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Comments: Before submitting an ICR to OMB, PRA section 3506(c)(2)(A) requires each agency *** to provide notice *** and otherwise consult with members of the public and affected agencies concerning each proposed collection of information ***.

Agencies must specifically solicit comments to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the agency to perform its duties, including whether the information is useful; (b) evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) minimize the burden on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Agencies must also estimate the non-hour cost burdens to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. Therefore, if you have costs to generate, maintain, and disclose this information, you should comment and provide your total capital and startup cost components or annual operation, maintenance, and purchase of service components. You should describe the methods you use to estimate major cost factors, including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, discount rate(s), and the period over which you incur costs. Capital and startup costs include, among other items, computers and software you purchase to prepare for collecting information, monitoring, and record storage facilities. You should not include estimates for equipment or services purchased: (i) Before October 1, 1995; (ii) to comply with requirements not associated with the information collection; (iii) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the Government; or (iv) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.

We will summarize written responses to this notice and address them in our submission for OMB approval. As a result of your comments, we will make any necessary adjustments to the burden in our submission to OMB.

Public Comment Procedures: 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.

BOEMRE Information Collection Clearance Office: Arlene Bajusz (703) 787–1025.

Dated: September 13, 2010.

George F. Triebisch,

Associate Director, Policy and Management Improvement.

[FR Doc. 2010–23424 Filed 9–17–10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLNVS03000 L51010000.ER0000 LVRWF09 F8770 241A; 10–08807; MO# 4500014131; TAS: 14X5017]

Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the NextLight Renewable Power, LLC, Silver State Solar Project, Clark County, NV

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 Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Silver State Solar Project, Clark County, Nevada, and by this notice is announcing its availability.

DATES: The BLM will not issue a final decision on the Silver State Solar Project for a minimum of 30 days after the date that the Environmental Protection Agency publishes its notice of availability in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Silver State Solar Project Final EIS will be mailed to individuals, agencies, organizations, or companies who previously requested copies or who responded to the BLM on the Draft EIS. Printed copies or a compact disc of the Final EIS are available on request from the BLM Southern Nevada District Office, 4701 N. Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89130, phone (702) 515–5000, or e-mail: nextlight_primm_nv_sep@blm.gov. Interested persons may also review the

Final EIS at the following Web site: http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/lvfo/blm_programs/energy.html. Copies of the Final EIS are available for public inspection at the following locations:

- BLM Nevada State Office, 1340 Financial Blvd., Reno, Nevada.
- BLM Southern Nevada District Office, 4701 N. Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gregory Helseth, Renewable Energy Project Manager, phone: (702) 515–5173; address: BLM Southern Nevada District Office, 4701 N. Torrey Pines Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89130; e-mail: Gregory_Helseth@blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NextLight Renewable Power, LLC, applied to the BLM for a right-of-way on public lands to construct a solar photovoltaic (PV) facility approximately 2 miles southeast of Primm, Nevada, in Clark County. As originally proposed, the project included 6,320 acres of BLM managed lands and was expected to operate for approximately 50 years. The proposed project would be capable of producing 400 megawatts of electricity.

The solar field and infrastructure would consist of fixed panels, an underground and overhead electrical power collection system, two step-up transformers, 230-kilovolt (kV) and 220-kV transmission lines, an operation and maintenance area, a switchyard, paved access and maintenance roads, flood and drainage controls, and a fire break.

The Final EIS describes and analyzes site-specific impacts of the proposed project on air quality; biological, cultural, water, soil, visual, paleontological, and geological resources; recreation; land use; noise; public health; socioeconomic; and traffic and transportation.

The Final EIS analyzes three alternatives, including the no action alternative (Alternative 1) and 2 action alternatives. Alternative 2, the proposed action and the BLM's preferred alternative, would disturb up to 2,967 acres of BLM managed land and would include the use of berms to reduce erosion. Alternative 3 would disturb up to 4,818 acres of BLM managed land and would employ an alternate drainage and flood control design to control erosion. The Final EIS describes the different types of solar arrays and trackers that were considered and their respective impacts.

On April 16, 2010, the BLM published the Notice of Availability for the Draft EIS for this project in the **Federal Register** [75 FR 19990]. The BLM held 3 public meetings and accepted written comments during a 45-day comment

period. Comments primarily addressed concerns with tortoise mitigation, groundwater drawdown, visual resource management, and air quality/dust control during construction.

