

primary goal of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's endangered species program. To help guide the recovery effort, we are working to prepare recovery plans for most of the listed species native to the United States. Recovery plans describe actions considered necessary for the conservation of the species, establish criteria for downlisting or delisting listed species, and estimate time and cost for implementing the recovery measures needed.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), requires the development of recovery plans for listed species unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Section 4(f) of the Act requires that public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment be provided during recovery plan development. We will consider all information presented during the public comment period prior to approval of each new or revised recovery plan. Substantive technical comments will result in changes to the plans. Substantive comments regarding recovery plan implementation may not necessarily result in changes to the recovery plans, but will be forwarded to the appropriate Federal Agency or other entities so that they can take these comments into account during the course of implementing recovery actions.

The Bruneau hot springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis*) is listed as endangered. The species currently survives in approximately 89, out of 155, small, flowing geothermal springs and seeps along an approximately 6.9-kilometer (4.3-mile) reach of the Bruneau River and its tributary Hot Creek in southwestern Idaho. The species is found in a narrow elevation range of 803.7 to 815.7 meters (2,636.9 to 2,676.1 feet).

The Bruneau hot springsnail has been found in flowing geothermal springs and seeps with temperatures ranging from 15.7 to 36.9 degrees Celsius (60.3 to 98.4 degrees Fahrenheit), with the highest densities of springsnails noted at temperatures ranging from 22.8 to 36.6 degrees Celsius (73 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit). Bruneau hot springsnails are found in these habitats on the exposed surfaces of various substrates, including rocks, gravel, sand, mud, and algal film. The principal threat to this species is the reduction or elimination of its geothermal spring habitats as a result of agricultural-related groundwater withdrawal and pumping.

The objective of this plan is to provide a framework for the recovery of the Bruneau hot springsnail so that

protection by the Endangered Species Act is no longer necessary. Recovery is contingent upon conserving and increasing geothermal spring habitats within the recovery area for the Bruneau hot springsnail, while acknowledging that geothermal groundwater can continue to be managed to fulfill other beneficial uses.

The Bruneau hot springsnail will be considered for downlisting to a threatened status when groundwater management activities have been implemented and monitoring indicates an increasing trend in water levels in the geothermal aquifer and occupied geothermal springs for a period of 10 years. Delisting of the species will be considered when: (1) Water levels in the geothermal aquifer have increased and stabilized at 816.96 meters (2,678.54 feet) in elevation (as measured in October at one of the Hot Creek water monitoring wells (USGS well number 03BDC1)); (2) the total number of geothermal springs discharging within the recovery area is 200 or more (this is equivalent to the 1991 level of 211 geothermal springs), distributed within the current range of the Bruneau hot springsnail; (3) more than two-thirds of available geothermal springs within the recovery area (approximately 131 springs) are occupied by stable, medium to high density populations of the Bruneau hot springsnail; and (4) groundwater levels are permanently protected against further reductions through implementation of groundwater management activities.

#### Public Comments Solicited

We solicit written comments on the recovery plan described. All comments received by the date specified above will be considered prior to approval of this plan.

#### Authority

The authority for this action is section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533 (f).

Dated: January 3, 2001.

#### Anne Badgley,

*Regional Director, Region 1, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

[FR Doc. 01-505 Filed 1-8-01; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

#### Information Collection Submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for Review Under the Paperwork Reduction Act; Correction

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** On August 28, 2000, the Bureau of Indian Affairs published a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 52123) inviting comments on the proposed renewal of the collection of information in 25 CFR part 151, Land Acquisitions, OMB No. 1076-0100. One comment was received to the **Federal Register** notice.

This notice addresses the comment that was inadvertently omitted in the 30-day notice published in the **Federal Register** on November 3, 2000 (65 FR 66257). The comment suggested that Indian tribes be required to consult with local governments or other potentially interested parties prior to an Indian tribe's submission of an application. The comment was not accepted because there is no statutory requirement that Indian tribes consult with local governments or other interested parties prior to beginning the application process.

All other information published in the November 3, 2000 notice remains unchanged.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Larry E. Scrivner or Helen R. Latall, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Real Estate Services, MS 4510-MIB, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240, telephone (202) 208-7737.

Dated: December 20, 2000.

#### Kevin Gover,

*Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 01-582 Filed 1-8-01; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

#### Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List as of FY 2000, With Additions

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Indian Affairs is adding seven educational facilities to the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List (Priority List)

published January 31, 2000 in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 4623). The added schools are the Tiospa Zina Tribal School, Wide Ruins Community School, Low Mountain Boarding School, St. Francis Indian School, Turtle Mountain High School, Mescalero Apache School, and Enemy Swim Day School. In the 1999 application ranking process for replacement school construction projects, these schools received the next highest rankings after the 10 educational facilities placed on the Priority List. The Bureau will use the Priority List to determine the order in which Congressional appropriations are requested for funding education facilities replacement construction projects. Construction funding is not yet currently available for all projects on the Priority List.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Questions regarding the Education Facilities Construction Priority List may be addressed to Dr. Kenneth G. Ross, Assistant Director, Office of Indian Education Programs, 201 Third St. NW, Suite 510, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102, (505) 346-6544/5/6, Fax (505) 346-6553.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The BIA is adding Tiospa Zina Tribal School, Wide Ruins Community School, Low Mountain Boarding School, St. Francis Indian School, Turtle Mountain High School, Mescalero Apache School, and Enemy Swim Day School to the 13 schools shown on the Priority List, in the event that Congressional appropriations are available to fully fund construction costs for these 13 education facilities projects currently on the Priority List prior to the BIA conducting another nationwide application solicitation and ranking process.

