intensive inventory, the BLM's wilderness review process moves into the study phase, which involves the process of determining if Wilderness Study Areas will be recommended as suitable or non-suitable for wilderness designation. This determination, made through the BLM's land-use planning system, considers all values, resources, and uses of the public lands.

Following the study, the reporting phase consists of actually forwarding or reporting suitable or non-suitable recommendations through the Secretary of the Interior and the President to Congress. Mineral surveys required by the law, environmental statements, and other data are submitted with these recommendations.

Congress makes the final determination on whether Wilderness Study Areas are designated wilderness. Once designated, areas are added to the National Wilderness Preservation System to be managed by BLM according to provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act and the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

The proposed decision on the initial inventory was announced in the March 27, 1979, Federal Register. A 90-day comment period was conducted, including numerous public meetings/open houses.

After analysis of public comment, re-evaluation was made of many of the inventory units, resulting in the following final decision:

Table with 2 columns: Units requiring intensive inventory, Acres. Lists various units like 11-17 Out Crop, 14-19 Long Tom Creek, etc., with corresponding acreage values.