

ADDRESSES: Protests to the proposed plan amendment should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of Land Management (480), Resource Planning Team, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240, within 30 days after the date of publication of this Notice for the proposed planning amendments. All comments concerning this proposed sale should be addressed to A.J. Meredith, District Manager, Cedar City District, 176 East DL Sargent Drive, Cedar City, UT 84720.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Arthur L. Tait at 176 East DL Sargent Drive, Cedar City, UT 84720, telephone (801) 865-3080.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The lands described are hereby segregated from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, pending disposition of this action or 270 days from March 6, 1996, whichever occurs first. Only the surface estate will be sold. The patents, when issued, will contain certain reservations to the United States and will be subject to existing rights-of-way. Detailed information concerning these reservations as well as specific conditions of the sale are available for review at the Cedar City District Office at the address listed above. Any person who participated in the planning process and has an interest which is or may be adversely affected by these proposed amendments may protest to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. The protest must be in writing and filed within 30 days of the date of publication of this Notice of Availability in the Federal Register. The protest shall contain the name, mailing address, telephone number and interest of the person filing the protest; a statement of the issue or issues being protested; a statement of the part of the amendment (s) being protested; a copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues that were submitted during the planning process and a concise statement explaining why the State Director's proposed decision is believed to be wrong. In the absence of timely objections, these proposals shall become the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

Douglas M. Koza,

Acting State Director.

[FR Doc. 96-5202 Filed 3-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-DQ-P

[ID-957-1430-00]

Idaho: Filing of Plats of Survey; Idaho

The plat of the following described land was officially filed in the Idaho State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Boise, Idaho, effective 9:00 a.m., February 27, 1996.

The plat representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivision and the survey of lot 7, in section 9, and correcting certain information as shown on the plat accepted and in the field notes approved November 15, 1993, T. 14 S., R. 32 E., Boise Meridian, Idaho, Group No. 930, was accepted, February 27, 1996.

This survey was executed to meet certain administrative needs of the Bureau of Land Management. All inquiries concerning the survey of the above described land must be sent to the Chief, Cadastral Survey, Idaho State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 3380 Americana Terrace, Boise, Idaho, 83706-2500.

Dated: February 27, 1996.

Duane E. Olsen,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor for Idaho.

[FR Doc. 96-5134 Filed 3-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GG-M

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Human Remains and Funerary Objects in the Possession of Everglades National Park, Homestead, FL

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 funerary objects in the possession of the Everglades National Park, Homestead, FL.

A detailed assessment and inventory of the human remains and associated objects has been made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

In 1982, as part of an authorized survey, a single tooth was found at a site located on a hammock island in Shark River Slough. Archeological and ethnographic information indicates that the island was occupied by members of the Miccosukee tribe in the early 20th

Century. The tooth is believed to have been extracted and disposed of in a traditional manner by the Miccosukee man who lived at the site. The identity of the individual has not been determined.

A site located on another hammock island located in the vicinity of Broad River was also excavated during the 1982 project. Human remains were observed at the site and efforts were made to avoid disturbing them. However, during the course of the fieldwork, one tooth representing one individual was collected. No known individual was identified. The 41 objects found in association with the remain include: medicine and wine bottles, a glass pitcher, an earthenware jug, a creamware saucer, a padlock, a coral pendant, and several marine shells (Busycon and mercenaria). Museum records indicate that a carbide lamp and a brass signal lamp were also collected at the site but can not be located. Archeological and ethnographic information indicates that the Mosquito Island Site was a Miccosukee campsite during the mid-20th Century.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service 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 National Park Service have determined that the 41 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. Further, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the human remains and funerary object and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains or funerary objects should contact Richard Ring, Superintendent, Everglades National Park, 40001 State Road 9336, Homestead, FL 33034, telephone (305) 242-7710, before April 5, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and funerary objects to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

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

Dated: February 29, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

Departmental Consulting Archeologist

Chief, Archeological Assistance Division

[FR Doc. 96-5266 Filed 3-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005(a)(2), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM which meet the definition of "sacred object" as defined in Section 2 of the Act.

