

rent data found that this weighted method does the best job of predicting actual voucher rents, which suggests that it will be the most accurate and cost-effective method for program-wide and PHA-level budgeting. By considering the time series of actual rents, these weights are likely capturing important dynamics of the real-world dynamics of the voucher program. There is also evidence to suggest that even non-movers in the voucher program may experience higher rates of rent inflation, such as existing tenants having rents exceeding payment standards or landlords pricing units based on FMR regardless of unit turnover. While recent market trends have suggested a convergence in recent mover and all mover rents, HUD expects this methodology to most appropriately capture any sudden rental market dynamics between the two data measures should they arise.

For FY 2025, HUD develops a gross rent inflation factor using a weighted average of the established CY FMR projection and independent CY CPI gross rent index forecast methodology, where the FMR is weighted at approximately 56 percent and the CPI gross rent inflation index measure is weighted at approximately 44 percent. HUD determined the weights empirically in a manner that best predicts the historical average voucher tenant gross rents.³ The change between the forecasted CY 2025 notional PUC and the CY 2024 notional PUC is the expected national change in PUC, or 4.71 percent.

HUD's forecasts of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Rent of Primary Residence Index, CPI Fuels and Utilities Index and HUD tenant incomes remain consistent with the Economic Assumptions of the Administration's FY 2026 Budget. For more information on HUD's forecast methodology, see 82 FR 26710 (June 8, 2017).

The inflation factor for an individual geographic area is based on the annualized change in the area's FMR between FY 2024 and FY 2025. These changes in FMRs are then scaled such that the voucher-weighted average of all individual area inflation factors is equal to the national inflation factor, *i.e.*, the expected annual change in national PUC from CY 2024 to CY 2025, and such that no area has a factor less than one. For

PHAs operating in multiple FMR areas, HUD calculates a voucher-weighted average inflation factor based on the count of vouchers in each FMR area administered by the PHA as captured in HUD administrative data as of December 31, 2024.

III. The Use of Inflation Factors

HUD subsequently applies the calculated individual area inflation factors to eligible renewal funding for each PHA based on VMS leasing and cost data for the prior calendar year.

IV. Geographic Areas and Area Definitions

As explained above, inflation factors based on area FMR changes are produced for all FMR areas and applied to eligible renewal funding for each PHA. The tables showing the RFIFs, available electronically from the HUD data information page, list the inflation factors for each FMR area on a state-by-state basis. The inflation factors use the same OMB metropolitan area definitions, as revised by HUD, that are used in the FY 2025 FMRs. PHAs should refer to the Area Definitions Table on the following web page to make certain that they are referencing the correct inflation factors: http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/rfif/FY2025/FY2025_RFIF_FMR_AREA_REPORT.pdf. The Area Definitions Table lists areas in alphabetical order by state, and the counties associated with each area. In the six New England states, the listings are for counties or parts of counties as defined by towns or cities. HUD is also releasing the data in Microsoft Excel format to assist users who may wish to use these data in other calculations. The Excel file is available at <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/rfif/rfif.html>. Note that, as described earlier, the actual renewal funding inflation factor applied to agency funding will be the voucher-weighted average of the FMR area factors when the PHA operates in multiple areas.

V. Environmental Impact

This notice involves a statutorily required establishment of a rate or cost determination which 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).

John Gibbs,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040174; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of California, Berkeley 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.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 3, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Alexandra Lucas, Government and Community Relations, Office of the Chancellor, University of California, Berkeley, 200 California Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720, telephone (510) 570–0964, email nagpra-ucb@berkeley.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 University of California, Berkeley, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Beginning in at least 1931 and through to 1956, various individuals removed at minimum, one ancestor and 77 lots of associated funerary objects from CA–YOL–45 and CA–YOL–53 in Yolo County, California. The 77 lots of associated funerary objects include projectile points, organic materials,

³ Specifically, HUD attempted to predict each year's tenant gross rent using a weighted average of FMR and CPI change, then compared the predicted gross rent to the actual historical gross rent. HUD then generated an error measure as the difference between the predicted and actual rent. HUD then solved for the weights that minimize the root mean squared error of the predicted and actual rents.

basketry, faunal remains, fishing implements, worked stone, baked clay, beads, and pipes. The ancestral remains and belongings were accessioned by the University of California, Berkeley's Museum of Anthropology (today the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology) between 1937 and 1956.

Collections and collection spaces at the Phoebe A Hearst Museum of Anthropology were treated with substances for preservation and pest control, some potentially hazardous. No records have been found to date at the Museum to indicate whether or not chemicals or natural substances were used prior to 1960.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The University of California, Berkeley has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of, at minimum, one individual of Native American ancestry.
- The 77 lots of objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Kletsel Dehe Wintun Nation of the Cortina Rancheria (*previously* listed as Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians); Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; Wilton Rancheria, California; and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, California.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **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 not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 3, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of California, Berkeley must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of California, Berkeley is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: May 13, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0040181; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, FL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH) 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.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 3, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Megan Fry, NAGPRA Coordinator and Bioarchaeologist, University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History, 1659 Museum Road, Gainesville, FL 32611, telephone (352)

273-1921, email *megan.fry@floridamuseum.ufl.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 FLMNH, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, 281 individuals have been identified from across the Amelia Island North Cemetery and Ossuary, the Amelia Island South Cemetery, and the Harrison Homestead/Dorian sites (8NA61/8NA41d). There are a total of 2,341 associated funerary objects including beads, shell, daub, fauna, flora, ceramic, soil, and other objects. These collections were excavated in the 1970s and in the late 1980s. In the early 1970s, excavations were performed at Harrison Homestead through a museum expedition by E. Thomas Hemmings. Then, in the late 1980s, archaeologists from the FLMNH in conjunction with Dr. Clark Larsen of the University of North Carolina excavated the Ossuary, the North Cemetery, and South Cemetery.

The Amelia Island North Cemetery and Ossuary, also called the Mission Santa Catalina de Guale de Santa Maria (Acc. 89-6), was excavated by the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH) under the direction of Jerald Milanich and Rebecca Saunders, in 1989. There were approximately 98 inhumations and an Ossuary. Of the 98 inhumations, 94 were reinterred in 1993 at the site of the Harrison Family Cemetery, approximately 300m from the original burial location. Those which were reinterred are not counted in this Notice and have never been reported to National NAGPRA on an inventory. The Ossuary produced an additional 80 individuals as well as two coffin burials (labelled "Primary A" and "Primary B"). The human remains obtained from the backfill/spoil (MNI=10) were also not part of the 1993 reburial. The Ossuary (MNI=80), backfill (MNI=10), coffin burials (MNI=2), and four inhumations from the North Cemetery are included in this notice (total MNI=96). There are 447 associated funerary objects including beads, bone tools, faunal bones, shells, and glass objects, pottery fragments and soil found within the cemetery boundaries