

to contracting and record security are met.

(b) Another Federal agency to enable that agency to respond to an inquiry by the individual to whom the record pertains.

(c) The Department of Justice, or to a court, adjudicative or other administrative body, or to a party in litigation before a court or adjudicative or administrative body, when:

(1) One of the following is a party to the proceeding or has an interest in the proceeding:

(a) The Department or any component of the Department;

(b) Any Departmental employee acting in his or her official capacity;

(c) Any Departmental employee acting in his or her individual capacity where the Department or the Department of Justice has agreed to represent the employee; and

(2) We deem the disclosure to be:

(a) Relevant and necessary to the proceeding; and

(b) Compatible with the purpose for which we compiled the information.

(d) The appropriate Federal agency that is responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing or implementing a statute, rule, regulation or order, when we become aware of an indication of a violation or potential violation of the statute, rule, regulation, or order.

(e) A congressional office in response to an inquiry to that office by the individual to whom the record pertains.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Information in this system of records is maintained in electronic format on a system hard drive.

RETRIEVABILITY:

This specific system has the capability of performing searches through email archive information identified in the "Category of records" section above using any word or number criteria. This capability makes it unique from other email archive systems that are maintained by Interior bureaus/offices, and therefore, this system becomes subject to Privacy Act requirements.

SAFEGUARDS:

The contractor maintaining this system must follow the requirements under 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(10) and 43 CFR 2.51 for security standards. A security plan was developed to prevent unauthorized access to the system. The plan addresses application security, administration/user security, and

application agreements. Access to the system is limited to authorized personnel whose official duties require such access. The EEAS system will be maintained at the Government contractor's facility at a secured data center.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Records in this system will be retained indefinitely pending completion of *Cobell et al. v. Norton, et al.*, U.S.D.C. D.C., No. 1:96CV01285 or until the Court orders the Department to retain/dispose of these records differently.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

The Technology Services Division, Administrative Operations Directorate, National Business Center, Department of the Interior, MS-1540-MIB, 1849 C St. NW., Washington, DC 20240.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

To determine whether your records are in this Privacy Act system of records, contact the Privacy Act Officer at the bureau/office from which your email message was sent or where it was received (see list of participating bureau/offices identified in the "Categories of individuals" section above). Interior bureaus/offices are listed at the Department of the Interior Web site at www.doi.gov. The request must meet the requirements of 43 CFR 2.60. Provide the following information with your request:

- (a) Proof of your identity;
- (b) List of all the names by which you have been known, such as maiden name or alias;
- (c) Your Social Security Number;
- (d) Your mailing address;
- (e) Time period(s) that records pertaining to you may have been created or maintained, to the extent known by you (See 43 CFR 2.60(b)(3)); and
- (f) Specific description or identification of the records you are requesting (including whether you are asking for a copy of all of your records or only a specific part of them), and the maximum amount of money that you are willing to pay for their copying (See 43 CFR 2.63(b)(4)).

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

To request access to records, follow procedures in the "Notification procedure" section above. The request must meet the requirements of 43 CFR 2.63. Provide with your request the same information identified in the "Notification procedures" sections.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

To request an amendment of a record, send requests in writing to the contacts

identified in the "Notification procedure" section above. The request must meet the requirements of 43 CFR 2.71.

RECORDS SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Some information maintained in the system is collected from mag-tapes provided by Interior bureau/office email backup systems from those installations identified in the "Categories of individuals" section above. This information is downloaded onto a hard drive managed by the contractor and stored digitally. Information from Interior bureau/office e-mail servers will be captured in real time, transmitted electronically through secured networks, and captured and stored electronically into the EEAS.

EXEMPTIONS CLAIMED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

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BILLING CODE 4310-RK-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Alaska Resource Advisory Council Meeting and Field Tour

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Alaska State Office, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting and field tour.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management's Alaska Resource Advisory Council will conduct a brief meeting at Prince William Sound Community College in Glennallen.

The purpose of the meeting is to provide a briefing for the council in preparation for a tour of BLM public lands along the Denali Highway. The meeting is open to the public. Members of the public may present brief oral comments to the council about BLM's management of the Denali Highway corridor during the meeting as time allows. Written comments will also be accepted.

The meeting will be followed by a two-day tour of the east portion of the Denali Highway corridor. The council will visit recreation areas, mining claims, off-highway vehicle trails, and cultural sites in the Tangle Lakes Archaeological District.

DATES: The meeting is July 28, 2002, 7-9 p.m. The field tour is July 29-30, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Inquiries or comments should be sent to BLM External Affairs, 222 W. 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Teresa McPherson, (907) 271-3322 or e-mail Teresa_McPherson@ak.blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The council provides advice and recommendations on resource and land management issues for 86 million acres of public lands administered by the BLM in Alaska. The council includes representatives from energy, tourism, and commercial recreation interests; conservation organizations; and elected officials, Alaska Native organizations, and the public at large.

Authority: The Alaska Resource Advisory Council meets in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972.

Dated: May 29, 2002.

