(2) the accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information;
(3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
(4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents.

Please note that the comments submitted in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask OMB in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that it will be done. To comply with the public process, we hereby publish this Federal Register notice announcing that we will submit this IC to OMB for approval. The notice provides the required 60-day public comment period.


Bruce K. Quirk,
Land Remote Sensing Program Coordinator.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Notice is hereby provided that the boundaries of George Washington Carver National Monument are revised. This revision, effective upon publication of this notice, includes certain adjacent real property situated in Newton County, Missouri legally described as: Thirty acres squarely off the South side of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (SW 1⁄4 SE 1⁄4) of Section 7, Township 26 North, Range 31 West, 5th P.M., Newton County, Missouri.

DATED: April 21, 2010.

Ernest Quintana,
Regional Director, Midwest Region, National Park Service.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby provided that the boundaries of George Washington Carver National Monument are revised. This revision, effective upon publication of this notice, includes certain adjacent real property situated in Newton County, Missouri legally described as: Thirty acres squarely off the South side of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (SW 1⁄4 SE 1⁄4) of Section 7, Township 26 North, Range 31 West, 5th P.M., Newton County, Missouri.
quarters of the Cape and Islands’ electricity needs. Each of the 130 wind turbine generators would generate electricity independently. Solid dielectric submarine inner-array cables (33 kilovolt) from each wind turbine generator would interconnect within the array and terminate on an electrical service platform, which would serve as the common interconnection point for all of the wind turbines. The proposed submarine transmission cable system (115 kilovolt) from the electric service platform to the landfall location in Yarmouth would be approximately 12.5 miles in length (7.6 miles of which falls within Massachusetts’ territory).

Nantucket Sound is a roughly triangular body of water generally bounded by Cape Cod, Martha’s Vineyard, and Nantucket Island. Open bodies of water include Vineyard Sound to the West and the Atlantic Ocean to the East and the South. Nantucket Sound encompasses between 500 and 600 square miles of ocean, most of which lies above the OCS. The Cape Wind Energy Project would be located completely on the OCS, except for the transmission cables, which would run through Massachusetts’ territory to shore. For reference, the northernmost turbines would be approximately 5.2 miles (8.4 km) from Point Gammon on the mainland; the southernmost turbines would be approximately 11 miles (17.7 km) from Nantucket Island (Great Point); and the westernmost turbines would be approximately 5.5 miles (8.9 km) from the island of Martha’s Vineyard (Cape Poge).


Chris C. Oynes,
Associate Director for Offshore Energy and Minerals Management.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, NY

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 one cultural item in the possession of the Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, NY, that meets the definitions of “sacred object” and object 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 item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

In 1982, the museum acquired a small red stone medicine face (82.54.1). It appears to be a contemporary piece and was donated to the museum by Mrs. Beverly Anderson, Rochester, NY.

Original museum documentation stated that this medicine face could only be generally affiliated with the “Iroquois.” Oral evidence presented during consultation with representatives of the Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rules and Regulations, as well as historical and anthropological scholarly materials, support the fact that the Onondaga Nation is the Keeper of the Central Fire of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, and as such has the responsibility within the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to bring back national cultural patrimony and sacred objects that are affiliated with the “Iroquois” generally, and to return those objects to their rightful communities. Therefore, it is the understanding of all the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Nations that any medicine faces affiliated generally as “Iroquois” are affiliated with the Onondaga Nation.

In the course of consultations with members of the Onondaga Nation, it was shown that any individual who carved a medicine face and alienated it to a third party that in turn donated it to the Rochester Museum & Science Center did not have the authority to do so. Furthermore, Onondaga Nation traditional religious leaders have identified this medicine face as being needed for the practice of traditional Native American religions by present-day adherents. Based on consultation with NAGPRA representatives from the Onondaga Nation and other Haudenosaunee and non-Haudenosaunee consultants, the museum has determined that the medicine faces are both sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. Accordingly, museum documentation, consultation and oral evidence show that this medicine face is a sacred object and an object of cultural patrimony, and that the medicine face can be culturally affiliated to the Onondaga Nation of New York.

The Rochester Museum & Science Center is responsible for notifying the Onondaga Nation of New York that this notice has been published.


David Tarler,
Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.