might be affected by the transfer. The Council was asked to review the Forest Service's decision and concluded that the Service appeared to be misinterpreting the National Register criteria. Accordingly, the Council recommended further study to elucidate the actual significance of the land.

- At Libby Dam in Montana, the Confederated Tribes of the Kootenai and Salish have objected to a proposal by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct archeological data recovery at certain sites that are being destroyed by erosion caused by fluctuating reservoir levels. The Kootenai assert that the sites have religious significance and that they would prefer to see them washed away to having them studied by archeologists. This case raises two vexing issues: how to balance the legitimate cultural concerns and religious freedoms of the Kootenai with the historical and scientific interests of archeological research and how much influence a tribe, or any other outside party, should have over a Federal land manager's decisionmaking. These issues were unresolved at year's end.

- At the Corrales North subdivision in Albuquerque, New Mexico, a case briefly described in the 1987 Annual Report continued through 1988. Although a MOA was executed with the Environmental Protection Agency, whose effluent discharge permit for the project triggered Section 106 review, several issues of great concern to the people of Sandia Pueblo continued unresolved. Notable among these was the historical significance of a sandbar in the Rio Grande where the people of the Pueblo have long carried out important religious observances. The project will discharge effluent material immediately across the river from this site. Here, as in the Black Hills, the issues of...