DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Information Collection Submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Emergency Approval Under the Paperwork Reduction Act

The proposal for the collection of information listed below has been submitted to OMB for emergency approval under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). Copies of the proposed information collection requirement and related forms and explanatory material may be obtained by contacting the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer at the address listed below or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018–0075), Washington, D.C. 20503, telephone 202/395–3561.

Title: Federal Subsistence Hunt Application and Permit and Designated Hunter Permit Application and Permit.

OMB Approval Number: 1018–0075.

Form Number: 7–FS 1 (Federal Subsistence Hunt Application) and 7–FS 2 (Federal Subsistence Application for the Designated Hunter).

Abstract: The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and Fish and Wildlife Service regulations, found in 50 CFR 100, require that persons engaged in taking fish and wildlife must comply with reporting provisions of the Federal Subsistence Board. The harvest activity must be reported. In many cases, a special permit is required for the rural resident to be able to participate in special hunts. The harvest information is needed in order to evaluate subsistence harvest success; the effectiveness of season lengths, harvest quotas, and harvest restrictions; hunting patterns and practices; and hunter use. Once harvest success information is evaluated, the Federal Subsistence Board utilizes this information, along with other information, to set future seasons and harvest limits for federal subsistence resource users. These seasons and harvest limits are set in order to meet the needs of subsistence hunters without adversely impacting the health of existing wildlife populations. The Federal Subsistence Hunt Application and Permit also provides a mechanism to allow Federal subsistence users the opportunity to participate in special hunts that are not available to the general public but are mandated by Title VIII of ANILCA. Both reports provide for the collection of the necessary information; however, the Designated Hunter Report is unique in that it allows the reporting of the harvest of multiple animals by a single hunter who is acting for others. The Designated Hunter Application and Permit also serves as a special permit allowing qualified subsistence users to harvest fish or wildlife for others.

The collection of information is needed prior to expiration of time periods established under 5 CFR 1320, and is essential to the missions of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Federal Subsistence Board. Without this information public harm would occur as a result of the Service's inability to set subsistence seasons and harvest limits to meet users' needs without adversely impacting the health and the animal population. The Service has initiated steps to begin the standard OMB clearance process.

Frequency: On occasion.

Description of Respondents: Individuals or households.

Estimated Completion Time: .25 hours or 15 minutes each.

Annual Responses: 4,500 (Federal Subsistence Hunt Application and Permit); 7,000 (Designated Hunter Permit Application and Report).

Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,875 hours.

Service Clearance Officer: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (MS 224 ARLSQ); 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240, telephone, 703/358–1943.

Dated: August 22, 1996.

Phyllis H. Cook,
Information, Collection Clearance Officer.
[FR Doc. 96–22080 Filed 8–28–96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

Bureau of Land Management
[WO–300–1310–00]

Green River Basin Advisory Committee, Colorado and Wyoming

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Meeting of the Green River Basin Advisory Committee.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the dates, time, and schedule and initial agenda for a meeting of the Green River Basin Advisory Committee (GRBAC).

DATES: September 18, 1996, the business portion from 8:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m., at which time oral comments will be heard, and September 19, 1996, from 8:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Wyoming National Guard Armory, 923 3rd St., Rawlins, WY 82301.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terri Trevino, GRBAC Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, WY 82003, telephone (307) 775–6020.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The topics for the meeting will include:

1. Subgroup reports.

2. Presentations on existing road density and transportation planning.

3. Briefing on cumulative impacts.


5. Public comment.

This meeting is open to the public. Persons interested in making oral comments or submitting written statements for the GRBAC’s consideration should notify the GRBAC Coordinator at the above address by September 13. Persons wishing to orally address the GRBAC must register by 4:00 p.m. The GRBAC will hear oral comments beginning at 4:00 p.m. on September 18 and will continue until all speakers have been heard. The GRBAC may establish a time limit for oral statements.

Dated: August 22, 1996.

Mat Millenbach,
Acting Director, Bureau of Land Management.
[FR Doc. 96–21995 Filed 8–28–96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–64–M

[CA–060–06–1430–00, CACA 36825]

Notice of Realty Action; Classification of Public Lands for Recreation and Public Purposes, San Diego County, California

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of realty action; Recreation and Public Purpose Act Classification, San Diego County, California.

SUMMARY: The following described land has been examined and found suitable for classification for conveyance to the City of San Diego under the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq).