George P. Oviatt,
Acting State Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Reconsidered Final Determination To Decline To Acknowledge the Chinook Indian Tribe/Chinook Nation

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of reconsidered final determination.

SUMMARY: This notice is published in the exercise of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (Assistant Secretary) by 209 DM 8. Pursuant to 25 CFR 83.10(m) and 25 CFR 83.11(h)(3), notice is hereby given that the Assistant Secretary declines to acknowledge the Chinook Indian Tribe/Chinook Nation, c/o Mr. Gary Johnson, P.O. Box 228, Chinook, Washington 98614, as an Indian tribe within the meaning of Federal law. This notice is based on a determination that the group does not meet all seven criteria set forth in 25 CFR 83.7 in the 1978 regulations, or in 25 CFR 83.7 as modified by 25 CFR 83.8 in the 1994 regulations.

DATES: Pursuant to 25 CFR 83.11(h)(3), this reconsidered determination is final and effective upon publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: R. Lee Fleming, Chief, Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, (202) 208-3592.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department published a proposed finding to decline to acknowledge the Chinook Indian Tribe, Inc., in the

Federal Register on August 22, 1997 (62 FR 44714). The Department published a final determination to acknowledge the Chinook Indian Tribe/Chinook Nation in the **Federal Register** on January 9, 2001 (66 FR 1690). The Quinault Indian Nation requested reconsideration of the final determination before the Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA). On August 1, 2001, the IBIA affirmed the final determination with respect to matters within its jurisdiction (36 IBIA 245). However, the IBIA referred to the Secretary nine additional issues that it found to be outside of its jurisdiction. The Secretary then referred eight of those issues to the Assistant Secretary for reconsideration of the final determination. Those issues require a reconsideration of only criteria (a), (b), and (c). This decision addresses the eight issues referred and reconsiders the final determination to the extent impacted by the resolution of those issues. This reconsidered final determination is based on a reconsideration of all the evidence before the Department relevant to those criteria in accordance with the analysis of the eight referred issues.

The Chinook petitioner's members descend from the Lower Band of Chinook and also from the Wahkiakum, Kathlamet, and Willapa bands of Chinook, and the Clatsop tribe, also a Chinookan-speaking group, that lived historically along the lower Columbia River. The population of the Chinook bands was severely reduced by a series of epidemics in the 1780's, the 1830's, and the late 1850's. The United States negotiated treaties with these separate Chinook bands in 1851, but the Senate did not ratify them. Chinook representatives refused to sign a treaty negotiated in 1855. The Government created the Shoalwater Bay Reservation by executive order in 1866 for the "Indians on Shoalwater Bay," who were intermixed Chinook and Chehalis Indians. The Government enlarged the Quinault Reservation by executive order in 1873 for the "fish-eating Indians on the Pacific coast," a definition that has been interpreted as including the Chinook. By 1900, some Chinook descendants were listed on the censuses of these and other reservations. Other Chinook descendants lived off reservations among the non-Indian population and tended to cluster geographically in three separate settlements: at Bay Center on Shoalwater Bay, at Ilwaco at the mouth of the Columbia, and upriver along the shore of the Columbia around Dahlia. After the mid-1850's, the evidence of Chinook band or tribal organization

becomes scarce. Chinook descendants participated in claims activities, seeking compensation for the loss of Chinook aboriginal territory, in the first decade of the 20th century, the decade after 1925, and the 1950's. These judicial proceedings also resulted, however, in a conclusion by the Court of Claims in 1906 that the Lower Band of Chinook had "long ceased to exist" as a band and a conclusion by a Federal district court in 1928 that the Chinook had lost their tribal organization. From the mid-1850's until 1951, when Chinook descendants organized to pursue historical Chinook claims, there is scant evidence to suggest that any Chinook community or organization existed as a distinct entity or that informal leaders had political influence over ancestors of the petitioner.

On the eight issues referred by the Secretary, this reconsidered final determination concludes that the previous Assistant Secretary had the authority to review the Chinook petition under the 1994 revised acknowledgment regulations, and that a reconsidered final determination should be made under both the 1978 and 1994 regulations to resolve the questions raised in this case about whether the result would be different under the revised 1994 regulations than under the original 1978 regulations. It also concludes that the previous Assistant Secretary had authority to retain an outside consultant to assist him in his consideration of the Chinook petition.

The final determination explicitly relied upon 1911, 1912, and 1925 statutes in deciding that the petitioner met criteria (a), (b) and (c). This reconsidered final determination concludes that those three statutes are not evidence that the Federal Government understood or identified the Chinook as still existing at the time the statutes were enacted. The 1925 claims statute, used in the final determination as evidence of previous Federal acknowledgment of the petitioner, was not "clearly premised" on the existence in 1925 of a Chinook political entity with a government-to-government relationship with the United States, which is the standard under the acknowledgment regulations for finding unambiguous previous Federal acknowledgment. This conclusion regarding these statutes is important for the reconsidered final determination because the final determination expressly found that "[w]ere it not for the acts of Congress in 1911, 1912, and most importantly, 1925, it would not have been possible to make a positive determination on the evidence presented."