

*Estimated frequency of response:*  
Once.

*Title:* Off-Road Vehicle Visitor Use Study.

*Form:* none.

*OMB Number:*

*Expiration date:*

*Type of request:* Visitor use survey.

*Description of need:* Park planning and management.

*Description of respondents:*

Individuals who use off-road vehicles in Big Cypress National Preserve.

*Estimated annual reporting burden:* 188 burden hours.

*Estimated average burden hours per response:* 20 minutes.

*Estimated average number of respondents:* 750.

*Title:* Visitor Use Study.

*Form:* none.

*OMB Number:*

*Expiration date:*

*Type of request:* Visitor use survey.

*Description of need:* Park planning and management.

*Description of respondents:*

Individuals who visit Big Cypress National Preserve.

*Estimated annual reporting burden:* 94 burden hours.

*Estimated average burden hours per response:* 15 minutes.

*Estimated average number of respondents:* 500.

Dated: March 11, 1996.

Terry N. Tesar,

*Information Collection Clearance Officer,  
Audit and Accountability Team Office,  
National Park Service, 202-523-5092.*

[FR Doc. 96-7879 Filed 3-29-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

### **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee: Meeting**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Department of the Interior

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. Appendix (1988), that a meeting of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Review Committee will be held on June 9, 10, and 11 in Billings, MT.

The Committee will meet at the Clarion Hotel, 1223 Mullowney Lane, Billings, MT 59101, telephone (406) 248-7151. Meetings will begin each day at 8:30 a.m. and conclude not later than 5:00 p.m.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee was established by Public Law 101-601 to monitor, review, and

assist in implementation of the inventory and identification process and repatriation activities required under the statute.

On the agenda for this meeting will be comments to the Committee's draft recommendations regarding the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains in museums and Federal collections. The Committee will also hear public comment and discuss the application of the statute in Montana.

Culturally unidentifiable human remains are those in museum or Federal agency collections for which, following the completion of inventories by November 16, 1995, no lineal descendants or culturally affiliated Indian tribe has been determined.

The meeting will be open to the public. However, facilities and space for accommodating members of the public are limited. Any member of the public may file a written statement concerning the matters to be discussed with Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archeologist.

Persons wishing further information concerning this meeting, or who wish to submit written statements may contact Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Archeology & Ethnography Program (MS2275), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127 Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, Washington D.C. 20002, Telephone (202) 343-4101. Draft summary minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection about eight weeks after the meeting at the office of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Suite 210, 800 North Capital Street, Washington, D.C.

Dated: March 26, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist*

*Chief, Archeology & Ethnography Program*

[FR Doc. 96-7817 Filed 3-29-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From Mohave County, AZ, in the Control of the Arizona State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, AZ**

**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 Arizona State

Office, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, AZ.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects has been made by the Museum of Northern Arizona professional staff, Southern Utah University Archeology Museum professional staff, and Bureau of Land Management officials in consultation with the Hopi Tribe and Kaibab Band of the Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation.

In 1974 and 1988, human remains representing three individuals were recovered during legally authorized salvage excavations from the Reservoir Site (NA 13257), a precontact habitation site. No known individuals were identified. Six associated funerary objects include bone fragments of one animal, four ceramic vessels, and azurite pigment.

In 1989, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during legally authorized salvage excavations from Site AZ B:1:102 (BLM), a precontact habitation site. No known individuals were identified. The ten associated funerary objects consist of ceramic vessels.

Based on context of the sites and the associated funerary objects, these burials date to the Late Basketmaker III through the Pueblo II periods (700-1150 AD). Historical documents and ethnographic sources indicate Paiute people have occupied this area since precontact times. Kaibab-Paiute oral tradition supports this evidence, and the Kaibab Band's reservation is now located within eight miles of the recovery sites. Oral tradition evidence presented by representatives of the Hopi Tribe indicates cultural affiliation with Basketmaker and Puebloan sites in this area. Archeological evidence supports this affiliation.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that the sixteen cultural items 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. Lastly, officials of the Bureau of Land Management 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 these human remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe and the Kaibab Band of the