

accompanying documentation indicates that no known individuals were identifiable. Both the Grindel and Sandy Point Sites are located within the aboriginal territory of the Penobscot Indian Nation.

Based on the available archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, as well as the geographical and oral tradition evidence provided by the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy during consultation, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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 from the Grindel and Sandy Point Sites and the Penobscot Indian Nation.

The fragmentary human remains of two individuals—a ten to twelve year old female and a sub-adult to adult male—were recovered in 1914 from a site opposite the village at the Head of the Grand Lake Stream. The human remains were recovered with some wood fragments that are believed to have been remnants of a decayed coffin, a seal top spoon, a moose tooth, charcoal, pebbles and organic materials. This site is believed to have been occupied between 1600 and 1650. Inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects from this site and review of the accompanying documentation indicates that no known individuals were identifiable. This site is located within the aboriginal territory of the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

Based on the available archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, as well as the geographical and oral tradition evidence provided by the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy during consultation, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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 from the site opposite the village at the Head of the Grand Lake Stream in Grand Lake, ME, and the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

The fragmentary human remains of two individuals—a twenty five year old male and a fifty-five to sixty year old male—were recovered in 1933 from the Harbor Island Shellheap in Brooklin, ME. The Harbor Island Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The human remains of two individuals—the fragmentary human remains of a two to three year old child whose sex could not be determined and the partial human remains of a thirty-five to forty year old

female—were recovered in 1935 from the High Point Site in Brooklin, ME. The High Point Site is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The fragmentary human remains of a sixteen to seventeen year old male, were recovered in 1913 from the Hodgkins' Point Shellheap in Lamoine, ME. Hodgkins' Point Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The partial human remains of a thirty-five to forty year old male were recovered in 1915 from the Holbrook Island site in Castine, ME. The Holbrook Island Site is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The fragmentary human remains of a fifty to sixty year old male were recovered in 1915 from Hooper's Shellheap in Penobscot, ME. A moose incisor and several lithic flakes may have been associated funerary objects. Hooper's Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The human remains of two individuals—a twenty-five to thirty year old adult male and the fragmentary human remains of an adult who was probably female—were recovered in 1915 from Richard's Shellheap. A bone tool, a potsherd, a beaver tooth, and a lithic projectile point fragment may have been associated funerary objects. Richard's Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The human remains of a forty-five to fifty-five year old male were recovered in 1915 from Wheeler's Shellheap in Blue Hill, ME. Wheeler's Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The fragmentary human remains of a fourteen to fifteen year old female, were recovered in 1912 from an unidentified site in Passadumkeag, ME. A lithic flake, two pebbles, and a lithic projectile point may have been associated funerary objects. The individual from this site is believed to have been interred between 900 and 1500. The Harbor Island Shellheap, High Point Site, Hodgkins' Point Shellheap, Holbrook Island site, Hooper's Shellheap, Richard's Shellheap, Wheeler's Shellheap, and the unidentified site in Passadumkeag, ME, are located within the aboriginal territory of the people known historically as the Etchemin. Inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects from sites occupied between 900 and 1500 that are located within the aboriginal territory of the people known historically as the Etchemin and review of the accompanying documentation indicates that no known individuals were identifiable. The Etchemin are considered ancestral to the Penobscot

Indian Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

Based on the available archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, as well as the geographical and oral tradition evidence provided by the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy during consultation, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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 possibly associated funerary objects from Harbor Island Shellheap, High Point Site, Hodgkins' Point Shellheap, Holbrook Island site, Hooper's Shellheap, Richard's Shellheap, Wheeler's Shellheap, and the unidentified site in Passadumkeag, ME, and the Penobscot Indian Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Penobscot Indian Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians, and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact James W. Bradley, Director of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA 01810; telephone: (508) 749-4490, before February 9, 1995. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 5, 1995.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Chief, Archeological Assistance Division.*

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Information Collections Under Review

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has been sent the following collection(s) of information proposals for review under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 USC Chapter 35) and the Paperwork Reduction Reauthorization Act since the last list was published. Entries are grouped into submission categories, with each entry containing the following information:

- (1) The title of the form/collection;
- (2) The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection;

(3) How often the form must be filled out or the information is collected;

(4) Who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract;

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond;

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection; and,

(7) An indication as to whether Section 3504(h) of Public Law 96-511 applies.

Comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the OMB reviewer, Mr. Jeff Hill on (202) 395-7340 and to the Department of Justice's Clearance Officer, Mr. Robert B. Briggs, on (202) 514-4319. If you anticipate commenting on a form/collection, but find that time to prepare such comments will prevent you from prompt submission, you should notify the OMB reviewer and the Department of Justice Clearance Officer of your intent as soon as possible. Written comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of the collection may be submitted to Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503, and to Mr. Robert B. Briggs, Department of Justice Clearance Officer, Systems Policy Staff/Information Resources Management/Justice Management Division Suite 850, WCTR, Washington, DC 20530.

Extension of the expiration date of a currently approved collection without any change in the substance or in the method of collection.

(1) Annual Survey of Jails.

(2) CJ-5. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

(3) Annually.

(4) State and local governments. This is an annual sample survey that provides national estimates on inmates in local adult correctional facilities, which is used by Federal, State, and local correctional administrators, legislators, researchers, and planners.

(5) 825 annual respondents at .75 hours per response.

(6) 619 annual burden hours.

(7) Not applicable under Section 3504(h) of Public Law 96-511.

Public comment on this item is encouraged.

Dated: January 4, 1995.

Kathy Albert,

Acting Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice.

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Information Collections Under Review

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has been sent the following collection(s) of information proposals for review under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 USC Chapter 35) and the Paperwork Reduction Reauthorization Act since the last list was published. Entries are grouped into submission categories, with each entry containing the following information:

(1) The title of the form/collection;

(2) The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection;

(3) How often the form must be filled out or the information is collected;

(4) Who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract;

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond;

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection; and,

(7) An indication as to whether Section 3504(h) of Public Law 96-511 applies.

Comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the OMB reviewer, Mr. Jeff Hill on (202) 395-7340 AND to the Department of Justice's Clearance Officer, Mr. Robert B. Briggs, on (202) 514-4319. If you anticipate commenting on a form/collection, but find that time to prepare such comments will prevent you from prompt submission, you should notify the OMB reviewer and the Department of Justice Clearance Officer of your intent as soon as possible. Written comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of the collection may be submitted to Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503, and to Mr. Robert B. Briggs, Department of Justice Clearance Officer, Systems Policy Staff/Information Resources Management/Justice Management Division Suite 850, WCTR, Washington, DC 20530.

Reinstatement of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired.

(1) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails Pretest.

(2) a. CAPI Instrument, Form SIJ-43 (X).

b. Sampling Questionnaire, Form SIJ-50 (X). Bureau of Justice Statistics.

(3) Approximately every 5 years.

(4) Individuals or households and State and local governments. This is a

pretest for a survey that will profile jail inmates nationwide to determine trends in inmate composition, criminal histories and drug abuse, gun use and crime, and to report on victims of crime. The data will be used by BJS, Congress, researchers, practitioners and others in the criminal justice community. No other collection series provides this data.

(5) 153 annual respondents at 1 hour per response.

(6) 153 annual burden hours.

(7) Not applicable under Section 3504(h) of Public Law 96-511.

Public comment on this item is encouraged.

Dated: January 4, 1995.

Kathy Albert,

Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice.

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BILLING CODE 4410-18-M

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decrees In United States v. Nalco Chemical Company, et al., Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

Notice is hereby given that two proposed Consent Decrees in *United States v. Nalco Chemical Company, et al.*, Case No. 91-C-4482 (N.D. Ill.), entered into by the United States on behalf of U.S. EPA and fifteen settling parties were lodged on December 22, 1994 with the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The proposed Consent Decrees resolve certain claims of the United States against the settling parties under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 *et seq.* relating to the Byron Superfund Site in Ogle County, Illinois, Under the First *de minimis* Consent Decree, nine settling parties among the "drum" parties in the case will pay the United States \$94,405.86. Under the second *de minimis* Consent Decree, six settling parties among the "IPC customer" parties in the case will pay the United States \$429,045.17.

The Department of Justice will receive comments relating to the proposed Consent Decrees for 30 days following the publication of this Notice. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, and should refer to *United States v. Nalco Chemical Company, et al.*, D.J. Ref. No. 90-11-3-687. The proposed Consent Decrees may