

Designated Source of Supply: Alphapointe, Kansas City, MO
Contracting Activity: Military Resale-Defense Commissary Agency

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
 MR 11041—Gift Bag Set, Cellophane, Christmas

Designated Source of Supply: Winston-Salem Industries for the Blind, Inc, Winston-Salem, NC

Contracting Activity: Military Resale-Defense Commissary Agency

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
 MR 876—Ergo Ice Cream Scoop

Designated Source of Supply: CINCINNATI ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED, Cincinnati, OH

Contracting Activity: Military Resale-Defense Commissary Agency

NSN(s)—Product Name(s):
 4730-01-112-3240—Cabinet, Fitting Kit

Designated Source of Supply: The Opportunity Center Easter Seal Facility—The Ala ES Soc, Inc., Anniston, AL

Contracting Activity: DLA LAND AND MARITIME, COLUMBUS, OH

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Acting Director, Business Operations.

[FR Doc. 2023-07343 Filed 4-6-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

[23-RI-L-03]

Notice of Intent To Grant an Exclusive License With a Joint Ownership Agreement

AGENCY: Department of The Air Force, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Bayh-Dole Act and implementing regulations, the Department of the Air Force hereby gives notice of its intent to grant an exclusive license with a joint ownership agreement to Raider Technology, an LLC duly organized, validly existing, and in good standing in the State of Ohio having a place of business at 529 Garden Road, Oakwood, Ohio 45419.

DATES: Written objections must be filed no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after the date of publication of this Notice.

ADDRESSES: Submit written objections to Stephen Colenzo, AFRL/RI, 525 Brooks Road, Rome, New York 13441; or Email: stephen.colenzo@us.af.mil. Include Docket No. 23-RI-L-02 in the subject line of the message.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephen Colenzo, AFRL/RI, 525 Brooks Road, Rome, New York 13441; (315)

330-7665 or Email: stephen.colenzo@us.af.mil.

Abstract of Patent Application(s)

Method and apparatus for a frequency diverse array. Radio frequency signals are generated and applied to a power divider network. A progressive frequency shift is applied to all radio frequency signals across all spatial channels. Amplitude weighting signals are applied for sidelobe control. Phase control is included for channel compensation and to provide nominal beam steering. The progressive frequency offsets generate a new term which cause the antenna beam to focus in different directions as a function of range. Alternative embodiments generate different waveforms to be applied to each radiating element, permitting the transmission of multiple signals at the same time.

Intellectual Property

—WICKS ET AL, U.S. Patent No. 7,319,427, issued on 15 January 2008, and entitled “*Frequency Diverse Array with Independent Modulation of Frequency, Amplitude, and Phase.*”

The Department of the Air Force may grant the prospective license unless a timely objection is received that sufficiently shows the grant of the license would be inconsistent with the Bayh-Dole Act or implementing regulations. A competing application for a patent license agreement, completed in compliance with 37 CFR 404.8 and received by the Air Force within the period for timely objections, will be treated as an objection and may be considered as an alternative to the proposed license.

Authority: 35 U.S.C. 209; 37 CFR 404.

Tommy W. Lee,

Acting Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2023-07359 Filed 4-6-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-10-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Final Legislative Environmental Impact Statement for Training and Public Land Withdrawal Extension, Fort Irwin, California

AGENCY: Department of the Army, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army announces the availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Training and Public Land

Withdrawal Extension, Fort Irwin, California. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the EIS analyzes the potential environmental effects resulting from modernization of training activities and improvement of training facilities at the National Training Center (NTC) at Fort Irwin, California. The Army also is issuing this notice to inform the public that the EIS will serve as a Legislative Environmental Impact Statement (LEIS) to support the extension of the public land withdrawal for portions of Fort Irwin. The Army will execute a Record of Decision (ROD) for the modernization of training activities and improvement of training facilities portion of the proposed action no sooner than 30 calendar days from the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA’s) Notice of Availability of the Final LEIS.

