

Suite 300, Anchorage, AK 99503, telephone (907) 743-9511, facsimile (907) 743-9477, before May 10, 2002. Repatriation of these unassociated funerary objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 21, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-8627 Filed 4-9-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee Findings and Recommendations Regarding Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Spirit Cave in Nevada

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee: Findings and Recommendations.

After full and careful consideration of the information and statements submitted by the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office, and evidence presented by representatives of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe at the November 17-19, 2001, meeting of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (review committee), six out of the seven review committee members find that the preponderance of the evidence indicates a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the present day Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe and the human remains and associated funerary objects from Spirit Cave in Nevada.

This set of human remains, currently under the control of the Nevada State Office, consists of a mummified skeleton and associated funerary objects identified as "Burial Number 2," excavated by S.M. Wheeler and Georgia N. Wheeler in 1940 from Spirit Cave, Nevada.

During its November 17-19, 2001, meeting, the review committee considered a dispute brought by the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe against the Nevada State Office. The issues leading to the dispute were as follows:

1. On June 26, 2000, the Nevada State Office determined that human remains from Spirit Cave in Nevada (Spirit Cave

remains), were not culturally affiliated with any modern individual, Indian tribe, or other group; and

2. The Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe disputed the Nevada State Office's determination, and asked the review committee to review and make findings related to:

a. The cultural affiliation of certain Native American human remains and associated funerary objects removed from Spirit Cave in Nevada (specifically that, despite some gaps in the record, there is compelling evidence to support the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe's claim of cultural affiliation with the early Holocene occupants of the western Great Basin, including the Spirit Cave remains); and

b. The return of such human remains and objects to the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

The review committee reviewed documents provided by the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe and the Nevada State Office, and heard oral presentations by individuals on behalf of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe regarding the cultural affiliation of Native American human remains from Spirit Cave in Nevada.

After full and careful consideration of the provided information by all review committee members, six out of the seven review committee members find that:

1. The review committee does not believe that the Nevada State Office has given fair and objective consideration and assessment of all the available information and evidence in this case; and

2. The review committee finds that the preponderance of the evidence indicates a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the present-day Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe and the human remains and associated funerary objects from Spirit Cave in Nevada.

Based on these findings, the review committee, by a six to one vote, recommends that the Nevada State Office repatriate the Spirit Cave human remains and associated funerary objects to the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

The review committee directed the Designated Federal Official to communicate its findings on this dispute to the representatives of the two affected parties, the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe and the Nevada State Office, as well as other appropriate officials within the Department of the Interior.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish and maintain an advisory committee

composed of seven private citizens nominated by Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and national museum organizations and scientific organizations (25 U.S.C. 3006). The responsibilities of the review committee include reviewing and making findings related to the identity or cultural affiliation of Native American human remains or other cultural items, or to the return of human remains or other cultural items; and facilitating the resolution of disputes among Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or lineal descendants and Federal agencies or museums relating to the return of human remains and other cultural items.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3006 (g). These findings and recommendations do not necessarily represent the views of the National Park Service or Secretary of the Interior. The National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior have not taken a position on these matters.

Dated: March 13, 2002.

Armand Minthorn,

Chair, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.

[FR Doc. 02-8577 Filed 4-9-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Springfield Science Museum, Springfield, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Springfield Science Museum, Springfield, MA, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The 151 cultural items are glass beads, shell beads, chert projectile points, and rolled lead sheets.

In 1925, these items were donated to the Springfield Science Museum by J.T. Bowne. According to museum records, the objects came from "Indian graves on the east bank of Cayuga Lake, Union Springs, New York." The area from which the remains were collected is in Cayuga County, NY, and, based on historical sources and treaties, lies within the area in which the Cayuga had villages. Cultural material recovered from this site, including chert projectile points and glass beads, supports a Late Woodland and postcontact date (circa A.D. 1000-1700). The Springfield Science Museum does not have possession of the human remains from this site.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Springfield Science Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials 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 cultural items and the Cayuga Nation of New York.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cayuga Nation of New York, Seneca Nation of New York, and the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these unassociated funerary objects should contact John Pretola, Curator of Anthropology, Springfield Science Museum, 236 State Street, Springfield, MA 01103, telephone (413) 263-6800, extension 320, before May 10, 2002. Repatriation of these unassociated funerary objects to the Cayuga Nation of New York may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 14, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-8628 Filed 4-9-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[AAG/A Order No. 263-2002]

Privacy Act; System of Records

Pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), notice is given that the United States National Central Bureau of INTERPOL (USNCB) proposes to modify a system of records, specifically, the INTERPOL-United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) Records System, Justice/INTERPOL-001" (last published July 27, 2001, at 66 FR 39201).

This system, which will become effective 30 days from the date of publication, has been revised to include an expanded group of individuals covered by the system, add new categories of records and update and regroup its routine uses to be consistent with those in effect at other law enforcement agencies. In addition, routine uses common to other law enforcement agencies have been added to facilitate the USNCB's law enforcement functions. For clarity, the entire system is reproduced in this publication.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4) and (11), the public is given a 30-day period in which to comment. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which has oversight responsibilities under the Privacy Act, requires that it be given a 40-day period in which to review the system. Therefore, please submit any comments by May 10, 2002. The public, OMB, and the Congress are invited to send written comments to Mary Cahill, Management and Planning Staff, Justice Management Division, Department of Justice, 1400 National Place Building, Washington, DC 20530.

A description of the modified system of records is provided below. In addition, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), the Department has provided a report to OMB and the Congress on the proposed modification.

Dated: April 1, 2002.

Robert F. Diegelman,

Acting Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

JUSTICE/INTERPOL-001

SYSTEM NAME:

The INTERPOL-United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) Records System, JUSTICE/INTERPOL-001.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

INTERPOL-U.S. National Central Bureau, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Fugitives; wanted persons; criminal and non-criminal individuals who have been charged or convicted or are subjects of a criminal investigation with international aspects; individuals who may be associated with stolen weapons, motor vehicles, artifacts, or similar items involved in a crime; victims related to humanitarian or criminal investigations; witnesses or confidential sources in a criminal investigation with international aspects; missing and/or abducted persons (including alleged abductors or other individuals associated with a missing or abducted person), and persons who are unable or unwilling to identify themselves; INTERPOL-USNCB, government and non-government contractor, judicial or law enforcement personnel engaged in the performance of official duties; applicants for a license, grant, contract or benefit; and applicants for positions with entities performing law enforcement and non-law enforcement functions.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

The program records of the INTERPOL-USNCB consist of criminal and non-criminal case files which support the law enforcement and humanitarian functions performed by INTERPOL-USNCB. The files contain electronic data and hard copy records of facsimiles, fingerprints, photographs, criminal investigative reports, applicant checks related to law enforcement and non-law enforcement employment, security, and regulatory matters, licenses, grants, contracts, or benefits, and related data, radio messages (international), log sheets, notices, bulletins or posters, lookouts (temporary and permanent notices including identification information on an individual or item of interest to law enforcement authorities), investigative notes, computer printouts, letters, memoranda, witness statements and records related to deceased persons. Information about individuals includes names, aliases, places and dates of birth, addresses, physical descriptions, various identification numbers, reason for the records or lookouts, and details and circumstances surrounding the actual or suspected violations, humanitarian requests or administrative/operational matters.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

22 U.S.C. 263a, and 28 C.F.R. 0.34

PURPOSE(S):

The system manages data on foreign and domestic criminal and non-