

proposals, and assess the current status of maritime heritage at the national level and recommend appropriate changes, actions, and priorities.

Part of the meeting may be closed to the public. Pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 5404(j) the Committee has the authority to close a Committee meeting by majority vote. A vote will be taken regarding whether to close the meeting, and the meeting may be closed thereafter. Any member of the public may file, for consideration by the Committee, a written statement concerning matters to be discussed. Statements should be submitted to Kevin Foster, Chief, National Maritime Initiative (2280), National Park Service, 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

**Barry Mackintosh,**

*Acting Chief Historian.*

[FR Doc. 98-17310 Filed 6-29-98; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent To Update National Park Service Policies for Managing the National Park System

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The National Park Service (NPS) is updating its policies for managing the National Park System. The policies are contained in Part One of a document titled Management Policies, which was last published in 1988. Interested parties are invited to provide information or suggestions that should be considered by the NPS. The NPS expects to have a draft of the updated Management Policies available for public review and comment by December 30, 1998.

**DATES:** Information from interested parties will be accepted until August 15, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** Send information or suggestions to Bernard Fagan, National Park Service, Office of Policy, 1849 C Street NW, Room 3230., Washington, D.C. 20240.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Bernard Fagan at (202) 208-7469.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The NPS is updating the policies that guide management of the National Park System. The policies are contained in Part One of a document titled Management Policies. In the 10 years since the document was last published, new laws, new technologies, new understandings of the living and non-living environment, and changes in our

society have evolved to the point where the NPS's 1988 policies must be re-examined and updated where necessary. Some of those 1988 policies have been updated more recently through Director's Orders, which have been made available for public review and comment. Organizations and individuals with an interest in NPS Management Policies are invited to provide information or suggestions that should be considered by the NPS during the review process. The 1988 edition of NPS Management Policies that will be updated is posted on the Internet at <<http://www.nps.gov/planning/mngmtplc/npsmptoc.html>>. If you are not able to access this information by Internet and would like to receive a copy through the mail, please contact Bernard Fagan at the address listed above. The NPS expects to have a draft of the updated Management Policies available for public review and comment by December 30, 1998. It also will be posted on the NPS Internet site.

Dated: June 11, 1998.

**Loran G. Fraser,**

*Chief, Office of Policy.*

[FR Doc. 98-17375 Filed 6-29-98; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from New Mexico in the Possession of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM

**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 Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM which meet the definition of "sacred object" and "object of cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

The seven cultural items are ceramic water vials, decorated with black geometric designs on a white slip.

Between 1920 and 1922, Edgar L. Hewett of the Museum of New Mexico acquired these cultural items from Antonia Tapia, a Rain Priest at the Pueblo of Pojoaque, also known as Posuwege. These objects are now in the collection of the Museum of Indian Arts

and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico.

The cultural affiliation of these cultural items is clearly Pojoaque Pueblo as indicated through ethnographic description, museum records, and consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Pojoaque. Representatives of the Pueblo of Pojoaque have also stated that these seven cultural items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and no individual had or has the right to alienate them.

Officials of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), these seven cultural items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual.

The three cultural items consist of two carved fetish stones and a ceramic cloud blower pipe.

The only information available in museum records regarding these cultural items is that they were recovered from site LA 61, a known pre-contact component of the Pueblo of Pojoaque based on material culture and architecture.

The cultural affiliation of these cultural items is clearly Pojoaque Pueblo as indicated through ethnographic information, museum records, and consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Pojoaque. Representatives of the Pueblo of Pojoaque also state that these three cultural items are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional religions by present-day adherents.

Officials of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), these three cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

Officials of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these 10 items and the Pueblo of Pojoaque.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pueblo of Pojoaque. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally

affiliated with these objects should contact Patricia House, Director, Museum of Indian Arts and Cultures/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087; telephone: (505) 827-6344 before July 30, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the Pueblo of Pojoaque may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 23, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

[FR Doc. 98-17311 Filed 6-29-98; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from New Mexico in the Possession of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM**

**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 Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Pojoaque.

In 1953, human remains representing two individuals were removed from the Pojoaque Grant site (LA 835) during legally authorized excavations under a National Park Service Federal Antiquities permit by Museum of New Mexico staff during a New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department work project. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are ceramic vessels.

Based on the associated funerary objects and other cultural material present, the Pojoaque Grant site has been identified as an Ancestral Puebloan site, occupied between 850-1100 A.D. Further, this site is located on Pueblo of Pojoaque tribal lands. Based

on material culture, continuity of occupation, and oral history presented by representatives of the Pueblo of Pojoaque, this site is affiliated with the present-day Pueblo of Pojoaque.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology 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 Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the two 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 Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pueblo of Pojoaque.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pueblo of Pojoaque. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Patricia House, Director, Museum of Indian Arts and Cultures/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087; telephone: (505) 827-6344; before July 30, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Pojoaque may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 23, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

[FR Doc. 98-17312 Filed 6-29-98; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### **Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**

In accordance with Department of Justice Policy, 28 CFR 50.7, 38 FR 19029, and 42 U.S.C. 9622(d), notice is hereby given that on June 25, 1998, a proposed Consent Decree was lodged with the United States District Court for the District of Montana in *United States*

*et al. v. Crown Butte Mines, Inc. et al.*, Civil Action No. CV-98-91-BLG-JDS. the proposed Consent Decree: (1) settles claims asserted by the United States and the State of Montana arising out of the release or threat of release of hazardous substances attributable to mining related activities on certain lands located within the New World Mining District in western Montana (the "Site"); (2) settles claims asserted in a related action also pending in the same court styled *Beartooth Alliance et al. v. Crown Butte Mines, Inc et al.*, Cause No. CV 93-154-BLG-JDS; and (3) satisfies and effectuates an agreement in principle entered August 12, 1996, between the United States, the Settling Defendants, and certain public interest groups relating to the termination of efforts to open a proposed gold mine in the New World Mining District (the "August 12 Agreement").

The defendants in the action brought by the United States and the State are Crown Butte Mines, Inc. and Crown Butte Resources Ltd (collectively referred to as "Crown Butte"). The Complaint filed by the United States and the State asserts claims on behalf of both governments under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.* ("CERCLA") and asserts claims on behalf of the State pursuant to the Montana Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act, Title 75, Chapter 10, part 7, M.C.A. ("CECRA"), to recover costs incurred in connection with response actions taken or to be taken at the Site, for recovery for injuries to natural resources, and to obtain injunctive relief requiring the defendants to take further response and/or restoration actions at the Site.

Simultaneously with the filing of the Complaint, the United States and the State moved the Court to consolidate their action with the *Beartooth Alliance et al.* action. In that action, Beartooth Alliance, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Northern Plains Resource Council, Northwest Wyoming Resource Council, Sierra Club, Gallatin Wildlife Association, Wyoming Wildlife Federation, Montana Wildlife Federation, and Wyoming Outdoor Council, all not for profit corporations (collectively referred to herein as "GYC"), brought claims against Crown Butte, Noranda Minerals Corp., Noranda Exploration, Inc., and Noranda Inc. alleging that the defendants were discharging pollutants into navigable waters of the United States from point sources in the New World Mining District in violation of Section 301(a) of