to release information. Paragraph (3) also does not deprive states of the authority to exercise centralized control over the release of information, or if the state prefers, to generally authorize local agencies to release information as necessary. In addition to permitting proactive community notification and other notification, as discussed above, paragraph (3) and other provisions of the Act do not bar states from making registration information available upon request, if it is determined that such access is necessary for the protection of the public concerning who are required to register.

A proviso at the end of paragraph (3) in subsection (d) states that the identity of the victim of an offense that requires registration under the Act shall not be released. The purpose of this proviso is to protect the privacy of victims, and its restrictions may accordingly be waived at the victim's option. The proviso only applies to paragraph (3), and does not limit the disclosure of victim identity pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), relating to law enforcement uses and confidential background checks.

Immunity for Good Faith Conduct—Subsection (e)

Subsection (e) states that law enforcement agencies, employees of law enforcement agencies, and state officials shall be immune from liability for good faith conduct under the Act.

Compliance—Subsection (f)

States have three years from the date of enactment (i.e., September 13, 1994) to come into compliance with the Act unless the Attorney General grants an additional two years where a state is making good faith efforts at implementation. States that fail to come into compliance within the specified time period will be subject to a mandatory 10% reduction of Byrne Formula Grant funding, and any funds that are not allocated to noncomplying states will be reallocated to states that are in compliance. The reallocated funds will be distributed among complying states in proportion to their populations.

States are encouraged to submit descriptions of their existing or proposed registration systems for sex offenders to the Department of Justice as promptly as possible. States may find it convenient, for example, to submit such descriptions in conjunction with their applications for Byrne Formula Grant funding. These submissions will enable the Department of Justice to review the status of state compliance with the Act, and to suggest any necessary changes to achieve compliance before the funding reduction goes into effect.

To maintain eligibility for full Byrne Formula Grant funding following the end of the three-year implementation period provided by the Act, states will be required to submit information that shows compliance with the Act in at least one program year, or an explanation of why compliance cannot be achieved within that period and a description of good faith efforts that justify an extension of time (but not more than two years) for achieving compliance. States will also be required to submit information in subsequent program years concerning any changes in sex offender registration systems that may affect compliance with the Act.

Dated: March 27, 1996.

Janet Reno,

Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 96–8186 Filed 4–3–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

Notice is hereby given that a proposed consent decree in *United States* versus *American Recovery Company, et al.*, Civil Action No. 95–1590, was lodged on March 22, 1996 with the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The Consent Decree requires defendant Thomas A. Mekis & Sons, Inc. to pay $14,135 to reimburse a portion of the United States' past costs associated with the investigation and clean up of the Municipal & Industrial Disposal Company Superfund Site (''Site''), located in Elizabeth Township, Pennsylvania.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decrees. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, and should refer to *United States* versus *American Recovery Company, et al.*, DOJ Ref. #90–11–2–949.

The proposed consent decree may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, 633 Post Office & Courthouse, 7th & Grant Streets, Pittsburgh, PA 15219; the Region III Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 624–0892. A copy of the proposed consent decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. In requesting a copy please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check in the amount of $5.75 (25 cents per page reproduction costs), payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Joel M. Gross,

Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 96–8194 Filed 4–3–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

Notice of Lodging of Amendment to Consent Decree Pursuant to the Clean Water Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 C.F.R. § 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed Amendment to Consent Decree in *United States* v. *Citizens Util. Co. of Ill.*, Civil Action No. 92 C 5132, was lodged on March 27, 1996, with the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The Amendment to Consent Decree modifies the injunctive relief provisions of a Consent Decree entered by the Court on March 23, 1995, to permit Citizens' to implement either the remedial program described in the original decree or an alternative remedial program set out in the Amendment to Consent Decree. The purpose of both the original remedial program and the alternative remedial program is to ensure that Citizens achieves and maintains compliance with its National Pollutant Elimination Discharge System (''NPDES'') permit for the West Suburban Treatment Plant No. 1 (''WSB #1''), a wastewater treatment plant owned and operated by citizens in Bolingbrook, Illinois. The original remedial program included the construction of improvements and implementation of operational changes at WSB #1, primarily to improve the plant's secondary treatment capacity. The alternative remedial program, if elected by Citizens, would include connecting WSB #1 to a nearby publicly-owned treatment plant operated by the Town of Bolingbrook and thereafter eliminating all direct discharges from WSB #1, except for limited discharges of excess flow form an equalization lagoon in accordance with terms and conditions of the NPDES permit for the WSB #1 facility.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed Consent Decree. Comments should be

addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environmental and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, and should refer to *United States* v. *Citizens Util. Co. of Ill.*, DOJ Ref. # 90–5–1–1–3653.

