

The access road would be constructed parallel to the power line corridor. Overall, this alternative would result in approximately 38 additional acres of surface disturbance relative to the Proposed Action. Total surface disturbance would include 844 acres of BLM-administered land. Post-reclamation topography would be similar to that of the Proposed Action, except the access road would be in a different location.

The *Renewable Energy Alternative* would consist of the same overall operations as described for the Proposed Action except this alternative would include supporting the mine operations with a combination of renewable energy sources and a utility interconnection with future large-scale battery storage. This alternative would include the installation of a solar energy facility with enough solar electric photovoltaic capacity for the site to become a net generation facility with battery storage able to perform peak smoothing and daily load management.

This alternative would result in approximately 33 additional acres of surface disturbance compared to the Proposed Action. Total surface disturbance for the Renewable Energy Alternative would include 839 acres of public lands.

Under the *No Action Alternative*, the BLM would not authorize the Plan of Operations, and the operations described in the Proposed Action would not occur. Mineral resources would remain undeveloped, and the construction and operation of the proposed mine and associated facilities would not occur.

Based on the analyses contained in the EIS for the proposed Gibellini Vanadium Mine Project, and after carefully considering input received from the public and cooperating agencies, the BLM has selected the Renewable Energy Alternative as the BLM's environmentally preferred alternative.

Public comments on the Draft EIS received and internal BLM review were considered and incorporated as appropriate into the Final EIS. Public comments resulted in the addition of clarifying text but did not significantly change the impact analyses.

(Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6, 40 CFR 1506.10.)

Douglas W. Furtado,
District Manager, Battle Mountain District.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-VRP-WS—NPS0036398 ;
PPWOWMADL3, PPMPAS1Y.TD0000 (222);
OMB Control Number 1024-0022]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Backcountry/Wilderness Use Permit

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice of information collection;
request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 we, the National Park Service (NPS) are proposing to renew an information collection with revisions.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before October 16, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and suggestions on the information collection requirements should be submitted by the date specified above in **DATES** to <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function. Please provide a copy of your comments to Phadrea Ponds, NPS Information Collection Clearance Officer (ADIR-ICCO), 13461 Sunrise Valley Drive (MS-244) Reston, VA 20192 (mail); or phadrea_ponds@nps.gov (email). Please include 1024-0022 in the subject line of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information about this Information Collection Request (ICR), contact Roger Semler, Chief, Wilderness Stewardship Division at roger_semler@nps.gov (email) or 202-430-7615 (Phone). Please reference OMB Control Number 1024-0022 in the subject line of your comments. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point of contact in the United States. You may also view the ICR at <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501et seq.) and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), we provide the public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to

comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

A **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day public comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on (87 FR 73776) on December 1, 2022. We received the following comments in response to that Notice:

Comment #1: Email From John Ryter on 12/1/2022

I'd like to comment on the proposal to require permits for climbing in national parks. It's hard to determine whether this proposal means climbers would be required to get permits in advance, and whether there would be limits on the number of permits available for a given day. If there is a limit on how many are available on a given day, I am concerned that the addition of permits would cause fewer climbers to abandon or reschedule their climbs due to weather, and we would see an increase in injuries, rescues, and fatalities occurring in national parks. This could be mitigated by reducing the time in advance that permits could be acquired (e.g., cannot get permits more than 4 days in advance), but that presents its own challenges.

There are already cases where a permit is a de facto requirement for doing a climb, such as those where backcountry camping is necessary for most non-professional climbers. In my experience, this hasn't been an issue (there have been enough sites available that it was possible to get a site the day of), but since so many climbs require early starts (6 a.m. or earlier), day-of permits would be pretty challenging to do. It would also be good to link those sorts of campsites, like the lower saddle of the Grand Teton, with the climbing permits in some way so people don't end up with one and not the other.

If it's simply a sign-in sheet at the trailhead, that seems very reasonable and I have no concerns. My only other question is what the cutoff grade for climbing would be—all off-trail travel, class 3 or 4 or higher, or roped vs unroped? Either way, being able to do the permit at the trailhead or online would be a great idea.

NPS Response/Action Taken

During the 60-day **Federal Register** comment period, the National Park Service proposed creating a new Form

10–404C that intends to renew the current Backcountry/Wilderness related to permitting fixed anchors in the wilderness. *After review and consultation, the NPS will not add the new form to the collection.*

Comment #2: Email From the Alaska State ANILCA Program Coordinator on 1/26/2023

A three-page letter (attached in ROCIS) submitted in PDF format was submitted expressing the State of Alaska's viewpoints regarding a proposed new form 10–404C—Application to install fixed anchors in the wilderness.

NPS Response/Action Taken

During the 60-day **Federal Register** comment period, the National Park Service proposed creating a new Form 10–404C. After review and consultation, the NPS will not add the new form to the collection.

Comment #3: Email From Access Fund Vice President of Policy and Government Affairs on 1/27/2023

A four-page letter (attached) was submitted expressing viewpoints and concerns regarding creating an application form regarding a proposed new form 10–404C—Application to install fixed anchors in the wilderness installation of fixed anchors in the wilderness.

NPS Response/Action Taken

During the 60-day **Federal Register** comment period, the National Park Service proposed creating a new Form 10–404C. After review and consultation, the NPS will not add the new form to the collection.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we invite the public and other Federal agencies to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

- (1) Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether or not the information will have practical utility.
- (2) The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.

(4) How might the agency minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of response.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email 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.

Abstract: The Backcountry/Wilderness Use Permit is an extension of the NPS statutory authority and responsibility to protect the park areas it administers and to manage the public use thereof (54 U.S.C. 100101, 100751, and 320102). In 1976, the NPS initiated a backcountry registration system by the regulations codified in 36 CFR 1.5, 1.6, and 2.10. The NPS regulations codified in 36 CFR parts 1 through 7, 12, and 13 are designated to implement statutory mandates that provide for resource protection and public enjoyment. The registration system aims to provide users access to backcountry and wilderness areas of national parks while enhancing the protection of natural and cultural resources by using better management practices by the park management. Data collected through the registration process serves as an important resource that informs backcountry/wilderness management and stewardship planning, decision-making, and operations, and provides a means of disseminating public safety and outdoor ethics messages regarding backcountry/wilderness travel and camping along with continuing opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Permitting enhances the ability of the NPS to educate users on potential hazards, search and rescue efforts, and resource protection. The objectives of the permit system carried out by park managers are to ensure:

(1) Requests by backcountry users are evaluated by park managers per applicable statutes and NPS regulations.

(2) The use of consistent standards and permitting criteria throughout the agency.

(3) To the extent possible, the use of a single and efficient permitting document, NPS Forms 10–404 *Backcountry/Wilderness Use Permit Application* and 10–404A *Backcountry/Wilderness Use Permit Hangtag* are used to provide access to NPS backcountry areas, including areas that require a reservation to enter where use limits are imposed per other NPS regulations. The 10–404AK *Alaska Backcountry/Wilderness Use Permit Application*, is used within Alaskan park units, Denali National Park and Preserve and Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, due to unique, park-specific requirements like the additional permitted methods of travel as regulated by ANILCA Section 1110(a).

We've decided to not add the previously proposed (in the 60-day FRN publication) new form 10–404C *Backcountry/Wilderness Use Permit Application for Climbing* to this collection, upon consideration of the comments received during the 60-day comment period.

Title of Collection: Backcountry/Wilderness Use Permit, 36 CFR 1.5, 1.6, and 2.10.

OMB Control Number: 1024–0022.

Form Number: NPS Forms 10–404 *Backcountry/Wilderness Use Permit Application*, 10–404A *Backcountry/Wilderness Use Permit Hangtag*, 10–404AK *Alaska Backcountry/Wilderness Use Permit Application*.

Type of Review: Renewal of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Individuals, private sector, and state, local, or tribal government entities applying to use backcountry and wilderness areas within units of the national park system.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 473,872.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: Varies from 5 minutes to 8 minutes depending on the activity.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 51,337.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor nor is a person required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Phadrea Ponds,

*Information Collection Clearance Officer,
National Park Service.*

[FR Doc. 2023-19979 Filed 9-14-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0036554;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and
Ethnology, Harvard University,
Cambridge, MA**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University (PMAE) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, CA.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after October 16, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Patricia Capone, PMAE, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, email pcapone@fas.harvard.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the PMAE. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by the PMAE.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, 43 individuals were removed from Los Angeles County, CA. In 1877, Paul Schumacher led an expedition on behalf of the PMAE to the Channel Islands. Schumacher removed the

human remains from an area he described as "Graves at the Isthmus" on Santa Catalina Island. The 15 associated funerary objects are one bone awl; one lot consisting of glass and shell beads; one lot consisting of brass buttons and glass and shell beads; one lot consisting of shell beads and faunal fragments; one lot consisting of fragmentary faunal remains; one lot consisting of a copper cup, cloth, basket fragments, and a string of beads; and nine bags of shells beads.

Human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Los Angeles County, CA. During the 1877 expedition, Schumacher removed the human remains from an area he identified as Johnson's Place on Santa Catalina Island. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Los Angeles County, CA. As part of the same 1877 expedition, Schumacher removed the human remains from an area he identified as Pots Valley on Santa Catalina Island. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 23 individuals were removed from Los Angeles County, CA. In 1877, Paul Schumacher visited San Clemente Island as part of the PMAE expedition and removed the human remains from unknown locations on San Clemente Island. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from Los Angeles County, CA. In 1878, Paul Schumacher led an expedition on behalf of the PMAE to the Channel Islands. During this expedition, he removed the human remains from a place he identified as Whitney's Place on Santa Catalina Island. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual was removed from San Nicolas Island in Ventura County, CA, at an unknown date. Mrs. Thomas Bishop donated the human remains to the PMAE in 1907. Bishop likely acquired the human remains from Paul Schumacher after one of his expeditions to San Nicolas Island between 1875 and 1878. No known associated funerary objects are present.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes,

peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of evidence were used to reasonably trace the relationship: oral traditional, geographical, biological, kinship, and archeological.

Oral tradition, geographical, biological, kinship, and archeological evidence indicate the southern Channel Islands are culturally affiliated to the mainland coastal groups that are known in the anthropological record as the Luiseño, Chumash, and Gabrielino peoples. (The Gabrielino, a nonfederally recognized Indian group, are related linguistically to the Luiseño.)

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the PMAE has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 76 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 15 objects described in this notice are 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.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Pala Band of Mission Indians; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Indians (*Previously* listed as Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California); Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians (*Previously* listed as Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of Rincon Reservation, California); Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California; and the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization