parts marking provided them with a valuable tool for detecting, apprehending, and prosecuting thieves. After considering the analyses, surveys and public comments obtained during the preparation of the 1991 report, DOT recommended that the Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard be continued with minor changes.

In addition, on June 26, 1997, DOT sought information concerning the Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard in a **Federal Register** Notice (62 FR 34494) requesting comments on a DOT preliminary report entitled ''Auto Theft and Recovery; Preliminary Report on the Effects of the Anti Car Theft Act of 1992 and the Motor Vehicle Theft Law Enforcement Act of 1984.'' Persons interested in obtaining a copy of this report should contact the Docket Section, Room 5111, NASSIF Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590, and refer to Docket Number 97–042; Notice 1.

According to DOT's June 26, 1997 notice, analyses of the effectiveness of parts marking in ''high theft'' passenger car lines suggested that parts marking has benefits in reducing theft rates, and at times in increasing recovery rates. DOT stated that these benefits seem to exceed the cost of parts marking. DOT also found that the greatest impact of parts marking appears to occur with chop shops and ''professional'' auto thieves. While more vehicles stolen for export are being recovered according to DOT, the number recovered was too small to say that parts marking has helped reduce thefts for export or recovery of these vehicles. (62 FR 34496).

Given that parts marking appears to be effective in currently marked passenger car lines, DOT believed that there was no reason to doubt that it also could have benefits for other passenger vehicles. DOT further stated that it appears that parts marking and other provisions of the 1984 Act and ACTA have given the law enforcement community tools they can use to deter thefts, trace stolen vehicles and parts, and apprehend and convict thieves. (62 FR 34496–97).

The Department of Justice plans to utilize these reports and studies, as well as any comments solicited by this notice or the DOT notice, as the record for the finding it will make to the Secretary of DOT pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 33103(c).

Comments Sought

The Department of Justice seeks public comment on whether or not applying the Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard to the remaining lines of passenger motor vehicles (except light duty trucks) substantially inhibits chop shop operations and motor vehicle thefts. In this regard, the Department of Justice also seeks comments concerning additional costs, effectiveness, competition, and available alternative factors associated with the expansion of the Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard to the remaining lines of passenger motor vehicles (except light duty trucks).

All comments received before the close of business on the comment closing date will be considered. To the extent possible, comments filed after the closing date also will be considered.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 33103.

Dated: August 25, 1998.

James K. Robinson,

Assistant Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 98–24434 Filed 9–10–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–14–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR § 50.7, and Section 122 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9622, notice is hereby given that on July 31, 1998, a proposed Consent Decree in *United States* v. *Crestwood Development et al.,* Civ. Action No. 98–73313 was lodged with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. This Consent Decree represents a settlement of claims of the United States against: (1) Crestwood Development Company, (2) Ford Motor Company; (3) Indian Head Industries, Inc. (f.k.a Detroit Gasket & Manufacturing Company); (4) John Denski; (5) Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company; (6) Purolator Products Company; (7) Stanley Denski; (8) TBG Services, Inc.; (9) TPI Petroleum, Inc. (f.k.a. J. Austin Oil); (10) Woolf Aircraft Products; (11) Charter Township of Canton; (12) City of Allen Park; (13) City of Garden City; (14) City of Inkster; (15) City of Livonia; (16) City of Plymouth; (17) City of Romulus; (18) City of Wayne; (19) City of Westland; and (20) County of Wayne (collectively ''Settling Defendants''), for reimbursement of response costs in connection with the Nankin Township Superfund Site (''Site'') pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.

Under this settlement with the United States, Settling Defendants, will pay $1,573,551.76, plus interest, in reimbursement of response costs incurred by the United States at the Site. In addition, Performing Settling Defendants (Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, the County of Wayne and Crestwood Development) will submit a Remedial Action Plan (''RAP'') to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (''MDEQ'') by February 1, 1999. Upon approval of the RAP by MDEQ, the Performing Settling Defendants will implement the work outlined in the RAP by the dates specified in the RAP.

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 Environmental and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, and should refer to *United States* v. *Crestwood Development, et al.,* D.J. Ref. 90–11–2–1291.

The proposed Consent Decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney, Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, 211 West Fort Street, Suite 2300, Detroit, MI 48226, at the Region 5 Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604–3590, and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 624–0892. A copy of the proposed Consent Decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. In requesting a copy of the Consent Decree, please enclose a check payable to the Consent Decree Library in the amount of $9 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) for a copy of the Consent Decree.