The proposed Consent Decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney, Judiciary Center Bldg., 555 Fourth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; at the Environmental Protection Agency Library, Reference Desk, Room 2904, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, 202–624–0892. A copy of the proposed Consent Decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. In requesting a copy, please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check in the amount of $3.25 (25 cents per page reproduction costs), payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Dated: April 2, 1996.

Joel M. Gross,

Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section.

[FR Doc. 96–8193 Filed 4–3–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

[AAG/A Order No. 117–96]

Privacy Act of 1974; Modified System of Records

Pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), notice is given that the Department of Justice proposes to modify a system of records. Specifically:

The ''Priority Automated Commuter Entry System (PACES), Justice/INS-017'' (last published on June 11, 1991 (56 FR 26836)) has been retitled: The ''Global Enrollment System (GES), Justice/INS-017.''

The PACES system is being retitled to more accurately reflect the scope of the system. PACES was established to support an innovative, voluntary program designed to reduce inspection delays at selected land border ports of entry by establishing dedicated commuter lanes (DCL's) for an identified group of low-risk frequent border crossers who has been pre-screened and pre-authorized to enter the United States through Canada and Mexico. Under the program, this low-risk group would be identified by an appropriate decal on the vehicle; they would be required to reapply each year; and the information would be used to adjudicate applications and to track approvals and denials. INS is now modifying the PACES system to (1) add some form of automated inspection at certain border crossing sites; and (2) include biometric data in its automated database(s) in order to accomplish the automated inspection.

Specifically, INS is adding the use of electronic inspections to identify those individuals and vehicles using selected DCL's. A transponder will be attached to the vehicle which will be read by an electronic antenna on the dedicated commuter lanes. The information received will be matched against personal identifying data, including biometric data, in an INS automated database to verify the eligibility of the individual(s) to use these lanes.

Further, INS will now include some form of automated inspection at other land border ports of entry and at airports. Similarly, these inspections may also include methods which will permit the automated comparison of personal data provided by the individual, including biometric data, against an INS automated database to determine their eligibility to enter the United States.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which has oversight responsibilities under the Privacy Act, requires a 40-day period in which to conclude its review of this proposal. OMB, the Congress, and the public are invited to send written comments to Patricia E. Neely, Program Analyst, Information Management and Security Staff, Justice Management Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530 (Room 850, WCTR Building).

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), the Department has provided a report to OMB and the Congress on the proposed modification.

Dated: March 21, 1996.

Stephen R. Colgate,

Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

JUSTICE/INS–017

SYSTEM NAME:

Global Enrollment System (GES)

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Land border ports of entry *and airports* inspection facilities under the District Offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in the United States as detailed in JUSTICE/INS–999.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

United States citizens and lawful permanent residents of the United States as determined eligible by the Commissioner of the INS who apply to use any form of automated or other expedited inspection for verifying eligibility to cross the borders into the United States.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

The system will contain application data such as full name, place and date of birth, sex, addresses, telephone numbers, country of citizenship, alien registration number (if applicable), *biometric data*, driver's license number and issuing state or province, the make, model, color, year, license number and license issuing state or province of the applicant's vehicle, the name and address of the vehicle's registered owner if different from the applicant, and the amount of fee paid. The application will also include such information as the frequency of border crossings, and the most frequent reason for crossing the border, together with an indication from the individuals as to whether he or she has been convicted of any violations of law. In addition, the file may contain a brief notation indicating that (1) through an independent check of other law enforcement agency systems, INS determined that the applicant had been convicted of a specific violation(s) of law (a finding which could prompt denial of the application) or (2) through a random border inspection, INS identified a specific violation(s) of law which provided cause to remove the individual from the program. Finally, the file will contain letters to the applicants indicating the disposition of their applications.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1201, 1304, and 1356 (Pub. L. No. 101–515 *103–121, 103–217).*

PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM:

Information in this system is used to adjudicate applications to enter the United States by any available form of automated or other expedited inspection, including that offered to travelers arriving in the United States via dedicated commuter lanes, to pedestrians and vehicles arriving at remote ports of entry, to pedestrians and vehicles arriving at other land borders, and to air travelers. Alternative methods of inspection have been established to reduce delays by allowing low-risk frequent border crossers, who have been pre-screened and pre-authorized, to enter the United States subject only to some form of automated inspection and random border inspections.