

Service has received from Mr. Joe Ostranger a Plan of Operations to remove a limited quantity of stockpiled ore from the JO claim group in Death Valley National Park.

The Plan of Operations is available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days from the publication of this notice. Analysis of the proposal will proceed from the date of its receipt. The document can be viewed during normal business hours at the Office of the Superintendent, Death Valley National Park, Death Valley, California, 92328.

Dated: April 7, 1996.

Richard H. Martin,  
*Superintendent.*

[FR Doc. 96-10311 Filed 4-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

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**Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate cultural items from the Norris L. Bull Collection, Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" and "sacred object" as defined in section 2 of the Act.

In 1961, the nineteen cultural items were donated by the family of Norris L. Bull to the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History. These nineteen cultural items include: one charm stone, one petroglyph, one faceted glass orange bead, one trade axe, one metal pestle, one trade snuff box, one copper kettle, one pewter medallion, one brass apostle trade spoon, one pewter trade pipe, one metal spike, one metal trade pipe, one pewter baluster, one stone pestle, one bellamine jug, one bone spearpoint, one black angular stone pipe, one paint pot with red stain, and one 2-faced effigy soapstone pipe.

Eighteen cultural items were found with human remains in seventeenth century Mohegan cemeteries, including Smith Farm, Elizabeth Street, Van Tassel Site, Yantic, and Yantic & Quinebaug. These sites are all known Mohegan cemeteries which have been disturbed through development and looting within the last 200 years. These unassociated funerary objects are consistent with grave goods of seventeenth-century Mohegan burials.

One item, the two-faced effigy soapstone pipe was found in the cellar of the Uncas Cabin. This site was the known residence of Uncas, a seventeenth-century Mohegan sachem still considered by the Mohegan as the single greatest culture hero in the post-contact period. Mohegan oral tradition indicates pipes of this form have been used long before the contact period, and are still in use within the Mohegan community. Mohegan traditional religious leaders have indicated that this pipe is needed for the practice of traditional Mohegan religion by present-day adherents.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the 2-faced effigy soapstone pipe is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), these nineteen cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History 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 items and the Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliation with these cultural items should contact Connecticut State Archaeologist Nicholas F. Bellantoni, Office of State Archaeology, U-23, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, telephone (860) 486-5248 before May 28, 1996. Repatriation of these cultural items may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 22, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist  
Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program*  
[FR Doc. 96-10345 Filed 4-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

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**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Rome Historical Society, Rome, NY**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Rome Historical Society, Rome, NY.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Rome Historical Society professional staff and Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Onondaga Indian Nation.

In the early 1960s, human remains representing 85 individuals were recovered from the Onondaga County Penitentiary Site (Pen Site) in Jamesville, NY under a Fort Stanwix Museum (now Rome Historical Society) and Rochester Museum of Science project. No known individuals were identified. The 598 associated funerary objects include pottery, metal and stone tools, metal pots, beads, shell (wampum), silver (ornaments, bracelets, earrings). The Rochester Museum of Science has additional human remains and associated funerary objects from the Pen Site, and is conducting a separate inventory and consultation for these human remains and associated funerary objects.

The Penn Site has been well-documented as the Onondaga Nation's capitol from c. 1682-1696 AD. The manner of internment and associated funerary objects are consistent with Onondaga practice during the late seventeenth century. Evidence presented by representatives of the Onondaga Indian Nation support the physical evidence.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Rome Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 85 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Rome Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 598 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 Rome Historical Society 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 Onondaga Indian Nation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Onondaga Indian Nation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Barbara L. Schafer, Curator of Collections, Rome Historical Society, 200 Church Street, Rome, NY 13440; telephone: (315) 336-5870, before May 28, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Onondaga Indian Nation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 22, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist*

*Chief, Archeology & Ethnography Program*

[FR Doc. 96-10346 Filed 4-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment Standards Administration

#### Proposed Collection; Comment Request

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95) [44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)]. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the Employment Standards Administration is soliciting comments concerning the proposed extension collection of the Certificate of Medical Necessity (CM-893).

A copy of the proposed information collection request can be obtained by contacting the office listed below in the addressee section of this notice.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the addresses section below on or before

July 1, 1996. The Department of Labor is particularly interested in comments which:

- 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;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- 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 submissions of responses.

**ADDRESSES:** Ms. Patricia A. Forkel, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Room S-3201, Washington, D.C. 20210, telephone (202) 219-7601 (this is not a toll-free number), fax 202-219-6592.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

30 U.S.C. 932 includes section 7 of Public Law 803, as amended, and stipulates that medical treatment including services and apparatus, as required, will be furnished to an eligible coal miner for such period as the nature of the illness or process of recovery may require. The implementing regulations stipulate that: there must be prior approval before ordering an apparatus where the purchase price exceeds \$100.00; there must be ongoing supervision of the miner's medical care, including the necessity, character and sufficiency of care to be furnished; OWCP has the authority to request medical reports and the right to refuse payment for failing to submit any report required. The Certificate of Medical Necessity (CM-893) is the form devised for this purpose.

##### II. Current Actions

The Department of Labor seeks the extension of approval to collect this information in order to carry out its responsibility to determine eligibility for black lung medical benefits under the above provisions.

*Type of Review:* Extension.

*Agency:* Employment Standards Administration.

*Title:* Certificate of Medical Necessity.

*OMB Number:* 1215-0113.

*Agency Number:* CM-893.

*Affected Public:* Businesses or other for-profit; Not-for-Profit Institutions.

*Total Respondents:* 7,000.

*Frequency:* On occasion.

*Total Responses:* 7,000.

*Average Time per Response:* 40 minutes.

*Estimated Total Burden Hours:* 2,799.

*Total Burden Cost (capital/startup):* \$0.

*Total Burden Cost (operating/maintenance):* \$0.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the information collection request; they will also become a matter of public record.

Dated: April 21, 1996.

Cecily A. Rayburn,

*Director, Division of Financial Management,*

[FR Doc. 96-10376 Filed 4-25-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-27-M

## Wage and Hour Division

### Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR Part 1, Appendix, as well as such additional statutes as may from time to time be enacted containing provisions for the payment of wages determined to be prevailing by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the