Joel Gross,

Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 98–24447 Filed 9–10–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed Consent Decree in *United States* v. *Joel G. Freeman, et al.,* Case No. 96 Civ. 2354 (CLB), was lodged on August 31, 1998, in the United States

District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The Consent Decree resolves the United States' claim, pursuant to Section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (''CERCLA''), 42 U.S.C. 9607, for response costs incurred by EPA at the Freeman Industries Superfund Site (the ''Site''), located in the Town of Tuckahoe, Westchester County, New York. The Consent Decree also resolves the United States' claim, pursuant to Section 3008 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (''RCRA''), 42 U.S.C. 6928, for injunctive relief to stop the storage of hazardous waste at the Site without a permit.

Under the Consent Decree, the United States will receive $400,000 in reimbursement of response costs. In addition, the Consent Decree provides for the Defendants to finance and perform the clean up of hazardous waste remaining on the Site.

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 for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530, and should refer to *United States* v. *Joel G. Freeman, et al.*, DOJ Ref. #90–11–2–1082.

The proposed Consent Decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney in New York City; the Region II Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 290 Broadway, New York, New York; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW., 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 624–0892. A copy of the proposed Consent Decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library. In requesting a copy please refer to the referenced case and enclose a check made payable to the Consent Decree Library in the amount of $8.00 (25 cents per page reproduction costs).

Walker B. Smith,

Deputy Section Chief,

Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 98–24448 Filed 9–10–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Clean Water Act

In accordance with Departmental Policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed Final Consent Decree in *United States* v. *William J. Hall, et al.*, Civil No. 2:97–0169–12 (D.S.C.), was lodged with the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina on July 20, 1998. The proposed Decree concerns alleged violations of sanctions 301(a) and 404 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1344, resulting from Defendants' unauthorized excavation, mechanized land-clearing and filling activities in approximately 30.7 acres of wetlands. The violations occurred primarily in connection with Defendants' construction of a private, dirt airstrip for personal use and a hanger/equipment storage facility in palustrine-forested wetlands near the Town of Ravenel, in Charleston County, South Carolina.

The proposed Final Consent Decree would require the payment of a $120,000 civil penalty and implementation of a Corps-approved restoration and mitigation plan. The plan would provide for the restoration, enhancement and preservation of all the impacted wetlands except for approximately 6.0 acres near the hanger building. Additional acreage would be preserved in mitigation for the unrestored area.

The U.S. Department of Justice will receive written comments relating to the proposed Consent Decree for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice. Comments should be addressed to R. Emery Clark, Assistant United States Attorney, District of South Carolina, 1441 Main Street, Suite 500, Columbia, SC 29201, and should refer to *United States* v. *William J. Hall, et al.*, Civil No. 2:97–0169–12 (D.S.C.).

The proposed Final Consent Decree may be examined at the Clerk's Office, United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, Charleston Division, Hollings Judicial Center, Meeting and Broad Streets, Charleston, South Carolina 29401.

Letitia J. Grishaw,

Chief, Environmental Defense Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division, United States Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 98–24449 Filed 9–10–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

In accordance with 28 CFR 50.7 and Section 122 of the Comprehensive Response, Compensation and Liability Act (''CERCLA''), 42 U.S.C. § 9622, the Department of Justice gives notice that a proposed consent decree in *United States* v. *Harold Shane, et al.*, Civil No. 90–0102–C (S.D. Ohio), was lodged with the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio on August 28, 1998, pertaining to the Arcanum Iron & Metal Superfund Site (the ''Site''), Arcanum, Twin Township, Darke County, Ohio. The proposed consent decree would resolve the United States' civil claims against four third-party and fourth-party defendants named in this action.

Under the proposed consent decree, three settling defendants, alleged generators who were not named in the original United States' 1990 cost recovery complaint, will be obligated to perform and finance a $5.8 million remedy at the Site, pay up to $150,000 in U.S. EPA's future response costs, and reimburse the Superfund for $201,832 of the United States' past costs of approximately $3 million. In addition, a fourth de minimis settling defendant, also an alleged generator not named in the United States' complaint, will be obligated to pay $53,842 to the Superfund in reimbursement of the United States' past costs at the Site.

The Arcanum Iron & Metal Site is a 4.5 acre parcel of land that operated as a battery salvaging and reprocessing facility from approximately 1964 to 1982. Site activities resulted in contamination of soil, surface waters, structures and sediments with high levels of lead and other hazardous substances. In addition, large volumes of contaminated plastic and rubber battery casing chips accumulated at the Site. The Site will be remediated under the proposed consent decree. The remedy to be implemented by the three settling defendants consists of the following actions: (1) Demolition and decontamination of on-Site structures; (2) Excavation and treatment of approximately 44,000 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil and 4,000 cubic yards of battery casing chips; (3) Excavation and treatment of contaminated sediment on-Site; (4) Backfilling of excavated areas with clean soil and revegetation; and (5) Extensive groundwater monitoring.