

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 action. In the absence of any adverse comments, the classification will become effective 60 days after publication of this notice in the Federal Register.

Dated: August 21, 1996.

Alan Stein,

Acting District Manager.

[FR Doc. 96-22084 Filed 8-28-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-40-M

**National Park Service**

**Proposed Collection of Information— Opportunity for Public Comment**

The National Park Service Visitor Services Project, based at the Cooperative Park Studies Unit of the University of Idaho, is proposing to conduct visitor studies at the following parks during 1997:

Park	Est. No. of re-sponses	Burden hrs.
Virgin Islands National Park .....	600	96
Washington Monument ....	500	80
Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site ...	400	64
Mojave National Preserve	600	96

Park	Est. No. of re-sponses	Burden hrs.
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	600	96
Voyageurs National Park	800	128
Bryce Canyon National Park .....	500	80
Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial .....	400	64
Lowell National Historical Park .....	500	80
Grand Teton National Park .....	600	96
Biscayne National Park ...	500	80
Annual Totals .....	6000	960

*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 Littlejohn, Visitor Services Project Coordinator, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83844-1133, phone: 208-885-7863.

*Comments Due:* No later than October 31, 1996.

Terry N. Tesar,

Bureau Clearance Officer.

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**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Savoonga, AK in the Control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK**

**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 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, Froelich Rainey, Wendell 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; walrus hide rope; baleen pieces; wooden bowls; bone spoons and meat forks; wooden effigy figures; and can, bottle, and window glass fragments.

Between 1931-1933, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from the Savoonga Village area or the Kukulik site by Otto Geist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

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