

Drive, SW., Room 344, Washington, DC 20242.

Dated: July 28, 1998.

James I. McDaniel,

Director, White House Liaison.

[FR Doc. 98-20803 Filed 8-3-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Saguache County, CO in the Possession of the Anasazi Heritage Center, Bureau of Land Management, Dolores, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

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 Anasazi Heritage Center, Bureau of Land Management, Dolores, CO.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bureau of Land Management professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation.

In 1982, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Site 5SH99, Saguache County, CO during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Bureau of Land Management personnel. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects include saddle fragments, one button, and one shell.

Based on dental morphology, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on associated funerary objects and burial type, Site 5SH99 has been identified as a burial site from the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Based on manner of interment, location of the burial, and associated funerary objects, archeological and ethnohistorical evidence indicate this individual is affiliated with the Ute culture. Consultation with representative of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation

indicates this is a Ute burial based on historic band locations and traditional burial practices.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management 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 Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the three 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 Bureau of Land Management 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 Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact LouAnn Jacobson, Director, Anasazi Heritage Center, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, CO 81323; telephone: (970) 882-4811, before September 3, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 24, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 98-20712 Filed 8-3-98 ; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from New Mexico and Texas in the Possession of the Carlsbad Museum and Art Center, Carlsbad, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

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 from New Mexico and Texas in the possession of the Carlsbad Museum and Art Center, Carlsbad, NM.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Carlsbad Museum and Art Center and University of New Mexico Archaeology/Osteology Lab professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe.

In 1934 or 1935, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from Williams Cave, Culberson County, TX during excavations conducted by the University of Pennsylvania. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include an antelope hide bag and pieces of cord and twine.

In 1934 or 1935, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Guadalupe Mountains, TX during excavations conducted by the University of Pennsylvania. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object consists of a large basket with the bottom and sides broken.

In 1934 or 1935, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Guadalupe Mountains, TX during excavations conducted by the University of Pennsylvania. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object consists of a burial basket with the bottom broken, small round woven object, straw or grass in bottom of the basket.

In 1934 or 1935, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Guadalupe Mountains, TX during excavations conducted by the University of Pennsylvania. No known individual was identified. The ten associated funerary objects include a cradleboard made of long reeds bound with larger twigs and fastened with twine or rope, multiple strands of cotton-like yarn woven together, and a hide infant bonnet.

Based on the associated funerary objects, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on the form and styles of the basketry, cradleboard, and manner of interments, these individuals have been identified as Apache. Consultation with representatives of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe indicates that

location, material culture, and manner of interment are all consistent with traditional Apache practice. Further, based on oral history and historical documents, the Guadalupe Mountains have been identified as having been occupied by the Mescalero Apache during the historic period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Carlsbad Museum and Art Center have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of six individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Carlsbad Museum and Art Center have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 17 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 Carlsbad Museum and Art Center 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 Mescalero Apache Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Pat Jablonsky, Director, Carlsbad Museum and Art Center, 418 West Fox Street, Carlsbad, NM 88220; telephone: (505) 887-0276, before September 3, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Mescalero Apache Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 14, 1998.

Michele Aubry,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 98-20714 Filed 8-3-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of Pilgrim Hall Museum, Plymouth, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

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 Pilgrim Hall Museum which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The 16 cultural items consist of 13 white and one dark disk-shaped wampum beads, a piece of beaten copper, and a round flate white stone.

In 1990, these cultural items were donated to Pilgrim Hall Museum by Ms. Theodora Adams of Plymouth, MA. According to documentation accompanying these cultural items, they were "dug up with a skeleton at Wollaston" (MA) at an unknown date. The location of the human remains is not known.

Wollaston, located in Quincy, Norfolk County, MA has been identified as within the traditional territory of the Massachuset people during the late pre-contact and early historic period. Following the King Philip's War in 1676, the surviving Massachuset were absorbed into Wampanoag communities. Consultation evidence, including anthropological, linguistic, oral and other traditions, provided by representatives of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederacy indicates cultural affiliation between the Massachuset and the present-day Wampanoag culture.

Officials of Pilgrim Hall Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 16 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 an Native American individual. Officials of Pilgrim Hall Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Karin J. Goldstein Curator, Pilgrim Hall Museum, 75 Court Street, Plymouth, MA 02360; telephone (508) 746-1620, ext. 4 before September 3, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the Wampanoag Repatriation

Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 29, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 98-20713 Filed 8-3-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decrees Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

Notice is hereby given that on July 23, 1998 seven proposed consent decrees in *United States, et al. v. Colorado Organic Chemical Company, Inc. et al.*, Civil Action No. 98-D-1600, were lodged with the United States District Court for the District of Colorado.

In this action, the United States and the State of Colorado sought recovery of approximately \$21 million in response costs incurred in relation to the Sand Creek Industrial Site located in Commerce City, Colorado under Section 107(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The seven proposed consent decrees provide for an immediate recovery of \$1,796,425.00 for the EPA Hazardous Substance Superfund and \$80,500.00 for the State of Colorado. Two proposed consent decrees provide for further reimbursement resulting from the sale of real property and potential insurance coverage. The settling defendants include: Colorado Organic Chemical Company, Inc.; Phillip C. Mozer; Chem-Real Investment Co.; Ronald L. Seigneur, as current trustee for the Phillip C. Mozer Trust; Gasamat Oil Corporation of Colorado; Asamera Oil (U.S.), Inc.; Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company f/k/a Burlington Northern Railroad Company; BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc. f/k/a Browning Ferris Industries of Colorado, Inc.; Robert S. Calvert; Shell Oil Company f/k/a Shell Chemical Corporation; and L-C Corporation.

The Department of Justice will receive for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to *United States, et al. v. Colorado*