

clay lump, and 1 ceramic sherd with cord-roughed design.

The Lucas County Coroner's Office identified the human remains as Native American based on the presence of marked shoveling of the incisors and flattening of the proximal femur shaft. The associated funerary objects indicate that these human remains were probably buried around the A.D. 1790-1810 period.

Audubon Island is located in the lower Maumee Valley in northern Ohio. Some Ottawa bands had taken up residence in the lower Maumee Valley by A.D. 1740-1750. Following Pontiac's siege of Detroit in the summer of 1763, some of the Ottawa bands from that area resettled to the lower Maumee Valley. In 1764, Captain Thomas Morris met an Ottawa delegation at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, adjacent to Audubon Island. Between 1783 and 1794, Audubon Island was known as ACol. McKee's Island,@ and was farmed as part of Alexander McKee's Department of Indian Affairs post at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. Several other Euro-Canadian traders occupied lands in the area, presumably with the consent of the local Ottawa.

In 1795, many of the Great Lakes-Ohio Valley tribes signed the Treaty of Greenville, which produced several land cessions, including a 12-square-mile reserve surrounding the foot of the Maumee Rapids and Audubon Island. Occupation of Audubon Island by the Ohio Ottawa appears to have ceased at that time, at which point some of them moved to Walpole Island, Canada.

Between 1807 and 1817, the United States established four small reservations for the Ottawa along the lower Maumee River. Audubon Island lies between two of these reservations. The four reservations were finally ceded to the United States in 1831-1833 in return for lands in present Franklin County, KS. In 1867, the Kansas reservation organization was dissolved and the Ottawa sold their individual allotments and moved to Oklahoma.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area 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 Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 1,590 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

Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area 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 associated funerary objects and the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians of Michigan, Little River Band Ottawa Indians of Michigan, Little Traverse Band of Odawa Indians of Michigan, Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, American Indian Intertribal Association, and Walpole Island First Nation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objectsshould contact Gary Horn, Associate Director, Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, 5100 West Central Avenue, Toledo, OH 43615-2100, telephone (419) 535-3050, before August 12, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 23, 2002

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

An assessment of the human remains, and catalogue records and associated documents relevant to the human remains, was made by Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.

In 1963, human remains representing at least one individual were removed from Structure E, Mound A, at the Birnirk site, Point Barrow, AK, by K. Bohnsack. These human remains were donated to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum in 1964 by S. Holland. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These individuals have been identified as Native American based on geographic information and documentation at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum. Consultation with tribal representatives, geographic location, and documentation at the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum suggest that a relationship exists between contemporary inhabitants of the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation and these human remains from Point Barrow, AK, and Birnirk, AK.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology 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 Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact C. Richard Hitchcock, NAGPRA Coordinator, Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley CA 94720, telephone (510) 642-6096, before August 12, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains to the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

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 Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

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 Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA.

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

Dated: May 24, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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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 under 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 Museum of Science, 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 five cultural items are a copper "nose ring," a bracelet, two tubular beads, and a pendant. In 1906, J.T. Bowne purchased these cultural items from a collector in Oregon and donated them to the Springfield Science Museum in 1925. According to museum records, these items were removed from a burial mound at Klamath Falls, OR. Historic sources, oral traditions, and consultation information also indicate that these cultural items are from the burial of a Klamath individual from traditional Klamath territory in Oregon. 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 of the Springfield Science Museum 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 Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these unassociated funerary objects should contact David Stier, Director, Springfield Science Museum, 236 State Street, Springfield, MA 01103, telephone (413) 263-6800, extension 321, before August 12, 2002. Repatriation of these unassociated funerary objects to the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 6, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[AAG/A Order No. 275-2002]

Privacy Act of 1974; Computer Matching Agreement

AGENCY: Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice—computer matching between the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the United States Postal Service (USPS).

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended by the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-503), Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Guidelines on the Conduct of Matching Programs (54 FR 25818, June 19, 1989), OMB Bulletin 89-22, "Instructions of Reporting Computer Matching Programs to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Congress and the Public," and OMB Circular No. A-130, Revised February 8, 1996, "Management of Federal Information Resources," the Department of Justice is issuing a public notice of its intent to conduct a computer matching program with the USPS. Under this matching program, entitled USPS Employees Who Are Federal Delinquent Debtors, the USPS will provide information to the DOJ relating to current or former USPS employees whose salary or other Federal benefits are subject to offset to satisfy delinquent debts owed to Federal agencies.

DATES: Effective date: The matching program will become effective 40 days

after a copy of the agreement, as approved by the Data Integrity Board of each agency, is sent to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget, or 30 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, whichever is later. The matching program will continue for 18 months after the effective date and may be extended for an additional 12 months, if the conditions specified in 5 U.S.C. 552a(o)(2)(D) have been met.

Reporting: In accordance with Pub. L. 100-503, the Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988, as amended, Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 89-22, "Instructions on Reporting Computer Matching Programs to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Congress and the Public" and Circular No. A-130, Revised February 8, 1996, "Management of Federal Information Resources", copies of this notice and report are being provided to the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Office of Management and Budget.

Authority: This matching program is being conducted under the authority of the following statutes and regulations which authorize agencies to collect, or refer to other agencies for collection, delinquent debts owed to the United States and/or which specifically authorize collection by salary or other administrative offset to satisfy such debts: The Debt Collection Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-365), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) of 1996 (Public Law 104-134, section 31001), which authorizes Federal agencies to offset a Federal employee's salary as a means of satisfying delinquent debts owed to the United States (5 U.S.C. 5514(a) and note).

Objectives To Be Met By the Matching Program: The purpose of this program is to provide DOJ with current information on individuals who (1) are delinquent in paying their debts to the United States government and (2) are current or former employees of the USPS, so that DOJ can pursue potential salary or administrative offsets.

Records To Be Matched: DOJ will provide records from the Debt Collection Offset Payment System, JUSTICE/JMD-009. This system of records contains information on almost 19,000 persons indebted to the United States who have allowed their debts to become delinquent and whose debts are in the DOJ data base for debts submitted to the Treasury Offset Program (TOP). DOJ records will be matched against records contained in USPS' Privacy Act System of Records: Finance Records—Payroll System, USPS 050.020, which contains records of about 800,000 employees.