

success rates from below-market FMRs. One commenter further noted that this has led to almost a 10 percent increase in rent burdened households since 2019 and has led to PHAs being unable to realize their full administrative fee potential.

Commenters also noted that limited availability of units or insufficient FMRs can put a strain on homeless shelters and nonprofits, as voucher holders may rely on these services when they face difficulty using their vouchers. Some commenters also expressed concern that PHAs have already raised payment standards to the statutory maximum but remain unable to meet market rates due to the FMRs. Furthermore, many commenters stated that decreasing FMRs will increase the burden on voucher holders and PHAs and could lead to increased housing instability or homelessness. One commenter noted that additional vouchers issued under the CARES Act to homeless populations are facing lower success rates due to a decrease in single-bedroom FMRs for their jurisdiction, as the target population of the CARES Act vouchers primarily needs one-bedroom units. As a result, many commenters called for FMRs to increase this year.

**HUD Response:** As noted elsewhere, PHAs are not required to reduce the payment standard for in-place tenants in response to declining FMRs, and PHAs with declining voucher success rates have a variety of options for setting higher payment standards. HUD acknowledges the many hardships that low-income household face, as well as challenges faced by PHAs and other partners in working with HUD to accomplish its mission. Having an accurate FMR is often critical to helping address these challenges, and as previously discussed, HUD is committed to its ongoing evaluation of its FMR calculation. At the same time, the FMR itself cannot solve all the problems associated with keeping low-income families housed and preventing homelessness, particularly those arising from a low supply of housing in general.

#### *The Impact of COVID-19 and Other Disasters May Not Be Accurately Reflected in the FMRs*

Commenters noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected the housing market, leading to potentially inaccurate FMRs for Fiscal Year 2022. Commenters stated that the pandemic has worsened an existing housing crisis by increasing rents and decreasing affordable housing supply, leading to rapidly increasing rental prices. One commenter stated that recent data shows average rents have increased 9.4

percent on average since March 2020, with anecdotal evidence pointing to more drastic increases in recent months. Commenters also stated that the nature and impact of the pandemic requires additional steps to keep people in their homes, while PHAs need additional support and resources to respond to additional burdens imposed by the pandemic. Some commenters noted that the expiration of state rent moratoriums will artificially affect the calculation of FMRs, as landlords will begin raising rents after the moratoriums expire. This would result in voucher holders facing difficulty in finding units within the FMRs calculated prior to the end of the moratorium.

Other commenters noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has driven population changes in certain areas, as higher-income new residents purchase units that would otherwise be available as rental units. This decrease in the supply of rental units has driven up rent prices, which the FMR methodology may not be able to account for without updated local data.

Commenters also noted that other disasters have contributed to limited housing supply, such as floods and hurricanes. These disasters can limit the housing supply through permanent or temporary damage to units, ultimately driving prices up due to both increased demand from displaced residents and decreased supply. For example, one commenter noted that flooding in their jurisdiction affected over 700 homes, increasing an existing deficit in affordable units.

**HUD Response:** The COVID-19 pandemic has caused widespread volatility in the U.S. economy, including in many of the nation's rental markets. Similarly, natural disasters often cause major consequences to housing markets of the areas they affect. In calculating FMRs, HUD is limited by the availability of data and its requirement to calculate FMRs using the current methodology. HUD is committed to evaluating the ongoing impacts of these disasters and adjusting its policies as needed to meet its mission.

#### *Requests for Reevaluations*

Commenters submitted valid requests for reevaluation for 28 FMR areas, as well as 10 requests that did not meet HUD requirements. Commenters requesting or in support of a reevaluation for the FY 2022 FMRs stated that the proposed FMRs were not an accurate representation of their area's rental market. Many commenters stated that they would undertake a local rent survey as part of their request for

reevaluation. Other commenters stated that prior rent surveys are no longer accurate predictors of rental prices in the market and that new data would more accurately reflect the current market. One commenter stated they did not have the resources to conduct a formal rent survey in line with HUD's requirements and submitted other data points instead. One commenter requested a reevaluation without any discussion of the market conditions in their jurisdiction or a discussion of rent survey data.