San Bernardino Meridian
T.17S., R.4W., Section 1, a portion of lot 37, containing 5.445 acres of withdrawn public land, more or less, which is north and adjacent to existing Tract 38.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The City of San Diego has applied to acquire approximately 5.445 acres of withdrawn public land for uses associated with the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. The land will be immediately conveyed and developed in accordance with the plan of development. The
lands are not needed for Federal purposes, and conveyance would be consistent with the 1994 South Coast Resource Management Plan. The conveyance of the land would be subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. Provisions of the Recreation and Public Purpose Act and applicable regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

2. A right of way to the United States for ditches and canals, pursuant to the Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

3. A reservation of all minerals to the United States, and the right to prospect, mine remove the minerals.

Publication of this Notice in the Federal Register segregates the public lands from all other forms of appropriation under the public land laws and the general mining laws, but not the Recreation and Public Purpose Act.

Detailed information concerning this action, including a metes & bounds description of the land is available for review at the California Desert District, 6221 Box Springs Blvd., Riverside, CA 92507. For a period of 45 days after publication of this notice in the Federal Register interested parties may submit comments to the District Manager, California Desert District, in care of the above address. Objections will be reviewed by the State Director, who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty review at the California Desert District, 6221 Box Springs Blvd., Riverside, CA 92507. Comments to the District Manager, Acting District Manager, Alan Stein, 208±885±7863. Est. No. of responses: 600. Burden hrs.: 96. Comments Due: No later than October 31, 1996.

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 control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Bureau of Land Management professional staff and University of Alaska Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Savoonga. Between 1931–1958, human remains representing 79 individuals were recovered from the Kukulik mounds by Otto Geist, Froliech Rainey, Wendel Oswalt, Ivar Skarland, and Albert Morton. No known individuals were identified. In 1934, a total of 2,190 associated funerary objects were recovered from the same burial sites, including; stone, bone, wood, iron, and ivory tools; walrus tooth and tusks; seal skull fragment; clay pottery sherds; bone armor plate fragments; balrus hide rope; baleen pieces; wooden bowls; bone spoons and meat forks; wooden effigy figures; and can, bottle, and window glass fragments.

The Kukulik sites have been identified by representatives of the Native Village of Savoonga as burial sites of the 1879 epidemic and famine based on oral history presented by Savoonga representatives indicates traditional knowledge of these burial sites and the direct descendancy of the present-day Native residents of Savoonga to the survivors of the 1879

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Est. No. of responses</th>
<th>Burden hrs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voyagers National Park</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>128</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bryce Canyon National Park</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lowell National Historical Park</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Teton National Park</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biscayne National Park</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Totals</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Abstract: NPS goal is to learn visitor demographics and visitors' opinions about services and facilities in these parks. Results will be used by managers to improve services, protect resources, and better serve the visitors.

Bureau Form Number: None.

Burden hours: The burden hour estimates are based on 12 minutes to complete each questionnaire and the 80% return rate goal.

Frequency: 7 days at each park.

Description of Respondents: Visitor groups are contacted as they enter the park and are given a mail-back questionnaire if they agree to participate in the survey.

Estimated Completion Time: 12 minutes.

Automated Data Collection: At the present time, there is no automated way to gather this information, since it includes asking visitors to evaluate services and facilities that they used in the parks. The burden is minimized by only contacting visitors during a 7 day period at each park.

The National Park Service is soliciting comments on the need for gathering the information in the proposed visitor studies listed above. The NPS is also asking for comments on the practical utility of the information being gathered, the accuracy of the burden hour estimate, the clarity of the information to be collected, and ways to minimize the burden to visitors to these parks. To obtain information or to make comments, contact: Dr. Gary E. Machlis, Visiting Chief Social Scientist, National Park Service, Main Interior Building, Room 3412, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240, phone: 202–208–5391 or 208–885–7129; or Margaret Morton. No known individuals were identified. In 1934, a total of 2,190 associated funerary objects were recovered from the same burial sites, including; stone, bone, wood, iron, and ivory tools; walrus tooth and tusks; seal skull fragment; clay pottery sherds; bone armor plate fragments; balrus hide rope; baleen pieces; wooden bowls; bone spoons and meat forks; wooden effigy figures; and can, bottle, and window glass fragments.

The Kukulik sites have been identified as burial sites of the 1879 epidemic and famine based on oral history, manner of interment, types of associated funerary objects, and historical documents. Oral history presented by Savoonga representatives indicates traditional knowledge of these burial sites and the direct descendancy of the present-day Native residents of Savoonga to the survivors of the 1879