The ten objects include: one snake effigy; one parrot effigy; two wooden balls; two katsina figures; three fetishes; and prayersticks, fetishes, and talismans comprising one shrine.

Between 1928 and 1972, the Museum of New Mexico accessioned these ten cultural items into its collections.

In 1928, the three wooden cylindrical fetishes were purchased at the Pueblo of Acoma by Mr. George H. Huddy during a Fred Harvey Car tour.

On October 6, 1957, Mr. and Mrs. G. Olmi illegally removed a shrine from Acoma tribal lands, and donated the shrine consisting of prayersticks, wood fetishes, and talismans to the Museum of New Mexico.

In 1958, one red and white cylindrical katsina figure was purchased from Mr. James K. Riley, and the other brown, white, blue, and black cylindrical Mountain katsina figure purchased from Mr. James Byrns.

In 1968, the Museum of New Mexico purchased the green carved foot-tall parrot effigy from Mr. Joe Chavez of San Fidel, NM.

In 1972, the second small unpainted wooden ball was improperly removed from Acoma lands by a Museum of New Mexico archeologist.

The Museum has no information concerning the collection or donation of the snake effigy or one of the wooden balls. The wood snake effigy is undecorated. The small wooden ball is unpainted, with a notation "purchase MCS". Museum records do not indicate the meaning of "purchase MCS".

During consultation with the Museum of New Mexico, representatives of the Pueblo of Acoma identified these objects as necessary for the practice of traditional Acoma religion. Provenance information indicates the objects are Acoma in origin and most likely used by Acoma during the last one hundred years, and as recently as the 1950s.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Museum of New Mexico have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), these cultural items are specific ceremonial objects which are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents. Officials of the Museum of New Mexico have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Pueblo of Acoma.

This notice has been sent to representatives of the Pueblo of Acoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Dr. Bruce Bernstein, Director, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/ Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087, telephone (505) 827-6344 before April 5, 1996. Repatriation of these objects to the Pueblo of Acoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated:

Francis P. McManamon

Departmental Consulting Archeologist

Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program

[FR Doc. 96-5265 Filed 3-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Meeting.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 552b of Title 5, United States Code, that a meeting of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission will be held on Thursday, March 21, 1996.

The Commission was established pursuant to Public Law 99-647. The purpose of the Commission is to assist federal, state and local authorities in the development and implementation of an integrated resource management plan for those lands and waters within the Corridor.

The meeting will convene at 7:00 pm at Blackstone Town Hall, 15 St Paul

Street, Blackstone, MA for the following reasons:

1. Presentation by the Town of North Smithfield
2. Other Commission Business

It is anticipated that about twenty people will be able to attend the session in addition to the Commission members.

Interested persons may make oral or written presentations to the Commission or file written statements. Such requests should be made prior to the meeting to: James R. Pepper, Executive Director, Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission, One Depot Square, Woonsocket, RI 02895, Tel.: (401) 762-0250.

Further information concerning this meeting may be obtained from James R. Pepper, Executive Director of the Commission at the aforementioned address.

James R. Pepper,

Executive Director BRVNHCC.

[FR Doc. 96-5343 Filed 3-4-96; 10:12 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Bureau of Reclamation

American River Water Resources Investigation, Central Valley, California

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public workshops and public hearings on draft planning report/draft environmental impact statement/draft environmental impact report.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the California Environmental Quality Act, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the Sacramento Metropolitan Water Authority (SMWA) have prepared a draft planning report/draft environmental impact statement/draft environmental impact report (DPR/DEIS/DEIR) for the American River Water Resources Investigation (ARWRI). The DPR/DEIS/DEIR was made available to the public on February 2, 1996. Reclamation and SMWA have scheduled five public workshops to present material on the alternatives and to answer questions. Five public hearings will also be held to receive comments from interested organizations and individuals on the environmental impacts of the project.

DATES: The public workshops will be held at the following locations: