

Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 29, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manger, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-11571 Filed 5-22-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before May 10, 2008. Pursuant to § 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded by United States Postal Service, to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW., 2280, Washington, DC 20240; by all other carriers, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1201 Eye St., NW., 8th floor, Washington, DC 20005; or by fax, 202-371-6447. Written or faxed comments should be submitted by June 9, 2008.

J. Paul Loether,

*Chief, National Register of Historic Places/
National Historic Landmarks Program.*

ARIZONA

Maricopa County

Hunt's Tomb, (Pyramidal Monuments in Arizona MPS), 625 N. Galvin Pkwy, Phoenix, 08000526

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County

Farpoint Site, Address Restricted, Malibu, 08000527

Santa Cruz County

Sand Hill Bluff Site, Address Restricted, Santa Cruz, 08000528

Sonoma County

Orange Lawn, 645 Charles Van Damme Way, Sonoma, 08000529

MASSACHUSETTS

Barnstable County

Sea Call Farm, 82 Tonset Rd, Barnstable, 08000530

Bristol County

Union Baptist Church, 109 Court St., Bristol, 08000532

Essex County

Macy-Colby, House, 257 Main St., Amesbury, 08000531

Plymouth County

WITCH (catboat), 35 Lydia Island Rd., Plymouth, 08000533

MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau County

Lilly, Edward S. and Mary Annatoile Albert, House, 129 S. Lorimier, Cape Girardeau, 08000535

Jackson County

Inter-State Building, 417 E. 13th St./1300 Locust St., Jackson, 08000534

Jasper County

Olivia Apartments, 320 Moffet, Joplin, 08000536

SOUTH CAROLINA

Beaufort County

Seacoast Packing Company, 100 Dill Dr., Beaufort, 08000537

TEXAS

Dallas County

4928 Bryan Street Apartments, (East and South Dallas MPS), 4928 Bryan Street, Dallas, 08000539

Fayette County

Faison, Nathaniel W., House, 822 South Jefferson, La Grange, 08000538

Hays County

Pettey House, (San Marcos MRA), 714 Burleson St., San Marcos, 08000541

VIRGINIA

Richmond Independent City

Virginia State Library—Oliver Hill Building, 102 Governor St., Richmond (Independent City), 08000542

[FR Doc. E8-11556 Filed 5-22-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Seton Hall University Museum, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves

Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Seton Hall University Museum, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ, that meet the definition of "sacred objects" and "objects of cultural patrimony" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

The Seton Hall University Museum professional staff consulted with representatives of the Onondaga Nation of New York and Tuscarora Nation of New York. Requests for consultation were sent to the Cayuga Nation of New York; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York (formerly the St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma; Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York; and Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rules and Regulations, non-federally recognized Indian organization representing Indian Nation members of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, but they did not participate in consultations.

The two cultural items are False Face masks or medicine faces. The first mask was obtained from the Six Nations Reserve in Ontario by Mr. Samuel Tarrant of Newark, NJ (catalog number 2349). It is not known when or how Mr. Tarrant obtained it. The Seton Hall University Museum purchased it from Mr. Tarrant sometime in 1962 or 1963.

The second mask was donated to the Museum in 1992 by Dr. Herbert Kraft, then Director of the Museum (catalog number 92-3-6). It is not known how, when or where Mr. Kraft obtained the mask.

Other than the attribution of one mask to the Six Nations Reserve, and both typologically to the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee), more specific cultural affiliation of the masks to any one particular nation of the Haudenosaunee is not possible by the museum. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy includes the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora Nations. According to Haudenosaunee culture and traditions, the Onondaga Nation is the keeper of the central hearth and fire where the Grand Council of the Confederacy meets. As the keeper of the central fire, the Onondaga Nation is

obligated to care for and return to the appropriate Nation, Haudenosaunee cultural objects that are not specifically affiliated with any one Haudenosaunee Nation. Written evidence of Haudenosaunee oral tradition presented during consultation identifies the False Face masks as being sacred objects needed by traditional Haudenosaunee religious leaders and objects of cultural patrimony that have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural significance to the group and could not have been alienated by a single individual.

