

Dated: May 24, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-17417 Filed 7-10-02; 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 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.

[FR Doc. 02-17429 Filed 7-10-02; 8:45 am]

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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.

Categories of Records/Individuals

Involved: DOJ will submit the name and nine digit Social Security Number (SSN) of each delinquent debtor in DOJ's TOP data base USPS will compare the name and SSN for each debtor record submitted by DOJ to its data base of employee records. For each DOJ record that matches a USPS record, USPS will provide to the DOJ, the name, SSN, date of birth, home address, place of work and employee type (e.g., permanent or temporary).

Notice Procedures: For current and future USPS employees completing a PS Form 2591, Application for Employment, and various other personnel and benefit related forms, notice of possible computer matches involving their records is included in the Privacy Act Statement accompanying each form. DOJ provides direct notice to delinquent debtors that DOJ will seek to collect the delinquent debt via tax refund, salary, or administrative offset, and that DOJ will use computer matching to accomplish the offsets. Both USPS and DOJ have provided constructive notice to record subjects through the publication of system of records notices in the **Federal Register** for the records involved in this match that contain routine uses permitting disclosures for this matching program.

Address for Receipt of Public Comments or Inquiries: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding this notice to Imogene McCleary, Deputy Director, Debt Collection Management, Justice Management Division, 325 7th Street NW., 2nd Floor South, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: July 25, 2002.

Robert F. Diegelman,

Acting Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

[FR Doc. 02-17423 Filed 7-10-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

[INS No. 2212-02; AG Order No. 2597-2002]

RIN 1115-AE26

Extension of the Designation of El Salvador Under the Temporary Protected Status Program; Automatic Extension of Employment Authorization Documentation for Salvadorans

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The designation of El Salvador under the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) program will expire on September 9, 2002. This notice extends the Attorney General's designation of El Salvador for 12 months until September 9, 2003. This extension allows eligible nationals of El Salvador to re-register for TPS and to apply for an extension of their employment authorization documentation. The re-registration period will begin on September 9, 2002 and remain in effect through November 12, 2002.

Given the large number of Salvadorans affected by this notice and given that the initial registration period runs for the duration of the initial 18-month designation period, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Service) recognizes that many re-registrants will not receive their new Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) until after their current EADs expire on September 9, 2002. Accordingly, this notice automatically extends, until March 9, 2003, the validity of EADs issued pursuant to the El Salvador TPS program, and explains how TPS beneficiaries or their employers may determine which EADs are automatically extended. This notice also sets forth procedures by which Salvadoran TPS class members must re-register for the 12-month extension.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The extension of the TPS designation for El Salvador is effective September 9, 2002, and will remain in effect until September 9, 2003. The re-registration period begins September 9, 2002 and will remain in effect until November 12, 2002. Applications for re-registration will not be accepted before September 9, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emily Crowder Frazelle, Program Analyst, Residence and Status Branch, Adjudications, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., Room 3040, Washington, D C 20536, telephone (202) 514-4754.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

What Authority Does the Attorney General Have To Extend the Designation of El Salvador Under the TPS Program?

Section 244(b)(3)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act) states that at least 60 days before the end of a designation, or any extension thereof, the Attorney General must review conditions in the foreign state for which the designation is in effect. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A). If the

Attorney General does not determine that the foreign state no longer continues to meet the conditions for designation, the period of designation is extended automatically for 6 months pursuant to section 244(b)(3)(C) of the Act, although the Attorney General may exercise his discretion to extend the designation for a period of 12 or 18 months. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(C).

Why Did the Attorney General Decide To Extend the TPS Designation for El Salvador?

On March 9, 2001, the Attorney General initially designated El Salvador under the TPS program for a period of 18 months, based on a series of severe earthquakes that caused numerous fatalities and injuries and left 1.6 million people (over one-quarter of the country's population) without adequate housing. 66 FR 14214; Service Resource Information Center Report (RIC Report) (May 14, 2002). Following the initial designation, the Departments of State and Justice have monitored the reconstruction progress in El Salvador. The Attorney General's decision to extend the TPS designation is made on the determination that the conditions that warranted TPS designation initially continue to exist.

The Department of State reports that the earthquakes affected two-thirds of the country and damaged or destroyed over 300,000 houses. State Department Report (May 9, 2002). While the Government of El Salvador has made great strides in responding to the immediate humanitarian impact of the earthquakes, the Department of State reports that much of the country remains devastated. As of April 2002, the Government of El Salvador has replaced less than one quarter of the 170,000 homes destroyed by the earthquakes. *Id.* An estimated one half of all families who lost their homes remain in temporary metal or plastic shelters. RIC Report.

The Department of State also reports that El Salvador's infrastructure remains severely damaged. "More than three-quarters of the over 1,000 km. of damaged road [sic] needs repair." State Department Report. The earthquakes affected 40 percent of the country's education and health infrastructure; many of the 2,200 schools, 120 health centers, and 900 public buildings damaged in the earthquakes have yet to be repaired or replaced. *Id.* The Service Resource Information Center reports that, by the beginning of 2002, there had been little reconstruction in the health sector. The seven most quake-damaged hospitals were described by health officials as still in a "critical state," and