

these present-day pueblos indicate occupation of this particular area during this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Forest Service have further 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 Native American human remains and the Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of San Felipe, the Pueblo of Santa Ana, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of Tesuque, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of San Juan, and the Pueblo of Zia.

In 1912, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Pueblo Kotyiti site during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include a ceramic pipe, mineral pigment, and a stone tool.

The Pueblo Kotyiti site has been identified as the fortified pueblo occupied during 1680–1696 (the Great Pueblo Revolt) by the ancestral community of the present-day Pueblo of Cochiti. This identification is supported by historical and ethnohistoric records of the Pueblo Revolt era, continuities of architecture and ceramics between the site and the Pueblo of Cochiti. The oral tradition of the Pueblo of Cochiti also supports their affiliation to the Pueblo Kotyiti site.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the three objects 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 United States Forest Service 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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pueblo of Cochiti.

In 1934, human remains representing three individuals from site LA 340 were donated to the Museum of New Mexico by the Fry family. Accession records indicate the Fry family apparently collected these remains without a valid antiquities permit. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Site LA 340 has been identified as Anasazi period (1100–1540 AD) through architecture, ceramics, and site organization. Ethnographic records, technological continuity, and similarities of the site with the present-day pueblos of San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Pojoaque, Tesuque, Nambe, and San Juan indicate cultural affiliation with this site. The oral traditions of these six Pueblos also indicate affiliation with sites in this particular area during this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Forest Service have further 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 Native American human remains and the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of Tesuque, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of San Juan.

In 1980, human remains representing six individuals from site AR-03-10-03-401 were confiscated by Forest Service Law Enforcement from Kyle and Mary Martin. No known individuals were identified. The 200 associated funerary objects include pottery sherds, stone tools and flakes, corn cobs and husks, sandal fragments, charcoal, non-human bones and teeth, and seeds.

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric records, ceramics, and the association of the rock shelters with an ancestral Jemez Pueblo site indicate cultural affiliation of the present-day Pueblo of Jemez to site AR-03-10-03-401. The oral traditions of the Pueblos of Jemez support this affiliation to the site during this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25

U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 200 objects 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 United States Forest Service 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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pueblo of Jemez.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of San Felipe, the Pueblo of Santa Ana, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of Tesuque, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of San Juan, the Pueblo of Zia, and the Pueblo of Jemez. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 517 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102; telephone: (505) 842-3238, fax: (505) 842-3800 before May 29, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of San Felipe, the Pueblo of Santa Ana, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Pueblo of Santa Clara, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of Tesuque, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of San Juan, the Pueblo of Zia, and the Pueblo of Jemez may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 24, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist  
Chief, Archeology & Ethnography Program*

[FR Doc. 96-10543 Filed 4-26-96; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Antitrust Division

#### **Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Consortium for Toxicology Testing of HFA-134a (IPACT-I)**

Notice is hereby given that, on April 15, 1996, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), the International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Consortium for

Toxicology Testing of HFA-134a ("IMPACT-I") has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing the addition of a new member. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Astra AB, Sodertalje, Sweden, became a new member of IPACT-I on February 2, 1996.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of IPACT-I. Membership in this ground research project remains open, and IPACT-I intends to file additional written notification disclosing all changes in membership.

On August 7, 1990, IPACT-I filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the Federal Register pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on September 6, 1990 (55 FR 36710).

The last notification was filed with the Department on May 25, 1995. A notice has not yet been published in the Federal Register.

Constance K. Robinson,  
*Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*  
[FR Doc. 96-10481 Filed 4-26-96; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

**Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Joint Venture for Development and Manufacture of Glass Panels and Funnels for Use in Cathode Ray Tubes**

Notice is hereby given that, on July 12, 1995, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Sony Electronics Inc. ("Sony"), for itself and on behalf of the parties identified below, filed notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) the identities of the parties and (2) the nature and objectives of a cooperative research and production venture. The notifications were filed for the purpose of invoking the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act, the identities of the parties are: Sony Electronics Inc., Park Ridge, NJ, owned by Sony Corporation, Tokyo, JAPAN; Corning Inc., Corning, NY; Asahi Glass America, Inc., New York, NY, owned by Asahi Glass Company, Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN; Corning Asahi Corporation,

Corning, NY, owned by Corning Inc. and Asahi Glass America, Inc.; American Video Glass Company, Mount Pleasant, PA, owned by Sony Electronics Inc. and Corning Asahi Corporation; and Corning Asahi Video Products Company, Corning, NY, owned by Corning Inc. and Asahi Glass America, Inc.

The area of planned activity is cooperation in the exchange of information concerning, and the development and manufacture of, glass panels and funnels for use in cathode ray tubes.

Constance K. Robinson,  
*Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*  
[FR Doc. 96-10480 Filed 4-26-96; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

**Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Petroleum Environmental Research Forum**

Notice is hereby given that, on April 9, 1996, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), the participants in the Petroleum Environmental Research Forum ("PERF") Project No. 95-02, titled "Basic Principles and Control of Crude Oil Emulsion Formation-Part 3," have filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and with the Federal Trade Commission disclosing a change in project membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, the following parties have become members in the PERF Project: Marathon Oil Company, Littleton, CO; Mobil Technology Company, Paulsboro, NJ; and Texaco, Inc., Houston, TX.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or the planned activities of the Project. Membership remains open, and the participants intend to file additional notifications(s) disclosing all changes in membership in this Project.

On November 30, 1995, PERF Project No. 95-02 filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the Federal Register pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on January 31, 1996 (61 FR 3464).

Information regarding participation in PERF Project No. 95-02 may be obtained from Ms. Catherine Peddie,

Shell Oil Products Company, Houston, TX.

Constance K. Robinson,  
*Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*  
[FR Doc. 96-10482 Filed 4-26-96; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

**Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request**

**ACTION:** Notice of Information Collection Under Review; Juveniles Taken Into Custody Reporting Program.

The proposed information collection is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days from the date listed at the top of this page in the Federal Register.

Request written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

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 Joseph Moone (phone number and address listed below). If you have additional comments, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions, or additional information, please contact Joseph Moone, 202-397-5929, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of