

Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force Meeting

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a meeting of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. A number of subjects will be discussed during the meeting including: Reauthorization of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990, ballast water management activities/legislation, Ruffe Control Program, Brown Tree Snake Control Program, pilot black carp risk assessment, and upcoming events.

DATES: The ANS Task Force will meet from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Thursday, August 31, 1995.

ADDRESSES: The ANS Task Force meeting will be held at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Building, Room 200AB, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jay Troxel, ANS Task Force Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, telephone (703) 358-1718.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. D), this notice announces a meeting of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force established under the authority of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-646, 104 Stat. 4761, 16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq., November 29, 1990). Minutes of the meetings will be maintained by the Coordinator, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, Room 840, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203 and will be available for public inspection during regular business hours, Monday through Friday within 30 days following the meeting.

Dated: August 7, 1995.

Gary Edwards,

Assistant Director, Fisheries, Co-Chair, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force.

[FR Doc. 95-19948 Filed 8-11-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

Minerals Management Service

Information Collection Submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review Under the Paperwork Reduction Act

The proposal for the collection of information listed below has been submitted to OMB for approval under

the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). Copies of the proposed collections of information and related forms may be obtained by contacting the Bureau's Clearance Officer at the telephone number listed below. Comments and suggestions on the proposal should be made directly to the Bureau Clearance Officer and to the Office of Management and Budget; Paperwork Reduction Project (1010-0018); Washington, D.C. 20503, telephone (202) 395-7340, with copies to Chief, Engineering and Standards Branch; Mail Stop 4700; Minerals Management Service; 381 Elden Street; Herndon, Virginia 22070-4817.

Title: Request for Reservoir Maximum Efficient Rate (MER), Form MMS-127

OMB approval number: 1010-0018

Abstract: Respondents submit Form

MMS-127 to the Minerals Management Service's (MMS)

Regional Supervisors so they can

determine whether a lessee has

correctly classified an oil or gas

reservoir and whether the reservoir

MER requested by the lessee is valid

Bureau form number: Form MMS-127

Frequency: On occasion

Description of respondents: Federal OCS

oil and gas lessees

Annual burden hours: 910

Bureau Clearance Officer: Arthur

Quintana, (703) 787-1239

Dated: July 28, 1995.

E.P. Danenberger,

Acting Deputy Associate Director for

Operations and Safety Management.

[FR Doc. 95-19969 Filed 8-11-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MR-M

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From the State of Texas in the Possession of the Fort Hood Archeological Laboratory

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 the completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the curation facility of the Directorate of Public Works at Fort Hood, TX from five sites in the state of Texas.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these remains has been made by the staff archeologist at Fort Hood in

consultation with representatives of the Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma and the Tonkawa tribe of Oklahoma. Copies of this inventory have also been sent to the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma and the Kiowa Tribe.

The partial and fragmentary human remains of 48 individuals were recovered in 1985 from a vandalized burial ground at Javalina shelter in Bell County, Texas. A total of 1,214 bones and fragments were recovered from the surface where they had been discarded by vandals. Inventory and examination of the remains established that the partial remains of 20 adults, ten adolescents, nine children and nine infants were present. Sex of the remains could not be determined. No known individuals were identified. Artifacts recovered from the site with the remains included a flake of obsidian and debitage of local cherts.

This site has been identified as being within the Comanche's traditional occupation area based on the abnormal number of juvenile remains, suggesting a historical disease epidemic, evidence of access to obsidian, the Comanche occupation of Central Texas in historic times, and consultation with the Comanche Tribe. Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Fort Hood Archeological Laboratory 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 Comanche Tribe. Officials of the Fort Hood Archeological Laboratory have also determined that the artifacts are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later as a part of a death rite or ceremony of a culture, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A).

On November 22, 1991 the above human remains and associated funerary objects were repatriated to the Reverend John Pahdocony of the Comanche Cemetery Committee on behalf of the Comanche Tribal Council.

The partial and fragmentary remains of a one adult individual were collected in 1986 from an erosional gully on the bank of the Leon River near Fort Griffin, Bell County, Texas. The remains eroded from the bank of the Leon River near a dark and dense midden deposit from an open campsite on the flood plain. The sex of the individual could not be determined. No known individual was identified.

