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 Potawatomie 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.

[FR Doc. 99–29341 Filed 11–8–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

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.

[FR Doc. 99–29258 Filed 11–8–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–94–M

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**

Register on October 7, 1999, concerning the announcement of an upcoming public meeting of the Glen Canyon Technical Work Group. The document contained incorrect dates and an incorrect location for the meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Randall Peterson, Bureau of Reclamation, at (801) 524–3758.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of October 7, 1999, in FR Doc. 99–26118, on page 54639, in the third column, first whole paragraph, correct the date and location under Phoenix, Arizona, to read as follows:

Phoenix, Arizona—December 7–8, 1999. The meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m. and conclude at 5:00 p.m. on the first day and begin at 8:00 a.m. and conclude at 3:00 p.m. on the second day. The meeting will be held at the Embassy Suites Hotel, Turquoise Room, 1515 N. 44th Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

Dated: November 3, 1999.

Steven Richardson,

Chief of Staff.

[FR Doc. 99–29244 Filed 11–8–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–94–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

[INS No. 2022–99; AG Order No. 2271–99]

RIN 1115–AE26

Extension and Redesignation of Burundi Under the Temporary Protected Status Program

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On November 4, 1997, the Attorney General designated Burundi under the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) program for a period of twelve months. This initial designation allowed eligible nationals of Burundi (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who had continuously resided in the United States since that date to apply for TPS. This initial designation, which expired November 3, 1998, was extended last year. This notice extends the TPS designation for Burundi for another twelve-month period (until November 2, 2000), and sets forth the procedures necessary for nationals of Burundi (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) with TPS to re-register for TPS program. This notice also redesignates Burundi under the TPS program, thereby expanding TPS eligibility to include nationals of Burundi (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who have been ''continuously present in the United States'' and who have ''continuously resided in the United States'' since November 9, 1999.

EFFECTIVE DATES:

Extension of Designation and Re-Registration

The extension of Burundi's TPS designation is effective November 3, 1999, and lasts until November 2, 2000. Nationals of Burundi (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who currently have TPS must re-register for TPS during the period lasting from November 9, 1999, until December 9, 1999.

Redesignation

The redesignation of Burundi for TPS is effective from November 9, 1999, until November 2, 2000. The registration period for nationals of Burundi (and aliens who last habitually resided in Burundi) begins on November 9, 1999, and will remain in effective until November 2, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Valverde, Program Analyst, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 3040, 425 I Street, NW, Washington, DC 20535, telephone (202) 514–4754.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

What Is the Statutory Authority for the Attorney General To Extend Burundi's TPS Designation Under the TPS Program?

Section 244(b)(3)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act) states that at least 60 days before the end of a designation, the Attorney General must review conditions in the foreign state for which the designation is in effect. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A). Under section 244(b)(3)(C), the Attorney General may extend the initial TPS period based on a determination that the foreign state continues to meet the conditions for designation. 8 U.S.C. 1254(b)(3)(C). Through such an extension, however, TPS continues to be available only to aliens who have been continuously physically present and who have continuously resided in the United States from the effective date of the initial designation, in this case since November 4, 1997.

What Is the Statutory Authority for the Attorney General To Redesignate Burundi Under the TPS Program?

Section 244(b)(1) of the Act implicitly permits the Attorney General to redesignate a foreign state (or any part of such foreign state) under the TPS program such that non-covered aliens residing in the United States could receive TPS benefits, instead of simply extending a foreign state's TPS designation and thereby extending benefits to previously eligible aliens. 8 U.S.C. 1254(b)(1). An alien is eligible for TPS if he or she is otherwise admissible, and ''has been continuously physically present since and has continually resided in the United States since the effective date of the most recent designation of that state.'' 8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(1)(A)(i).

Why Did the Attorney General Decide To Both Extend and Redesignate Burundi Under the TPS Program?

On November 4, 1997, the Attorney General designated Burundi under the TPS program. Since that time, the Attorney General and the Department of State have continuously examined conditions in Burundi. A recent Department of State report on conditions in that country found that, ''[w]hile the Arusha peace negotiations continue, Burundi nevertheless remains a fragile country with considerable ethnic violence and deep divisions over the distribution of power. The June 1998 cease fire agreement has been generally ineffective, and Burundi can still be described as a nation undergoing civil war.'' The memorandum further states that ''[w]ide-spread and serious human rights abuses continue to be committed by both the rebels and the Burundian military. Burundi remains insecure throughout the country.'' Based on these and other findings, the Attorney General has determined that conditions in Burundi warrant the extension and redesignation of Burundi under the TPS program. This order will extend the availability of TPS to eligible nationals of Burundi (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who arrived in the United States after the date of initial designation.

If I Currently Have TPS Through the Burundi TPS Program, Do I Still Need to Re-Register for TPS?

Yes. If you were granted TPS based on the initial designation of Burundi, that status will expire on November 3, 1999. Accordingly, you must re-register for TPS in order to maintain your status through November 2, 2000. With re-