

Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777–777k) and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669–669i). Information from this form will be used to formalize and execute Grant Agreements and Amendment to Grant Agreements issued under these and other Acts. Your participation in completing this information collection is required to obtain benefits. Once submitted this data becomes public information and is not protected under the Privacy Act. The public reporting burden for this information is estimated at 80 hours per grant and two hours per amendment to a grant, including time for gathering information, completing narratives, reviewing and obtaining signature. Direct comments to the Service Information collection Clearance Officer, 1018–XXXX, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 222–ARLSQ; 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240.

An agency may not conduct and a person is not required to complete a collection of information unless a currently valid OMB control number is displayed.

Version 8/2000.

Dated: November 17, 2000.

Rebecca A. Mullin,

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 00–31509 Filed 12–12–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Notice of Acceptance of Retrocession of Jurisdiction for the Tulalip Tribes, Washington; Correction

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Indian Affairs published a document in the **Federal Register** of December 5, 2000 (65 FR 75948), concerning the Tulalip Tribes' request that the state of Washington retrocede partial criminal jurisdiction to the tribes by Resolution No. 96–0167 dated November 2, 1996. The document contained an incorrect date. This notice corrects the following date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Maybee, 202–208–5787.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of December 5, 2000, in FR Doc. 00–30956, on page 75948, in the first column, line seven, change the date November 21, 2000 to November 21, 2001.

Dated: December 7, 2000.

Kevin Gover,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 00–31698 Filed 12–12–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, LA

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 in the possession of the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, LA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Between 1936–1954, human remains representing 46 individuals were removed during excavations at the Belcher Mounds Site (LSUMNS Site Number 16CD013), Caddo Parish, LA, by Clarence H. Webb. Dr. Webb donated these remains and objects to the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science in 1974. No known individuals were identified. The 32 associated funerary objects are earthenware pottery, a ceramic spindle whorl and hair ornament, shell artifacts including a shell necklace, and a stone celt. Unassociated funerary objects from the Belcher Mounds Site at the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science will be reported separately in a Notice of Intent to Repatriate.

The Belcher Site is a dual mound and habitation site that functioned as a ceremonial center and cemetery between circa A.D. 900–1700. Twenty-four of the individuals excavated by Dr. Webb were buried between circa A.D. 900 and 1400. Twenty-two of these individuals were buried between circa

A.D. 1500 and 1700. The mortuary practices and ceramic styles indicate site affiliations with Caddoan culture.

In 1935, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Ida Site (LSUMNS Site Number 16CD025), Caddo Parish, LA, during salvage excavations associated with highway construction by Clarence H. Webb. At an unknown date, Dr. Webb donated these remains to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, along with remains from the Gahagan Mounds Site. At an unknown date, remains from the Ida Site were transferred from the Peabody Museum to the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science records indicate that earthenware pottery collected from the surface of the Ida Site is dated to between circa A.D. 1200 and 1400, and perhaps earlier as well, on the basis of surface decoration. Stylistic attributes of the pottery affiliate the site with Caddo Indians.

In 1935, Clarence H. Webb removed human remains representing two individuals during excavations at the Smithport Landing Site (LSUMNS Site Number 16DS004), De Soto Parish, LA. The same year, Dr. Webb donated these remains and objects to the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects consist of two ceramic vessels. Unassociated funerary objects from the Smithport Landing Site in the Louisiana State University Museum will be reported separately in a Notice of Intent to Repatriate.

Smithport Landing is a non-mound burial site. The stylistic attributes of the associated funerary objects date the burials to circa A.D. 1000–1300. These attributes culturally affiliate the interred with Caddo Indians.

In 1937–1938, human remains representing two individuals were removed during salvage excavations by James Ford at the Hogg Place Site (LSUMNS Site Number 16LI003), Lincoln Parish, LA. Dr. Ford donated the remains and the object to the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science in 1938. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is an incised ceramic vessel.

The Hogg Place Site was a village and associated cemetery. The observed mortuary treatment of the remains is typical of the Caddo culture. The Plaquemine influence seen in the