This site has been identified as being within the Comanche's traditional occupation area, based on consultation

with representatives of the Comanche Tribe and written historic records.

Officials of the Fort Hood Archeological Laboratory 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 the Comanche Tribe.

On November 22, 1992 the above mentioned human remains were repatriated to Phillip R. Narcomey of the Comanche Cemetery Committee on behalf of the Comanche Tribal Council.

The partial and fragmentary remains of a one adult individual were collected in 1992 from the surface of a vandalized burial site (41BL0844). The remains consist of nine bone fragments. No known individual was identified.

This site has been identified as being within the Comanche's traditional occupation area, based on consultation with representatives of the Comanche Tribe and written historic records.

Officials of the Fort Hood Archeological Laboratory 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 the Comanche Tribe.

On November 21, 1993 the above mentioned human remains were repatriated to Phillip R. Narcomey of the Comanche Cemetery Committee on behalf of the Comanche Tribal Council.

The partial and fragmentary human remains of six individuals were recovered during the summer of 1990 from a rockshelter site (41BL671) on Fort Hood, by a field school conducted by Texas A&M University. Inventory and examination of the remains established that the remains of two adult males, one adult female, one child between the ages of 6 and 10 years, one new-born child, and an individual whose age and sex could not be determined. Artifacts recovered elsewhere in the site suggested it was occupied by peoples of the Toyah and Austin Foci, acknowledged as ancestral to the Tonkawa Tribe. No known individuals were identified.

This site has been identified as being within the Tonkawa's aboriginal occupation area based on the oral traditions of the Tonkawa tribe and historic accounts of their occupations in central Texas through consultations with representatives of the Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma. Officials of the Fort Hood Archeological Laboratory 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 the Tonkawa Tribe who are

generally acknowledged to have occupied the Bell County area of central Texas before the arrival of the Comanche in the eighteenth century.

On November 20, 1994 the above six human remains were repatriated to Ms. Virginia Combrink, President of the Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma on behalf of that Tribe.

Between 1984 and February 25, 1986, 78 fragments of human bone representing four individuals were collected from rockshelter site (41BL0069) on Fort Hood, by a field party from Texas A&M University. Inventory and examination of the remains established that the remains of two adult individuals, one adolescent, and one child between the ages of 6 and 10 years, sex could not be determined. Artifacts recovered elsewhere in the site suggested it was occupied by prehistoric peoples of the Toyah and Austin Foci. No known individuals were identified.

This site has been identified as being within the Tonkawa's aboriginal occupation area based on the oral traditions of the Tonkawa tribe and historic accounts of their occupations in central Texas through consultations with representatives of the Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma. Officials of the Fort Hood Archeological Laboratory 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 the Tonkawa Tribe who are generally acknowledged to have occupied the Bell County area of central Texas before the arrival of the Comanche in the eighteenth century.

During the 1978 recording of 41CV0130 on Fort Hood a single fragment of a human adult femur was recovered from surface spoil. 41CV0130 also yielded evidence of occupation during the late archaic period.

This site has been identified as being within the Tonkawa's aboriginal occupation area based on the oral traditions of the Tonkawa tribe and historic accounts of their occupations in central Texas through consultations with representatives of the Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma. Officials of the Fort Hood Archeological Laboratory 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 the Tonkawa Tribe who are generally acknowledged to have occupied the Bell County area of central Texas before the arrival of the Comanche in the eighteenth century.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Tonkawa tribe of Oklahoma, The Comanche Tribe, the Wichita and

Affiliated Tribes, the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kiowa Tribe and the Apache Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Jack M. Jackson, Fort Hood Staff Archeologist, HQ III Corps and Fort Hood, attn: AFZF-PW-ENV, Fort Hood, Texas 76544-5057; telephone (817) 287-7965, before September 13, 1995. Repatriation of the human remains from sites 41BL0069 and 41CV0130 may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 7, 1995

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Chief, Archeological Assistance Division*

[FR Doc. 95-19958 Filed 8-11-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

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 U.S.C. 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) Who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract;
- (4) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond;
- (5) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection; and,
- (6) An indication as to whether section 3504(h) of Pub. L. 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