

Chairperson of the Subsistence Resource Commission for Gates of the Arctic National Park announce a forthcoming meeting of the Gates of the Arctic National Park Subsistence Resource Commission.

The following agenda items will be discussed:

- (1) Call to order.
- (2) Roll call.
- (3) Approval of summary of minutes.
- (4) Review agenda.
- (5) Superintendent's introductions and review of SRC function and purpose.
- (6) Superintendent's management/research reports.
- (7) Public and other agency comments.
- (8) Old business:
 - a. Secretarial response on Recommendations 9 & 10.
 - b. Federal Subsistence Program update.
 - c. C&T determinations process for Upper Tanana.
 - d. Dalton Highway issues.
 - e. Federal Subsistence Regions 6 and 10 boundary adjustment.
- (9) New business:
 - Election of officers.
 - (10) Set time and place of next SRC meeting.
 - (11) Adjournment.

DATES: The meeting will be held Wednesday through Friday morning, January 18–20, 1995. The meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. and conclude around 5 p.m. on the first two days and end at noon on Friday.

LOCATION: The meeting will be held at the Sophie Station Hotel in Fairbanks, Alaska.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Mills, Acting Superintendent, PO Box 74680, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707. Phone (907) 456-0281.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Subsistence Resource Commissions are authorized under Title VIII, Section 808, of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Pub. L. 96-487, and operate in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committees Act.

Paul R. Anderson,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 95-534 Filed 1-9-95; 8:45 am]

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Agenda for the January 19, 1995 Meeting of the Advisory Commission for the San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park; Public Meeting

Fort Mason, Building F (Firehouse)

9:00 AM–12:30 PM

9:00 am

Welcome—William G. Thomas, Superintendent

Opening Remarks—Neil Chaitin, Chairman

Old Business

Approval of Minutes

9:15 am

Orientation to Park Departments Library, David Hull, Principal Librarian

Historic Documents, Mary Jo Pugh, Supervisory Archivist

9:35 am

Update—Museum Accreditation, San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, Marc Hayman—Chief, Interpretation and Resource Management

9:50 am

Update—General Management Plan, William G. Thomas, Superintendent

10:10 am

Discussion—Organization Chart, San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, William G. Thomas, Superintendent

10:25 am

Report—JEREMIAH O'BRIEN Normandy trip and plans for the future

10:45 am

BREAK

11:00 am

Update—National Maritime Museum Association—Strategic Plan, Kathy Lohan, Executive Director, NMMA

11:15 am

Discussion—Establish Advisory Commission Committees, Neil Chaitin, Chairman

11:35 pm

Public Questions and Comments

11:50 pm

Agenda Items/Date for next meeting
Noon Adjournment

Dated: December 29, 1994.

Phil H. Ward,

Acting Regional Director, Western Region.

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from the State of Maine in the Possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Andover, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, presently in the possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA, from eleven sites in the state of Maine.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these human remains has been made by the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and representatives of the Penobscot Indian Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, and the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians, known collectively as the Wabanaki Confederacy.

The human remains of two individuals—a seven to eight year old male and the partial human remains of an infant whose sex could not be determined—were recovered in 1912 from the Grindel Site in Brooksville, ME. The human remains were recovered with copper and shell beads, animal skins, and other organic materials. The Grindel Site is believed to have been occupied between 1580 and 1620. The human remains of twelve individuals—a two to three year old child whose sex could not be determined, fragmentary human remains of a three to five year old child whose sex could not be determined, the partial human remains of one adult male and the fragmentary human remains of another adult male, the fragmentary human remains of two juvenile females, the fragmentary human remains of an adult female, the partial human remains of an infant whose sex could not be determined, the fragmentary human remains of a juvenile whose sex could not be determined, the partial human remains of a five to six year old child who was probably female, the partial human remains of a four to five year old child who was probably male, and the isolated human remains of an individual whose age and sex could not be determined—were recovered in 1914 from the Sandy Point Site in Stockton Springs, ME. The human remains were recovered with copper and shell beads, animal skins, lithic tools, an iron ax, a copper headband, birch bark, an iron kettle bail and lugs, fragments of a brass kettle, a large fragment of brass, and organic materials. The Sandy Point Site is believed to have been occupied between 1580 and 1620. Inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Grindel and Sandy Point Sites, and review of the

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;