On the Priority List as of FY 2000, with Additions (see below), Tiospa Zina Tribal School is ranked No. 14, Wide Ruins Community School is ranked No. 15, Low Mountain Boarding School is ranked No. 16, St. Francis Indian School is ranked No. 17, Turtle Mountain High School is ranked No. 18, Mescalero Apache School is ranked No. 19, and Enemy Swim Day School is ranked No. 20. Education Facilities Replacement Construction projects on the Priority List will be funded for construction in the order in which they are ranked, as appropriations become available, unless a school is not ready for the next phase of funding. In accordance with Congressional directives, the projects do not provide for new school starts nor grade level expansions, and a new cost share demonstration program requires a tribe to contribute 50% of the

construction cost of a replacement school. (Pub. L. 106-291, Sec. 153)

This notice is published under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in the Departmental Manual at 209 DM 8.

#### **Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List as of FY 2000, With Additions**

1. Tuba City Boarding School
2. Second Mesa Day School
3. Zia Day School
4. Baca/Thoreau (Dlo'ay Azhi) Consolidated Community School
5. Lummi Tribal School
6. Wingate Elementary School
7. Polacca Day School
8. Holbrook Dormitory
9. Santa Fe Indian School (Cost Share\*)
10. Ojibwa Indian School
11. Conehatta Elementary School (Cost Share\*)
12. Paschal Sherman Indian School
13. Kayenta Boarding School
14. Tiospa Zina Tribal School
15. Wide Ruins Community School
16. Low Mountain Boarding School
17. St. Francis Indian School
18. Turtle Mountain High School
19. Mescalero Apache School
20. Enemy Swim Day School

\* Tribe or tribal organization commits to cost share in application.

**Note:** Tribe or tribal organization is required to cost share 50% of the cost for a replacement school. Conehatta Elementary School is the only school that committed to a 50% cost share in its application.

Dated: December 27, 2000.

**Kevin Gover,**

*Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 01-516 Filed 1-8-01; 8:45 am]

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **Bureau of Indian Affairs**

#### **Final Determination to Acknowledge the Chinook Indian Tribe/Chinook Nation (Formerly: Chinook Indian Tribe, Inc.)**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of Final Determination.

**SUMMARY:** This notice is published in the exercise of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (Assistant Secretary) by 209 DM 8.

Pursuant to 25 CFR 83.10(m), notice is hereby given that the Assistant Secretary acknowledges that the Chinook Indian Tribe/Chinook Nation,

hereafter referred to as CIT/CN, exists as an Indian tribe within the meaning of federal law. This notice is based on the Assistant Secretary's determination that the group satisfies all seven criteria set forth in 25 CFR 83.7.

**DATES:** This determination is final and is effective 90 days from publication of the final determination, pursuant to 25 CFR 83.10(l)(4), unless a request for reconsideration is filed with the Interior Board of Indian Appeals pursuant to 25 CFR 83.11.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, (202) 208-7163.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Assistant Secretary's proposed finding (PF) against acknowledgment of CIT/CN was published in the **Federal Register** on August 22, 1997. Notice, Proposed Finding Against Federal Acknowledgment of the Chinook Indian Tribe, 62 FR 44714. CIT/CN reconsidered its previous decision to proceed under the 1978 regulations and in February 1995 asked if the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) would allow the CIT/CN to have its petition evaluated under the 1994 regulations. However, before the BIA responded to this request, the CIT/CN attorney informed the Branch of Acknowledgment and Research (BAR) that the CIT/CN had decided to continue under the 1978 regulations. Therefore, the PF was conducted under the 1978 regulations. On December 31, 1997, the CIT/CN asked for "an opinion of whether or not the BAR would allow the Chinook Indian Tribe's petition for Federal acknowledgment to proceed under the "New Regulations" of 1994." The BIA considered this request, but advised, by a letter dated March 13, 1998, that it could not evaluate the CIT/CN final determination evaluation under the 1994 revised regulations because (1) the petitioner had twice affirmed that it wished to proceed under the 1978 regulations, (2) an evaluation under either set of regulations would ultimately produce the same results, and (3) a change [at that late date, which was after the publication of the PF] would neither reduce the research burden on the Government's researchers nor provide benefits for the administrative process of the petition (BIA 3/13/1998). The AS-IA upheld this position in May 1998 (AS-IA 5/29/1998). The AS-IA now concludes that he erred in upholding BIA's refusal to allow the petitioner to proceed under the 1994 regulations. The AS-IA further concludes that, while the petitioner meets the seven criteria throughout the period from first contact to the present,