**HUD Response:** HUD published the list of areas requesting reevaluation on October 20, 2021, and the list of areas without a submission of rental market data on January 10, 2022. This notice provides the revised FMRs for areas that submitted survey data and concludes the FY 2022 FMR re-evaluation process.

### **III. Environmental Impact**

This Notice involves establishment of a rate and does not constitute a development decision affecting the physical condition of specific project areas or building sites. Accordingly, under 24 CFR 50.19(c)(6), this Notice is categorically excluded from environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321).

**Todd M. Richardson,**

*General Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Policy Development and Research.*

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**BILLING CODE 4210-67-P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**[Docket No. FR-7061-N-02]**

**60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Jobs Plus; OMB Control No.: 2577-0281**

**AGENCY:** Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** HUD is seeking approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the information collection described below. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, HUD is requesting comment from all interested parties on the proposed collection of information. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment.

**DATES:** *Comments Due Date:* May 9, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding

this proposal. Comments should refer to the proposal by name and/or OMB Control Number and should be sent to: Colette Pollard, Reports Management Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 4176, Washington, DC 20410–5000; telephone 202–402–3400 (this is not a toll-free number) or email at [Colette.Pollard@hud.gov](mailto:Colette.Pollard@hud.gov) for a copy of the proposed forms or other available information. Persons with hearing or speech impairments may access this number through TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339 (this is a toll-free number).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dawn Smith, Office of Policy, Programs and Legislative Initiatives, PIH, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, (Room 3180), Washington, DC 20410; telephone 202–402–4109, (this is not a toll-free number). Persons with hearing or speech impairments may access this number via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339 (this is a toll-free number). Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Smith.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This notice informs the public that HUD is seeking approval from OMB for the information collection described in Section A.

#### A. Overview of Information Collection

*Title of Information Collection:* Jobs Plus.

*OMB Approval Number:* 2577–0281.

*Type of Request:* Revision of currently approved collection.

*Form Number:* SF–424, SF–LLL, HUD 2880, HUD 2991, HUD–50144, HUD 50153, SF424B, SF425.

*Description of the need for the information and proposed use:* The information collection is required to administer the Jobs Plus program, including applying for funds and grantee reporting.

*Respondents:* Potential applicants and grantees (which includes public housing authorities).

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 103 annually.

*Estimated Number of Responses:* 447 annually.

*Frequency of Response:* Frequency of response varies depending on what information is being provided (e.g., once per year for applications and four times per year for grantee reporting).

*Burden Hours per Response:* Burden hours per response for Jobs Plus grant applications is 65.25. The information collections unrelated to the Notice of Funding Opportunity, including grantee

reporting and program management is 33.

*Total Estimated Burdens:* Total burden hours is estimated to be 6,572.75. Total burden cost is estimated to be \$302,280.77.

#### B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

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

(4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond; including through the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comment in response to these questions.

#### C. Authority

Section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

**Laura Miller-Pittman,**

*Chief, Office of Policy, Programs and Legislative Initiatives.*

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**BILLING CODE 4210–67–P**

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0033499; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Museum of Us (formerly the Museum of Man) San Diego, CA

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Museum of Us (formerly the Museum of Man), in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and a sacred object. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not

identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Museum of Us. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Museum of Us at the address in this notice by April 11, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kara Vetter, Director of Cultural Resources, Museum of Us, 1350 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101, telephone (619) 239–2001 Ext. 44, email [kvetter@museumofus.org](mailto:kvetter@museumofus.org).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 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 cultural items under the control of the Museum of Us, San Diego, CA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and a sacred 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 Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### History and Description of the Cultural Items

On January 31, 1974, three cultural items were removed from site W–493 in Santa Ysabel, San Diego County, CA. Collectors David Reynolds and Paul Brown removed the items from an archeological site on their private property and donated them to the Museum of Us (formerly the Museum of Man). (An interview with Paul Brown indicates that the site “yielded more than a couple of crematory urns,” which are not under the control of the Museum of Us.) The three unassociated funerary objects are one biface, one projectile point, and one piece of historic glass.

On March 6, 1969, 24 cultural items were removed from site W–556 (aka CA–SDI–17377) in La Jolla, San Diego County, CA. Collector Frank Leinhaupel brought the items to the Museum of Us. W–556 lies near W–1 Spindrift, a