ADDRESSES: The Final LEIS may be viewed at the following locations: (1) Barstow Public Library, 304 East Buena Vista Street, Barstow, CA 92311; (2) Fort Irwin NTC Post Library, 2nd Street Building 331, Fort Irwin, CA 92310; (3) Fort Irwin Environmental Division Directorate of Public Works, 5th Street Building 381, Fort Irwin, CA 92310. The Final LEIS also is available as an electronic file on the Fort Irwin EIS website: <https://aec.army.mil/index.php/irwin-nepa-meeting>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fort Irwin Public Affairs Office, Renita Wickes at 760-380-4511, Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., or via email at usarmy.irwin.ntc.mbx.ntc-eis-info-request@army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Fort Irwin comprises approximately 753,537 acres in the Mojave Desert in San Bernardino County in southern California. The NTC at Fort Irwin provides combined arms training for Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs), including the Army’s Stryker BCTs and Armored BCTs. Training also is provided for Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Army Reserve, National Guard units, and law enforcement organizations, as well as units stationed at Fort Irwin. Fort Irwin is one of the few places in the world where brigade-size units (5,000+ soldiers) can test their combat readiness due to Fort Irwin’s size, design, and terrain.

Fort Irwin’s mission is to train visiting Army units and joint, interagency, and multinational partners to fight and win in a complex world. Fort Irwin must also take care of soldiers, civilians, and family members. To achieve this mission, NTC designs and executes

training exercises that prepare brigade-level units for operational deployments. The capacity is needed at NTC to conduct up to 12 BCT training rotations per year.

The Final LEIS analyzes the potential effects from the modernization of training, the improvement of training infrastructure, and the extension of the existing public land withdrawal. Training changes are required to support new training doctrine that focuses on large Army formations operating against near-peer adversaries. Improvements need to be made to infrastructure in order to adjust training to reflect evolving weapon systems capabilities and new mission requirements.

Approximately 110,000 acres of Fort Irwin training land is public land that has been withdrawn from all types of appropriation and reserved for military purposes under Public Law 107–107 (2001). This public land withdrawal terminates on December 28, 2026. The Army has identified a continuing military need for the land beyond the termination date and intends to request that the U.S. Congress extend the withdrawal for at least 25 years, or in the alternative, for an indefinite period until there is no longer a military need for the land. The U.S. Army proposed action is to implement changes to training activities and training infrastructure at Fort Irwin. These actions would be undertaken to meet current doctrinal standards, including the National Defense Strategy, Army Regulation (AR) 350–1, *Army Training and Leader Development*; AR 350–52, *Training Support System*; AR 350–50, *Combat Training Center Program*; and AR 200–1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*. Actions proposed include the establishment of, and improvements to, training infrastructure such as trail networks, communications systems, radar systems, training areas, urban training sites, air operations infrastructure, and live-fire ranges.

The Final LEIS analyzes a range of Proposed Mission Change Alternatives, a No Mission Change Alternative, a Withdrawal Extension Alternative, and a No Withdrawal Extension Alternative.

- *Mission Change Alternatives*: The Mission Change Alternatives represent different magnitudes of change in training and training infrastructure. For Fort Irwin's Western Training Area, the Final LEIS considers a range of medium to heavy-intensity training alternatives.

- *No Mission Change Alternative*: The No Mission Change Alternative would continue military training at the current level and would result in no modernization of training or

improvement of training infrastructure at Fort Irwin. The Army is the decision maker regarding the mission change alternatives.

- *No Withdrawal Extension Alternative*: The No Withdrawal Extension Alternative would result in portions of the installation land returning to the public domain.

Upon an application by the Army, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will file in the **Federal Register** a separate notice of withdrawal extension application. The Final EIS will be submitted to the U.S. Congress as an LEIS to support the legislative request for extension of this withdrawal and reservation.

All military activities under consideration would be conducted within the existing boundaries of the installation, to include the withdrawn land. The Final LEIS evaluates the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental and socioeconomic effects of the proposed action. Adverse effects would be minimized to the greatest extent possible through the implementation of specified avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.

The resource areas and effects analyzed in the Final LEIS include air quality, transportation, noise, water resources, geological resources, biological resources, cultural resources, utilities, land use, recreation, health and safety, hazardous materials, and waste. Resources may be affected by changing the scope or increasing the geographical area of military training activities within the current Fort Irwin boundaries. The analysis also considers the potential for cumulative environmental effects.

Both the Mission Change Alternatives and the No Mission Change Alternative would result in unavoidable environmental effects.

- *No Mission Change Alternative*: Under the No Mission Change Alternative, there would be less-than-significant effects on all evaluated resources. The mission change alternatives would result in minor to moderate adverse effects that would be in addition to the effects of the No Mission Change Alternative; however, none of the effects would be significant.

- *Withdrawal Extension Alternative*: The environmental effects from the Withdrawal Extension Alternative would be comparable to those discussed for the mission change alternatives.

- *No Withdrawal Extension Alternative*: While the effects of the No Withdrawal Extension Alternative are uncertain, because of the unknown future uses of these areas if Army training is not conducted on the land, it

is expected that the No Withdrawal Extension Alternative would result in negligible effects on resources compared to the effects of the Withdrawal Extension Alternative.

Fort Irwin met its obligations to consult under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act concurrently with this NEPA process through the development of a Programmatic Agreement in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, other government agencies, Native American Tribes, and the public. The Programmatic Agreement was completed on December 15, 2022 and is provided as an appendix to the Draft LEIS.

Fort Irwin has completed consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the proposed activities. The biological opinion (BO) that resulted from this consultation was issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on December 13, 2021, and concludes that the proposed actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species. Consultation identified appropriate measures that are specified in the BO and that will be implemented by Fort Irwin to avoid or minimize effects of the activities. Fort Irwin will comply with the ESA and implement the measures that are specified in the BO. The BO is provided as an appendix to the Draft LEIS.

The Department of the Army considered all comments received on the Draft LEIS when preparing the Final LEIS. Based on the analysis in the Final LEIS, the Army's preferred alternative consists of: the full Mission Change Alternative with Alternative 4 applied to the Western Training Area; and a request that Congress extend the land withdrawal for 25 years, or for an indefinite period until there is no longer a military need for the land.

Federal, State, and local agencies, Native Americans, Native American organizations, and the public were invited to be involved in the public comment process for the Draft LEIS by submitting written comments. The Draft LEIS was published on May 21, 2021, and the comment period closed on July 6, 2021. The NEPA Process included two public meetings conducted telephonically on June 9, 2021. Responses to comments on the Draft EIS are included in an appendix to the Final EIS.

The BLM will organize public participation following the publication

of its notice of application for extension of the public land withdrawal.

James W. Satterwhite Jr.,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2023-07321 Filed 4-6-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3711-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Activation Energy; DOE's National Laboratories as Catalysts of Regional Innovation; Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: Office of Science, Office of Technology Transitions, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Request for information (RFI); extension of public comment period.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science and the Office of Technology Transitions published a request for information (RFI) on January 27, 2023, inviting interested parties to provide input on place-based innovation opportunities that support the DOE mission. DOE received requests for an extension of the public comment period for an additional 30 days. DOE reviewed the requests and is granting a 30-day extension of the public comment period to allow comments to be submitted until April 28, 2023.

DATES: The comment period for the RFI published on January 27, 2023 (88 FR 5323), is extended. Responses to this RFI must be received by April 28, 2023.

ADDRESSES: DOE is using the www.regulations.gov system for the submission and posting of public comments in this proceeding. All comments in response to this RFI are therefore to be submitted electronically through www.regulations.gov, via the web form accessed by following the "Submit a Formal Comment" link near the top right of the **Federal Register** web page for this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information may be submitted to Charles.Russomanno@hq.doe.gov, (202) 378-7815, Susannah.Howieson@science.doe.gov, (202) 253-1997, Erik.Hadland@science.doe.gov, (240) 425, 8125, or Margaux.Murali@hq.doe.gov, (202) 586-3698.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The DOE's Office of Science and Office of Technology Transitions published an RFI in the **Federal Register** on January 27, 2023, (87 FR 5323), inviting interested parties to provide input on place-based innovation opportunities that support the DOE mission. DOE received requests from DOE National

Laboratories for an extension of the public comment. DOE grants an extension to the comment period from March 28, 2023, to April 28, 2023, to allow more time for the Labs to engage with regional stakeholders and for the Labs and stakeholders to submit full and comprehensive responses to the RFI.