Officials of the Seton Hall University Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the two cultural objects described above 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 Seton Hall University Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), the two cultural items described above have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Lastly, officials of the Seton Hall University Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony and the Cayuga Nation of New York; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Onondaga Nation of New York; Seneca Nation of New York; Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York; Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York; and Tuscarora Nation of New York.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe or Nation that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony should contact Dr. Thomas W. Kavanagh, Seton Hall University Museum, Seton Hall University, 400 South Orange Ave., South Orange, NJ 07079, telephone (973) 375-5873, before June 23, 2008. Repatriation of the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony to the Onondaga Nation of New York may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Seton Hall University Museum is responsible for notifying the Cayuga Nation of New York; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Onondaga Nation of New York; Seneca Nation of New York; Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York;

Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York; Tuscarora Nation of New York; and Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rules and Regulations, a non-federally recognized Indian organization, that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 29, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-11572 Filed 5-22-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Black Mesa and Kayenta Coal Mines, Coal Slurry Preparation Plant and Pipeline, and Coconino Aquifer Water-Supply System, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties, AZ, and Clark County, NV

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Reopening of comment period for the Black Mesa Project draft environmental impact statement (EIS).

SUMMARY: The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is reopening the comment period for the proposed Black Mesa Project draft EIS and preferred alternative. Since the close of the extended comment period on the draft EIS on February 6, 2007, the scope of the proposed project has been reduced. The proposed project no longer includes supplying coal to the Mohave Generating Station (MGS). The draft EIS is the same document as previously issued, and comments are solicited on the preferred alternative as described in this notice. Previously submitted comments will be considered in the final EIS and do not need to be resubmitted.

DATES: To ensure consideration in the preparation of the final EIS, written comments must be received by OSM by 4 p.m., m.d.t., on July 7, 2008.

ADDRESSES: The draft EIS is available for review on OSM's Internet Web site at <http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/WR/BlackMesaEIS.htm>. Paper and computer compact disk (CD) copies of the draft EIS are also available for review at the Office of Surface Mining, Western Region, 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320, Denver, Colorado 80202-5733.

Comments on the Black Mesa Project draft EIS and preferred alternative may be submitted in writing or by e-mail over the Internet. At the top of your letter or in the subject line of your e-

mail message, indicate that the comments are "BMP Draft EIS Comments." Include your name and return address in your letter or e-mail message.

- E-mail comments should be sent to BMKEIS@osmre.gov. If you do not receive a confirmation from the system that OSM has received your e-mail comment, contact the person identified in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** below.

- Written comments sent by first-class or priority U.S. Postal Service should be mailed to: Dennis Winterringer, Leader, Black Mesa Project EIS, OSM Western Region, P.O. Box 46667, Denver, Colorado 80201-6667.

- Comments delivered by U.S. Postal Service Express Mail or by courier service should be sent to: Dennis Winterringer, Leader, Black Mesa Project EIS, OSM Western Region, 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320, Denver, Colorado 80202-5733.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis Winterringer, Leader, Black Mesa Project EIS, OSM Western Region, by telephone at (303) 293-5048, or by e-mail at BMKEIS@osmre.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Reopening of the Comment Period
II. Background on the Black Mesa Project EIS
III. Public Comment Procedures

I. Reopening of the Comment Period

On November 22 and December 1, 2006, OSM and the Environmental Protection Agency respectively published in the **Federal Register** notices announcing availability of the Black Mesa Project draft EIS for comment (71 FR 67637 and 71 FR 69562).

On January 16 and 19, 2007, OSM and EPA respectively published in the **Federal Register** notices extending the comment period (72 FR 1764 and 72 FR 2512). The extended comment period closed on February 6, 2007.

Because of events that have occurred since the close of the comment period for the draft EIS, OSM is reopening the comment period. Previously submitted comments will be considered in the final EIS and do not need to be resubmitted.

The draft EIS identified Alternative A, which contemplated continued coal supply to the MGS, as the proposed project and preferred alternative. In letters dated February 25 and April 30, 2008, Peabody Western Coal Company (Peabody) notified OSM that it no longer intended to supply coal to MGS because it believed the reopening of MGS is remote, but it would continue to supply coal to the Navajo Generating Station.