

completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Charles Whipple Greene Museum, George Hail Library, Warren, RI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Charles Whipple Greene Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island; the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, the Mashpee Wampanoag (a non-Federally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a non-Federally recognized Indian group). Consultation was also conducted with the Pokanoket Tribe of the Wampanoag Nation (a non-Federally recognized Indian group).

In 1914, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Burr's Hill, Warren, RI by Charles R. Carr, director of the George Hail Library, Warren, RI. These human remains were placed within the Charles Whipple Greene Museum within the Library. No known individual was identified. The 90 associated funerary objects include pipes, metal work, bottles, wampum, and beads.

Based on the associated funerary objects, this individual has been identified as Native American. Burr's Hill is believed to be located on the southern border of Sowams, a Wampanoag village. Sowams is identified in historical documents of the 16th and 17th centuries as a Wampanoag village, and was ceded to the English in 1653 by Massasoit and his eldest son Wamsutta (Alexander). Based on the associated funerary objects, these human remains have been dated to the contact period (1500-1690 A.D.).

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Charles Whipple Greene Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Charles Whipple Greene Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 90 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 Charles Whipple Greene Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), 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 Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation,

representing the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, the Mashpee Wampanoag (a non-Federally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a non-Federally recognized Indian group).

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, the Mashpee Wampanoag (a non-Federally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a non-Federally recognized Indian group). Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Sarah Weed, Director, George Hail Library, 530 Main Street, Warren, RI 02885; telephone: (401) 245-7686 before December 9, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, the Mashpee Wampanoag (a non-Federally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a non-Federally recognized Indian group) may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 25, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From Rock Island County, IL in the Possession of the Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Rock Island County, IL in the possession of the Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), Urbana, IL.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by UIUC Department of Anthropology professional staff in

consultation with representatives of the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; and the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska.

In 1959 and 1960, human remains representing 32 individuals were recovered from the Crawford Farm site (11-RI-81), on the south bank of the Rock River, Rock Island County, IL during two field schools conducted by Drs. John McGregor and Elaine Bluhm of UIUC. No known individuals were identified. The 8,138 associated funerary objects include beads (glass, shell, bone, amethyst), a catlinite pipe, a catlinite beaver pendant, ceramic sherds, chert flakes, copper bracelets, gun flints, a galena crystal, a glass mirror, head pieces, textiles, leather, buttons, a peace medal, pigments, a flintlock pistol, a porcelain pendant, a shell gorget, wood, lead objects such as coils, hairpipes, musket balls, ornament and scraps; brass objects (coils, rings, hawk bells, kettle fragments, a pipe tomahawk, tinklers, thimbles, and tinkling cones), silver objects (bracelets, brooches, crosses earrings, gorgets, hairpipes, jump rings, tinklers, a ring, and spoon lockets), and iron objects (clasp knife, a cow bell, handles, knife blades, nails, and strike-a-lights).

During the mid-1990s, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals from the Crawford Farm site (11-RI-81), Rock Island County, IL were transferred to UIUC from the Illinois State Museum in order to unite individuals from the same site for repatriation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, associated funerary objects, and historical documents, the Crawford Farm site has been identified as the second village of Saukenuk, dating to c. 1790-1820 A.D. (the first village known as Saukenuk existed as early as 1737, but was burnt to the ground in 1780 by Spanish and American militias under John Montgomery). Based on the presence and age of the associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American from the Sauk village of Saukenuk. In 1832, Saukenuk was again abandoned following the conflict known as the Black Hawk War. While members of neighboring tribes (Ho-Chunk/Winnebago, Potawatomi, Ottawa (Odawa), and Menominee) were known to have passed through Saukenuk, the settlement and cemetery sites were predominantly Sauk and/or Mesquaki (Fox).

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 34 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 8,138 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 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), 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 Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; and the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; the Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan; the Pokagan Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas; the Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan, the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians of Michigan, and the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Richard P. Wheeler, Head, Department of Anthropology, 109 Davenport Hall, 607 South Mathews Street, Urbana, IL 61801; telephone: (217) 333-3616, before December 9, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; and the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska may

begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 28, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Central Valley Project Improvement Act, Criteria for Evaluating Water Management Plans

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: To meet the requirements of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) of 1992 and the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) developed and published the Criteria for Evaluating Water Conservation Plans, dated April 30, 1993. In September 1996, Reclamation revised the document and renamed it the Criteria for Evaluating Water Management Plans (Criteria). The Criteria is being revised again for 1999.

The draft 1999 Criteria was revised based on information provided during public scoping and public review sessions held throughout Reclamation's Mid-Pacific (MP) Region. Reclamation will use the Criteria to evaluate the adequacy of all water management plans developed by Central Valley Project contractors. The Criteria was developed for the purpose of promoting the most efficient water use reasonably achievable. Reclamation has made a commitment to publish a notice of its draft 1999 Criteria in the **Federal Register** and to allow the public 30 days to comment.

DATES: All public comments must be received by December 9, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Please mail comments to Lucille Billingsley, Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, MP-410, Sacramento, CA 95825.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To be placed on a mailing list for any subsequent information, please contact Lucille Billingsley at the address above, or by telephone at (916) 978-5215 (TDD 978-5608).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under provision of Section 3405 (e) of the CVPIA (Title 34 Public Law 102-575), "The Secretary [of the Interior] shall

establish and administer an office on Central Valley Project water conservation best management practices that shall * * * develop criteria for evaluating the adequacy of all water conservation plans developed by project contractors, including those plans required by section 210 of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982." Also, according to Section 3405(e)(1), these criteria will be developed " * * * with the purpose of promoting the highest level of water use efficiency reasonably achievable by project contractors using best available cost-effective technology and best management practices."

The draft 1999 Criteria states that all parties (contractors) that contract with Reclamation for water supplies (municipal and industrial contracts over 2,000 acre-feet and agricultural contracts over 2,000 irrigable acres) will prepare water management plans that will be evaluated by Reclamation based on the following required information detailed in the sections listed below to develop, implement, monitor, and revise their water management plans. The sections are:

1. Describe the district.
2. Inventory water resources.
3. Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Agricultural Contractors.
4. BMP's for Urban Contractors.
5. Plan implementation.
6. Exemption process
7. Regional Criteria.
8. Five year revisions.

Public comment on Reclamation's draft 1999 Criteria are invited at this time. A copy of the 1999 Criteria will be available for review at Reclamation's MP Regional Office located in Sacramento, California. If you wish to review a copy of the draft 1999 Criteria, please contact Ms. Billingsley.

Dated: October 4, 1999.

Robert F. Stackhouse,
*Regional Resources Manager, Mid-Pacific
Region.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG) and Glen Canyon Technical Work Group (TWG); Correction

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Reclamation published a document in the **Federal**