

traced between these Native American human remains and the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie), Oklahoma; and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

In 1970, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from the 17th century Christian mission's cemetery during legally authorized excavations conducted by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The thirty-six associated funerary objects associated with the four individuals are pendants and tubes made of golden eagle bone.

The remains were exhumed from their primary burial context. The walls of the structure next to the cemetery were destroyed in 1680. The toppled walls overlay these burials and remained stratified in that arrangement until the 1970 excavations. The physical attributes of the crania identify the individuals as being of Native American ancestry. Friars assigned to the mission during this period inconsistently recorded daily life in journals and official records. Most of the journals are in foreign archives, have been researched to a limited extent, and produced up to this time no useful information on the cultural aspects of the Native American burials in the cemetery. No sacramental records have been found to date. Historians believe that the well known presence of the Comanche and the more tenuously confirmed connection with the Navajo does not occur until at least a full generation after the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. For the purposes of identifying cultural affiliation, the conclusion is that the era between AD 1175 to 1450 continues with no new cultural groups represented through 1680. Officials of the National Park Service relied upon archeological, ethnographic, historical literature, linguistic, geographic, and oral traditional evidence to determine the cultural affiliation of these human remains and associated funerary objects.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 4 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR

10.2 (d)(2), the 36 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 National Park Service 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 Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie), Oklahoma; and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah; Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie), Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribes that believe itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Duane L. Alire, Superintendent, Pecos National Historical Park, P.O. Box 418, Pecos, New Mexico 87552; telephone (505) 757-6414, before [thirty days after publication in the Federal Register]. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache

Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie), Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 12, 1999.

Veletta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Deputy Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services; FY 1999 Community Policing Discretionary Grants

AGENCY: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services ("COPS") announces the availability of funds under the Tribal Resources Grant Program, a program designed to attempt to meet the most serious need of law enforcement in Indian communities through a broadened, comprehensive hiring program that will offer a "menu of options" from salary and benefits for new police personnel to funding for law enforcement training and equipment for new and existing officers. This program, which complements the COPS Office's effort to fund 100,000 additional community policing officers and support innovative community policing, will enhance law enforcement infrastructures and community policing efforts in Tribal communities which have limited resources and are affected

by high rates of crime and violence. Applications should reflect the department's most serious law enforcement needs and must link these needs to the implementation or enhancement of community policing. Also, a written plan to retain COPS-funded officer positions after Federal funding has ended and a plan for the implementation of community policing by the department must be submitted with the grant application.

All Federally recognized tribes with established police departments or existing police efforts are eligible to apply. Tribes whose law enforcement services are provided by local policing agencies through a contract arrangement are not eligible under this COPS program. In addition, individual start-up police departments are not eligible. However, tribes or village that wish to initiate a law enforcement effort may apply as a consortium with a formal, written partnership agreement that names a lead agency and describes how requested resources will serve the consortium's population.

DATES: Applications will be sent to all Federally Recognized Tribes with existing law enforcement efforts by mid-to-late March 1999. Tribes or Villages that wish to apply as a consortium may request an application kit from the COPS Office. The deadline for applications is May 28, 1999. Applications must be postmarked by May 28, 1999, to be eligible.

ADDRESSES: To obtain an application or for more information, call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center, (202) 307-1480 or 1-800-421-6770. A copy of the application kit will be available in mid-to-late March on the COPS Office web site at: <http://www.usdoj.gov/cops>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The U.S. Department of Justice Response Center, (202) 307-1480 or 1-800-421-6770 or your grant advisor.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Overview

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-322) authorizes the Department of Justice to make grants to increase deployment of law enforcement officers devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes in this nation. As part of the Clinton Administration's commitment to combat and prevent crime in America's Tribal communities, the Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) has made funding available through the Tribal Resource Grant Program, a program developed to meet

the most serious needs of law enforcement in Indian communities through a broadened, comprehensive hiring program that will offer a "menu of options" from salary and benefits for new police personnel to funding for law enforcement training and equipment for new and existing officers. This program, which complements the COPS Office's effort to fund 100,000 additional community policing officers and support innovative community policing, will enhance law enforcement infrastructures and community policing efforts in these Tribal communities, many of which have limited resources and are affected by high rates of crime and violence.

The Tribal Resources Grant Program is part of a larger Federal initiative: for the last two years, the Departments of Interior and Justice have worked in collaboration to improve law enforcement in tribal communities. A total of \$88.9 million has been appropriated to several DOJ agencies including the FBI, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the Corrections Program Office (CPO), and the COPS Office. COPS is coordinating with these agencies as well as with the Office of Law Enforcement Services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to ensure that limited resources are not spent on duplicative efforts and that tribal law enforcement departments do not face delays in being able to utilize available funding.

The Tribal Resources Grant will provide Tribal communities with the resources to: hire new police officers; train new and existing officers in community policing, grants management and computer training as well as basic police training at a state academy or the Indian Police Academy in Artesia, NM; and provide basic standard issue equipment, ranging from bullet-proof vests and uniforms, to firearms and portable radios. Limited funds are also available for background investigations for newly hired officers.

The Tribal Resources Grant Program emphasizes deployment of officers and resources into communities that are affected by high rates of crime and violence. Applicants must submit a written plan to retain their COPS-funded officer positions after Federal funding has ended, together with a plan for the implementation of community policing by the department. These plans must be submitted to the COPS Office with the Tribal Resource Grant Program application.

A total of \$35,000,000 in funding will be available under the Tribal Resources Grant Program. The grant will cover a

maximum Federal Share of 75% of total project costs, including improved salary and benefits of entry-level police officers (up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer over three years), basic law enforcement training and equipment, vehicles, and technology. A local match requirement of 25% of the total project costs is included in this program. A waiver of the local match requirement may be requested but will be granted only on the basis of documented demonstrated fiscal hardship. Requests for waivers must be submitted with the application.

Tribes whose law enforcement services are provided by local policing agencies through contract arrangement are not eligible under this COPS program. In addition, individual start-up police departments are not eligible. Tribes that do not meet the eligibility requirements for this program may apply to the COPS Office Universal Hiring Program for police officer positions only.

An award under the Tribal Resources Grant Program will not affect the eligibility of an agency to receive awards under any other COPS program.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) reference for this program is 16.710.

Dated: March 8, 1999.

Joseph E. Brann,

Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Agency Information Collection Activities: Comment Request

ACTION: Request OMB emergency approval; Memorandum of Understanding to participate in an Employment Eligibility Confirmation Pilot Program.

The Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has submitted an emergency information collection request (ICR) utilizing emergency review procedures, to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with section 1320.13(a)(1)(ii) and (a)(2)(iii) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The INS has determined that it cannot reasonably comply with the normal clearance procedures under this part because normal clearance procedures are reasonably likely to prevent or disrupt the collection of information.