
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management


AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), together with the California Public Utilities Commission, has prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission Project (EITP), and by this notice is announcing the opening of the comment period.

DATES: To ensure that comments will be considered, the BLM must receive written comments on the EITP Draft EIR/EIS within 45 days following the date the Environmental Protection Agency publishes its Notice of Availability in the Federal Register. The BLM will announce future meetings or hearings and any other public involvement activities at least 15 days in advance through public notices, media releases, or mailings.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments related to the proposed EITP Draft EIR/EIS by any of the following methods:

- E-mail: caeitp@blm.gov, subject line EITP;
- Fax: (760) 326–7099;
- Mail or other delivery service: George R. Meckfessel, Needles Field Office, 1303 South U.S. Highway 95, Needles, California 92363–4228.

Copies of the EITP Draft EIR/EIS are available in the Needles Field Office at the above address, or at the following Web site: http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/needit.html, and at the BLM California State Office, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825.

Electronic (CD-ROM) or paper copies may also be obtained by contacting George Meckfessel at (760) 326–7000 or by e-mailing your request to caeitp@blm.gov and including your name and mailing address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information and/or to have your name added to our mailing list, contact Tom Hurshman, Project Manager, telephone: (970) 240–5345; fax: (970) 240–5368; address: 2465 South Townsend Avenue, Montrose, Colorado 81401; e-mail Tom_Hurshman@blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The BLM’s purpose and need for the EITP project is to respond to Southern California Edison’s (SCE) application for a right-of-way (ROW) grant to construct and operate a double circuit 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line to replace an existing 115-kV transmission line on public lands in compliance with Title V of the Federal Lands Management and Policy Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1761–1771), the BLM ROW regulations, and other applicable Federal laws.

The upgraded transmission line would extend approximately 35 miles from southern Clark County, Nevada (28 miles), into northeastern San Bernardino County, California (7 miles). The project would also include a new Ivanpah substation in California near Primm, Nevada, which would serve as a connector hub for solar energy that may be produced by future solar generation projects in the Ivanpah Valley area. The existing Eldorado Substation would be modified to accommodate the new Eldorado-Ivanpah transmission line. The segment of transmission line to be replaced is approximately 36 miles long and originates at the existing Eldorado Substation in T. 25 S., R. 62 E., Sec. 1, Mount Diablo Meridian, and terminates at the proposed Ivanpah Substation in T. 16 N., R. 14 E., Sec. 4, San Bernardino Meridian.

The BLM will decide whether to approve, approve with modification, or deny issuance of a ROW authorization to SCE for the proposed EITP project. The EITP would carry electricity from several renewable energy projects proposed in and around the Ivanpah Valley, including the Ivanpah Solar Energy Generation System planned by BrightSource, LLC. The proposed transmission line and new substation would be constructed within an existing designated utility corridor. Telecommunications lines are also proposed. The public lands in the project area are managed by the BLM in accordance with the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan and the Las Vegas Field Office Resource Management Plan. As proposed by SCE, the transmission line would be sited within an existing ROW corridor designated in the CDCA plan and Las Vegas RMP. In addition to the proposed action and the no action alternatives, the EIR/EIS analyzes seven additional action alternatives that address alternative routes for the transmission and telecommunications lines.

A Notice of Intent to prepare an EIR/EIS for the EITP project was published in the Federal Register on July 27, 2009, and was followed by a 30-day public scoping period. The BLM held an interagency meeting on July 1, 2009, to inform other agencies about the project and held formal scoping meetings for the public on July 28 and 29, 2009. Four primary areas of concern were identified during the public scoping process: (1) Impacts of the project on several biological resources, especially desert tortoise; (2) compatibility of the project with regional land uses such as the planned Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport; (3) compatibility of the project with other existing ROW designations; and (4) cumulative impacts. 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 us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Authority: 40 CFR, 1500.6, 1506.10, and 43 CFR 1610.2.

Thomas Pogacnik, Deputy State Director.

[PR Doc. 2010–10664 Filed 5–6–10; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management


AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has prepared a Proposed Resource Management Plan/ Final Environmental Impact Statement...
(PRMP/FEIS) for the Pocatello Field Office and by this notice is announcing its availability.

DATES: BLM planning regulations at 43 CFR 1610.5–2 state that any person who meets the conditions described may protest the BLM’s PRMP/FEIS. A person who meets the conditions and files a protest must file the protest within 30 days of the date that the Environmental Protection Agency publishes its Notice of Availability in the Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Pocatello Field Office PRMP/FEIS have been sent to tribal governments, Federal, state, and local government agencies and to other stakeholders. Copies of the PRMP/FEIS are available for public inspection at the Pocatello Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, 4350 Cliffs Drive, Pocatello, Idaho 83204. Interested persons may also review the PRMP/FEIS on the Internet at http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/prog/planning.1.html. All protests must be in writing and mailed to one of the following addresses:

Regular Mail: BLM Director (210), Attention: Brenda Williams, P.O. Box 66538, Washington, DC 20035.
Overnight Mail: BLM Director (210), Attention: Brenda Williams, 1620 L Street, NW., Suite 1075, Washington, DC 20036.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information contact Terry Lee Smith, RMP Project Manager, telephone (208) 478–6340; 4350 Cliffs Drive, Pocatello, Idaho 83204; e-mail Terry_Lee_Smith@blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The planning area covers approximately 613,800 acres of public lands within nine counties in southeastern Idaho. The Pocatello RMP, when completed, will provide management direction for resources and resource uses. Planning issues addressed in the PRMP/FEIS include: Off-highway vehicle management, recreation management, sagebrush ecosystems, public access, and phosphate mining.

The PRMP is essentially the same as the BLM’s preferred alternative of the Draft RMP/Draft EIS and provides the most reasonable and practical approach to public lands management in the planning area. The PRMP allows flexibility in adjusting to changing conditions over time while emphasizing a level of protection, restoration, and enhancement to meet the overall needs of the resources, use allocations, and public services into the future.

In addition, the PRMP/FEIS would designate the 400-acre Petticoat Peak Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to provide protection to unique native plants. Several decisions associated with the Petticoat Peak ACEC designation include: Designating the area “closed” to off-highway vehicles, excluding rights-of-way and leasing fluid minerals with a “No Surface Occupancy” stipulation. The FEIS also analyzes the direct and indirect effects of fluid minerals leasing with standard terms and conditions and applicable special stipulations.

The Pocatello Draft RMP/Draft EIS was published for public comment on January 5, 2007. During the 90-day public comment period following its release, the BLM received 52 comment letters, e-mails, and faxes. These submissions included about 1,400 individual comments, which the BLM has responded to in the PRMP/FEIS. Comments on the Draft RMP/Draft EIS received from the public and internal BLM review were considered and incorporated as appropriate into the proposed plan. Public comments resulted in minor changes intended to clarify proposed management direction and update the analysis of potential environmental impacts, but did not significantly change proposed land use decisions.

Instructions for filing a protest with the Director of the BLM regarding the PRMP/FEIS may be found in the “Dear Reader Letter” of the Pocatello Field Office PRMP/FEIS and at 43 CFR 1610.5–2. E-mail and faxed protests will not be accepted unless the protesting party also provides the original letter by either regular or overnight mail postmarked by the close of the protest period. Under these conditions, the BLM will consider the e-mail or faxed protest as an advance copy and it will receive full consideration. If you wish to provide the BLM with such advance notification, please direct faxed protests to the attention of the BLM protest coordinator at 202–912–7212, and e-mails to Brenda_Hudgens-Williams@blm.gov.

All protests, including the follow-up letter to e-mails or faxes, must be in writing and mailed to the appropriate address, as set forth in the ADDRESSES section above.

Before including your phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your protest, you should be aware that your entire protest—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your protest to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: 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 13 cultural items in the possession of the Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, NY, that meet 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 items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.


On August 15, 1966, two large wooden medicine faces were donated to the museum by Mr. & Mrs. Warner Palmer, Albion, NY (AE 10315/66.222.1 and AE 10316/66.222.2). Both faces were made circa 1960, and collected by Charles Palmer.

In 1971, nine miniature wooden medicine faces were donated by the Rochester Museum Association to the museum (E 13.1.345/numbers 71.17.1–9). They are of Onondaga origin and were made circa 1970.

Onondaga Nation traditional religious leaders have identified these medicine faces as being needed for the practice of traditional Native American religions by present-day adherents. In the course of consultations with members of the Onondaga Nation, it was shown that any individual who carved a medicine face