

Osteological examination of the human remains by Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic History curatorial staff indicates that these individuals are Native American. The degree of preservation of the remains suggests that they can be dated to the last several thousand years. The geographical location of the finding of the remains is consistent with the territory of the Island Chumash, represented by the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians. There is no evidence to contradict this.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic History also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Alana Callender, Palmer Foundation for Chiropractic History, Palmer College of Chiropractic, 1000 Brady Street, Davenport, IA 52803, telephone (319) 884-5404, before January 12, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: December 1, 2000.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources, Stewardship, and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 00-31661 Filed 12-12-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

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 Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana.

In 1937, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Glenn McCulloch Place ("the Burial Ground") (22LE011), Lee County, MS, by Moreau B. Chambers. Mr. Chambers donated these human remains to the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science the same month. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Recent archeological research, including a review of the site records and the artifact assemblage, suggests that Site 22LE011 was the site of the short-lived Chickasaw village of "Etoukouma," inhabited during the early 1700's. The burial, presumably, dates to this occupation.

In 1937, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Alston Place Site (22LE014), Lee County, MS, by Moreau B. Chambers. Mr. Chambers donated these human remains to the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Unassociated funerary objects from the Alston Place Site in the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science also were removed during these excavations.

The Alston Place Site is a fortified habitation site. Archeological evidence dates the latest occupation to the 18th century. The site has been identified both as an unnamed Chickasaw village and as the Natchez village of "Falatchao." Falatchao was established after the Natchez fled their lands following defeat by the French in 1729. The Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana is the sole remaining Federally recognized tribe that share cultural attributes with

the late prehistoric Delta-Natchezan complex from which both the Natchez and the Chitimacha derived. On the basis of linguistic and sociocultural evidence, the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana is considered to be the most closely related of the Federally recognized Native American groups.

Based on the above-mentioned information, Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science officials have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Rebecca Saunders, Assistant Curator of Anthropology, Louisiana State Museum of Natural Science, 119 Foster Hall, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, telephone (225) 578-6562, before January 12, 2001. Repatriation of these human remains to the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: November 30, 2000.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources, Stewardship, and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 00-31660 Filed 12-12-00; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 701-TA-403 and 731-TA-895-897 (Preliminary)]

Pure Magnesium From China, Israel, and Russia; Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission determines,² pursuant to section 733(a)

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR § 207.2(f)).

² Commissioners Miller, Hillman, and Askey dissenting with respect to imports of pure magnesium ingot from Israel and pure granular

of the Tariff Act of 1930,³ that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of pure magnesium from Israel and Russia, and pure granular magnesium from China,⁴ that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

The Commission also determines,⁵ pursuant to section 703(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930,⁶ that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of pure magnesium from Israel that are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Israel.

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling which will be published in the Federal Register as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission's rules upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under sections 703(b) and 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final

magnesium from China. Commissioners Miller and Hillman dissenting with respect to imports of pure magnesium ingot from Russia. Commissioners Miller, Hillman, and Askey found imports of pure granular magnesium from Israel and Russia to be negligible.

³ 19 U.S.C. § 1673b(a).

⁴ The imported goods covered in the investigations concerning Israel and Russia include pure magnesium, regardless of chemistry, form, or size, including, without limitation, ingots, raspings, granules, turnings, chips, powder, and briquettes. The imported goods covered in the investigation concerning China include all of the foregoing pure magnesium products, except pure magnesium ingots (which are covered by an existing order and are classifiable under subheadings 8104.11.00 and 8104.19.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS)).

Pure magnesium includes: (1) Products that contain at least 99.95 percent primary magnesium, by weight (generally referred to as "ultra-pure" magnesium); (2) products that contain less than 99.95 percent but not less than 99.8 percent primary magnesium, by weight (generally referred to as "pure" magnesium); and (3) products that contain 50 percent or greater, but less than 99.8 percent primary magnesium, by weight, and that do not conform to an American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification for magnesium alloy (generally referred to as "off-specification pure" magnesium).

The merchandise subject to the investigation concerning Israel and Russia is classifiable under subheadings 8104.11.00, 8104.19.00, and 8104.30.00 of the HTS. The merchandise subject to the investigation concerning China is classifiable under subheading 8104.30.00 of the HTS.

⁵ Commissioners Miller, Hillman, and Askey dissenting with respect to imports of pure magnesium ingot from Israel. Commissioners Miller, Hillman, and Askey found imports of pure granular magnesium from Israel to be negligible.

⁶ 19 U.S.C. § 1671b(a).

determinations in those investigations under sections 705(a) and 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Background

On October 17, 2000, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by Magnesium Corporation of America (MagCorp), Salt Lake City, UT, the United Steel Workers of America, Local 8319, Salt Lake City, UT, and the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO-CLC (USWA International),⁷ alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of imports of pure magnesium from Israel and Russia, and pure granular magnesium from China, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at LTFV, and by reason of imports of pure magnesium from Israel that are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Israel. Accordingly, effective October 17, 2000, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-403 (Preliminary) and antidumping investigations Nos. 731-TA-895-897 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of October 25, 2000.⁸ The conference was held in Washington, DC, on November 7, 2000, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on December 1, 2000. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3376 (December 2000), entitled Pure

⁷ See letter from petitioners dated October 26, 2000 amending the petitions to include the USWA International as co-petitioners.

⁸ 65 FR 63888, Oct. 25, 2000.

Magnesium from China, Israel, and Russia: Investigations Nos. 701-TA-403 (Preliminary) and 731-TA-895-897 (Preliminary).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: December 5, 2000.

Donna R. Koehnke,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00-31719 Filed 12-12-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Justice Statistics

[OJP (BJS)-1307A]

Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection in Selected Police and Sheriffs' Departments; Extension

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice.

ACTION: Extension of grant application due date.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to announce a change to the deadline date of the submission of proposals to the Solicitation "Hate Crime Statistics Data Collection in Selected Police and Sheriffs' Departments" from December 31, 2000 to January 8, 2001.

DATES: Proposals must arrive at the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) on or before 5:00 p.m. ET, Monday, January 8, 2001, or be postmarked on or before January 8, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Proposals should be mailed to: Application Coordinator, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh St. NW., Washington, DC 20531; (202) 616-3497.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles R. Kindermann, Ph.D., Senior Statistician, Bureau of Justice Statistics, (202) 616-3489 or Carol Kaplan, Chief, National Criminal History Improvement Program (202) 307-0759.

Dated: December 5, 2000.

Jan M. Chaiken,

Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

[FR Doc. 00-31693 Filed 12-12-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Announcement of OMB Approval

AGENCY: Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice.