

(2) Developed an integrated population model (IPM) to improve the precision of our estimates of demographic rates. IPMs integrate count data (our estimates of the number of occupied nesting territories) and data on survival rates and reproductive rates to produce more precise estimates of population size, survival, and fecundity than would otherwise be possible. These rates are used to estimate the take rate consistent with our management objective and to translate the estimate of the number of occupied nesting territories into a total population size estimate. IPMs also allow for the estimation of demographic parameters for which no explicit data are available in some cases. For bald eagles, one such parameter is the proportion of adults that breed, and we were able to obtain credible estimates of this parameter from our IPM. This change is important because it allowed us to account for adult “floaters” (*i.e.*, adults not settled on a nesting territory) and thus accurately estimate the total number of

adult bald eagles in the population. The IPM provided information on the proportion of the bald eagle population that was in each age class, and so knowing the number of adults allowed us to estimate numbers for the other age classes and thus total population size. In our 2016 eagle status assessment we independently modeled each relevant demographic rate, and thus did not take advantage of the ability to leverage the information that comes with IPMs.

(3) We updated the bald eagle banding data used to estimate survival rates in the IPM to include band recoveries through 2018.

(4) We updated our model for determining take rates and limits for bald eagles based on the new estimates of relevant demographic parameters from the IPM. We also added flexibility to the model to accommodate the type of density dependence that likely regulates bald eagle population size.

Our 2019 estimate of bald eagle population size in the four EMUs is 316,708. However, consistent with the

Service’s decision in the 2016 PEIS, we use the 20th quantile of the probability distribution as the relevant value for management purposes, which is 273,327 bald eagles. Although some of the increase in the estimates of population size from 2009 to 2019 can be attributed to improvements in methods, the majority of the increase is likely due to population growth, estimated to be around 10 percent per year. In the 2016 PEIS, we determined that a take rate of 0.06 was consistent with our management objective for bald eagles. Based on updated demographic information and using a more appropriate form of the take-limit model, we have updated our estimate of the appropriate take rate to 0.09. The changes in population size and the take rate result in an annual maximum take limit in the four EMUs of 15,832 bald eagles (see table below). Actual permitted bald eagle take was 490 in 2020, and the higher updated take limits will not in themselves lead to increased take.

TABLE—FORMER AND NEW BALD EAGLE POPULATION SIZE AND TAKE LIMITS BY BALD EAGLE MANAGEMENT UNIT

Bald eagle management unit	2009 Population size (20th quantile)	2009 Take limit	2019 Population size (20th quantile)	New take limits
Atlantic Flyway	20,387	1,223	72,990	4,223
Mississippi Flyway	27,334	1,640	137,917	7,986
Central Flyway	1,163	70	26,253	1,521
Pacific Flyway North	13,296	798	36,302	2,102
Total	62,180	3,731	273,327	15,832

Despite the improvements we made in our models and approach, we have not altered the analytical framework of the 2016 PEIS. Additionally, our update does not alter any of the policy decisions made in the PEIS, and there are no regulatory changes necessary to implement these new take limits. In the 2016 PEIS we specifically anticipated these kinds of periodic updates to the technical information underlying our analytical framework to account for changes in population size and demographic rates that might occur over time. Thus, these updates represent a recalibration of the take limits by applying the same concepts and policy decisions in the 2016 PEIS to updated information on the size and demographic rates of bald eagles in the relevant EMUs. Because this new information constitutes only a technical update of the scientific information in our 2016 PEIS, we have determined that the PEIS itself does not need to be updated or supplemented, nor are any regulatory changes required to implement the update. Consequently,

these updated maximum allowable take limits are effective upon publication of this notice.

Martha Williams,

Principal Deputy Director, Exercising the Delegated Authority of the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–02040 Filed 1–31–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[L19900000.PO0000.LLWO320.20X; OMB Control No. 1004–0025]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Mineral Surveys, Mineral Patent Applications, Adverse Claims, Protests, and Contests

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to renew an information collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before March 3, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for this information collection request (ICR) should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information about this ICR, contact Elaine Guenaga by email at eguenaga@blm.gov, or by telephone at 775–276–0287. Individuals who are hearing or speech impaired may call the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 for TTY assistance. You may also view the ICR at <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), we invite the public and other Federal agencies to comment on new, proposed, revised and continuing collections of information. This helps the BLM assess impacts of its information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand BLM information collection requirements and ensure requested data are provided 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 October 28, 2021 (86 FR 59746). No comments were received.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we are again inviting the public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed ICR described below. The BLM is 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; and

(4) How might the agency minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including 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 submitted in response to this notice are a matter of public record. 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 General Mining Law (30 U.S.C. 29, 30, and 39) authorizes a holder of an unpatented claim for hardrock minerals to apply for fee title (patent) to the federal land (as well as minerals) embraced in the claim.

Division G, Title I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116–260), annual appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior, has prevented the BLM from processing mineral patent applications unless the applications were grandfathered under the initial legislation. While grandfathered applications are rare at present, the approval to collect the information continues to be necessary because of the possibility that the moratorium will be lifted and applicable regulations that contain the information are still part of the Code of Federal Regulations.

There are no proposed program or other policy changes requested. The BLM will be adjusting the non-hour cost burden from \$255,375 to \$256,425, an increase of \$1,050. The adjustment results from updating costs estimates.

OMB control number 1004–0025 is scheduled to expire on February 28, 2022. This request is for OMB to renew this OMB control number for an additional three (3) years.

Title of Collection: Mineral Surveys, Mineral Patent Applications, Adverse Claims, Protests, and Contests (43 CFR parts 3860 and 3870).

OMB Control Number: 1004–0025.

Form Numbers: 3860–2 and 3860–5.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents/Affected Public: Owners of unpatented mining claims and mill sites upon the public lands, and of reserved mineral lands of the United States, National Forests, and National Parks.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents: 1.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses: 10.

Estimated Completion Time per Response: Varies from 1–100 hours, depending on activity.

Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours: 559.

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

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Total Estimated Annual Non-hour Burden Cost: \$256,425.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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

Darrin King,

Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2022–01974 Filed 1–31–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–AKRO–ANIA–DENA–CAKR–LACL–KOVA–WRST–GAAR–33114; PPAKAKROR4; PPMRLE1Y.LS0000]

National Park Service Alaska Region Subsistence Resource Commission Program; Notice of Public Meetings

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Meeting notice.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) is hereby giving notice that the Aniakchak National Monument Subsistence Resource Commission (SRC), the Denali National Park SRC, the Cape Krusenstern National Monument SRC, the Lake Clark National Park SRC, the Kobuk Valley National Park SRC, the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park SRC, and the Gates of the Arctic National Park SRC will meet as indicated below.

DATES: The Aniakchak National Monument SRC will meet via teleconference from 1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. or until business is completed on Tuesday, March 1, 2022. The alternate meeting date is Tuesday, March 8, 2022, from 1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. or until business is completed.

The Denali National Park SRC will meet via teleconference from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. or until business is completed on Thursday, February 24, 2022. The alternate meeting date is Wednesday, March 2, 2022, from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. or until business is completed.

The Cape Krusenstern National Monument SRC will meet via teleconference from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Monday, February 28, 2022, and from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Tuesday, March 1, 2022, or until business is completed. The alternate meeting dates are Tuesday, May 10, 2022, from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Wednesday, May 11, 2022, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. or until business is completed.

The Lake Clark National Park SRC will meet via teleconference from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. or until business is completed on Wednesday, March 30, 2022. The alternate meeting date is Wednesday, April 6, 2022, from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. or until business is completed.

The Kobuk Valley National Park SRC will meet via teleconference from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, February 24, 2022, and from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Friday, February 25, 2022, or until business is completed. The alternate meeting dates are Thursday,