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 25U.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 25U.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