Motivation

DOE is exploring opportunities to strengthen place-based innovation activities leveraging the DOE National Laboratories and Sites.¹

Background

Federally funded research and development (R&D) has catalyzed innovation that has driven economic growth in the form of new businesses, more jobs, increased wages, higher standards of living, and environmental sustainability. However, growth has been primarily localized in certain United States (U.S.) metropolitan regions that have become flourishing innovation ecosystems.² Elements of a thriving innovation ecosystem include, but are not limited to:³

¹ DOE Laboratories and sites are Ames Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, Bettis and Knolls Atomic Power Laboratories, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Kansas City National Security Campus, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, National Energy Technology Laboratory and Albany Research Center, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Nevada National Security Site, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Pantex Plant, Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, Savannah River National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratory, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, and Y-12 National Security Complex.

² Gruber, J., & Johnson, S. (2019). Jump-starting America: How breakthrough science can revive economic growth and the American dream; Atkinson, R., Muro, M., & Whiton, J. (2019). The Case for Growth Centers. The Brookings Institution & Information Technology and Innovation Foundation.

³ Kauffman F Bell-Masterson, Jordan and Stangler, Dane, Measuring an Entrepreneurial Ecosystem (March 2015). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2580336> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2580336>; Evolution of the Industrial Innovation Ecosystem of Resource-Based Cities (RBCs): A Case Study of Shanxi Province, China, Jun Yao, Huajing Li 1,* , Di Shang and Luyang Ding, 2021., <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/20/11350/pdf>; MIT's Stakeholder Framework for Building and Accelerating Innovation Ecosystems, Budden, P, Murray, F., 2019, <https://innovation.mit.edu/assets/MIT-Stakeholder-Framework-Innovation-Ecosystems.pdf>; An MIT Framework for Innovation Ecosystem Policy, Budden, P, Murray, F, 2018, https://innovation.mit.edu/assets/Framework-Ecosystem-Policy_Oct18.pdf; Kauffman Foundation, Universities and Entrepreneurial Ecosystems, https://www.kauffmanfellows.org/journal_posts/universities-and-entrepreneurial-ecosystems-stanford-silicon-valley-success; "What are the key components of an entrepreneurial ecosystem in a developing economy? A longitudinal empirical

• *Talent:* An educated and skilled workforce, as well as training programs to create and sustain this talent.

• *Infrastructure:* For research, commercial, industrial, and residential purposes—inclusive of physical spaces/facilities, utilities, transportation (including quality roadways and ready access to airports), and other features required for residential, industrial, and commercial purposes.

• *Technology:* Accessible scientific and technical knowledge throughout the research, development, demonstration, and deployment (RDD&D) continuum for commercialization and manufacturing.

• *Capital:* Access to financial resources (*i.e.*, venture capital, private equity, angel investors, etc.) and technical resources (*i.e.*, scientific and manufacturing equipment).

• *Social Capital:* Local networking to incentivize and support the existence, development, and growth of innovation programs and companies.

• *Policy:* Local and regional policies and incentives that support innovation-driven enterprises, economic development, and planning within a regional innovation center.

• *Collaboration with Industry:* Mutually beneficial partnerships between public and private sectors to facilitate the exchange of knowledge, accelerate the commercialization of technologies, promote workforce development, and increase awareness of promising research, as well as provide directions for new research needs.

• *Community:* Structure that supports the development, accessibility, inclusivity, environmental sustainability, and engagement with the local community in an equitable way.

Place-based innovation initiatives can be used to cultivate innovation ecosystems in regions that have yet to realize benefits from the innovation renaissance of the past few decades. Building on existing research institutions, industrial infrastructure, concentrations of workforce skills, and connections to regional philanthropic and other civil society institutions, DOE can contribute to supporting localized economic growth models which will promote new regional innovation ecosystems. DOE seeks to stimulate innovation in regions surrounding the National Laboratories and Sites by:

• Providing key RDD&D to accelerate commercialization of breakthrough technologies;

• Driving development in the industrial and technology sectors of the

study on technology business incubators in China", Xiangfei Yuana, Haijing Haob, Chenghua Guan, Alex Pentland, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2103.08131>.