Comments on the Draft EIS received from the public and internal BLM review were considered and are incorporated as appropriate into the Final EIS.

Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6 and 1506.10.

Robert B. Ross, Jr.,
Las Vegas Field Manager.

[FR Doc. 2010-23334 Filed 9-14-10; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLMT926000-10-L19100000-BJ0000-LRCM08RS4649]

Notice of Filing of Plats of Survey; Montana

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of filing of plats of survey.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will file the plat of survey of the lands described below in the BLM Montana State Office, Billings, Montana, on October 20, 2010.

DATES: Protests of the survey must be filed before October 20, 2010 to be considered.

ADDRESSES: Protests of the survey should be sent to Branch of Cadastral Survey, Bureau of Land Management, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana 59101-4669.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marvin Montoya, Cadastral Surveyor, Branch of Cadastral Survey, Bureau of Land Management, 5001 Southgate Drive, Billings, Montana 59101-4669, telephone (406) 896-5124 or (406) 896-5009.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This survey was executed at the request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Rocky Mountain Region, Billings, Montana, and was necessary to determine individual and tribal trust lands.

The lands we surveyed are:

Principal Meridian, Montana
T. 27 N., R. 52 E.

The plat, in 1 sheet, representing the corrective dependent resurvey of a portion of the section line between sections 12 and 13, the dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines, a portion of the

subdivision of sections 11 and 13, and the adjusted original meanders of the former left bank of the Missouri River, downstream, through sections 11 and 13, the subdivision of sections 11 and 13, and the survey of the meanders of the present left bank of the Missouri River and an informative traverse, downstream, through portions of sections 11 and 13 and certain division of accretion lines in Township 27 North, Range 52 East, Principal Meridian, Montana, was accepted September 3, 2010.

We will place a copy of the plat, in 1 sheet, and related field notes we described in the open files. They will be available to the public as a matter of information. If the BLM receives a protest against this survey, as shown on this plat, in 1 sheet, prior to the date of the official filing, we will stay the filing pending our consideration of the protest. We will not officially file this plat, in 1 sheet, until the day after we have accepted or dismissed all protests and they have become final, including decisions or appeals.

Authority: 43 U.S.C. Chap. 3.

Dated: September 14, 2010.

James D. Clafin,
Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Division of Resources.

[FR Doc. 2010-23379 Filed 9-17-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: Oshkosh Public Museum, Oshkosh, WI

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 a cultural item in the possession of the Oshkosh Public Museum, Oshkosh, WI, that meets the definition of unassociated funerary object 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.

The cultural item is a partially reconstructed and undecorated shell-

tempered ceramic bowl, 8 cm high and 12 cm in diameter. The bowl was reconstructed and labeled "47/WN/139 Vessel Q" by the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. After

reconstruction, the University returned the bowl to the landowner, Gerald Lee. According to the Wisconsin State site report (47-WN-139) the bowl is a small undecorated shell-tempered pot that was found in 1971. It was found in association with an adult burial on the property of Gerald Lee in Poygan, WI, and the burial was reburied at St. Thomas Cemetery, Omro, WI. The Oshkosh Public Museum accessioned the bowl on April 27, 2010, after Dennis Lee, son of Gerald Lee, donated the bowl to the museum.

The Wisconsin State site report lists the cultural affiliation for the Gerald Lee site as Late Woodland, Oneota and Unknown Prehistoric. The vessel is identified as Oneota by Carol L. Mason in "Site Survey of Upland and Endangered Areas of Winnebago and Green Lake Counties," (Reports of Investigations, Number 6, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 1995, p. A-11).

In response to notification letters sent by the Oshkosh Public Museum, the Ho-Chunk Nation has claimed the bowl. In support of their claim, the Ho-Chunk Nation stated that present-day archeology recognizes shell-tempered ceramics as Oneota in origin and strongly suggests that the Ho-chunk, Iowa, Otoe and Missouri are present-day descendants of the Oneota. The Ho-Chunk Nation further claim that their oral tradition coincides with an Oneota origin and that the Poygan, WI, area is part of the their aboriginal homeland.

Officials of the Oshkosh Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the one cultural item described above is reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and is believed, by preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Oshkosh Public Museum also 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 unassociated funerary object and the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary