

Reporting Program (IRF QRP). Per the final rule CMS will require IRFs to start collecting assessment data using IRF–PAI Version 4.0 beginning October 1, 2022.

The information collection request for IRF PAI 4.0 was re-approved on December 15, 2021 with an October 1, 2022 implementation date. CMS is asking for an extension of the approved IRF–PAI Version 4.0, which expires on December 31, 2022. The burden associated with this requirement is staff time required to complete and encode the data from the IRF–PAI. The burden associated with collecting and transmitting the data is unaffected by the proposed extension to the assessment instrument.

The IRF–PAI is required by the CMS as part of the Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System (IRF PPS). CMS uses the data to determine the payment for each Medicare Part A fee-for-service patient and Medicare Part C (Medicare Advantage) admitted to an inpatient rehabilitation unit or hospital. The IRF–PAI is also used to gather data for the IRF Quality Reporting Program (IRF QRP). *Form Number:* CMS–10036 (OMB control number: 0938–0842); *Frequency:* Annually; *Affected Public:* Private Sector; Business and for-profit and Not-for-profit, State, Local or Tribal Government and Federal Government; *Number of Respondents:* 1,122; *Total Annual Responses:* 411,622; *Total Annual Hours:* 704,747. (For policy questions regarding this collection, contact Ariel Adams at 410–786–8571.)

Dated: April 7, 2022.

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Paperwork Reduction Staff, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Submission for OMB Review; U.S. Repatriation Program Forms (OMB#: 0970–0474)

AGENCY: Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response, Administration for Children and Families, HHS.

ACTION: Request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) is requesting a 3-year extension of the U.S.

Repatriation Program forms (OMB #0970–0474, expiration 4/30/2022). There are several changes requested to the eight forms. Burden estimates have also been updated.

DATES: *Comments due within 30 days of publication.* OMB must make a decision about the collection of information between 30 and 60 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**. Therefore, a comment is best assured of having its full effect if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection 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. You can also obtain copies of the proposed collection of information by emailing infocollection@acf.hhs.gov. Identify all emailed requests by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: The purpose of the U.S. Repatriation Program (Program) is to provide temporary assistance to eligible U.S. citizens and their dependents (repatriates) returned by the Department of State from a foreign country because of destitution, illness, war, threat of war, or a similar crisis, and who are without available resources, or (2) mental illness. Temporary assistance is provided upon their arrival in the United States and is available initially for up to 90 days from a repatriate’s date of arrival in the United States. Temporary assistance is provided in the form of a service loan and is repayable to the U.S. Government.

Temporary assistance is defined in 42 U.S.C. 1313(c) as money payments, medical care, temporary lodging, transportation, and other goods and services necessary for the health or welfare of individuals, including guidance, counseling, and other welfare services provided to them within the United States upon their arrival in the United States. Other goods and services may include clothes, food, assistance with obtaining identification (driver’s license, birth certificate), child care, and translation services.

The ACF Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response (OHSEPR), at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), administers the Program.

OHSEPR made changes to all eight forms to ensure the information

collected aligns with Program statutes and regulations as well as the purpose and use of the form. Revisions include clarifying statutory authority and general instructions on completing and submitting the forms. These changes make the forms more user friendly. OHSEPR also reduced the burden hours to make them more accurate.

The following is a description of the forms and the proposed revisions:

Emergency Repatriation Eligibility Application (Form RR–01)

The purpose of this form is for U.S. citizens and their dependents to request temporary assistance during an emergency repatriation. Proposed revisions include the following:

- Changing the title of the form from ‘Emergency and Group Processing Form’ to ‘Emergency Repatriation Eligibility Application’
- Adding the following information:
 - Date and time of applicant’s entry and exit to the Emergency Repatriation Center
 - Applicant’s flight information
 - Name and contact information for responsible person (if main U.S. citizen applicant is a minor)
 - Gender option (X) for applicant and dependents to align with Department of State gender information on passports
 - Option for applicants and dependents to provide alternative ID number (instead of passport number)
 - Needs assessment section to determine applicant’s needs
 - Details about quantity of temporary assistance requested
 - Language to signatory block to specify the meaning of signing the form
 - Materials/information provided to the repatriate
- Removing eligibility determination question regarding availability of next of kin/friends to provide resources

Emergency Repatriation Reimbursement Request (Form RR–02)

The purpose of this form is for states to request reimbursement for emergency repatriation expenditures. Proposed revisions include the following:

- Changing the title of the form from ‘Emergency and Group Repatriation Financial Form’ to ‘Emergency Repatriation Reimbursement Request’
- Modifying information about location of service provision
- Adding planning/training/exercise as a category for reimbursement
- Clarifying instructions on documentation for allowable costs

Loan Waiver and Deferral Application (Form RR-03)

The purpose of this form is for repatriates to request a waiver or deferral of their loan for temporary assistance received through the U.S. Repatriation Program. Proposed revisions include the following:

- Changing the title of the form from ‘Repatriation Loan Waiver and Deferral Request Form’ to ‘Loan Waiver and Deferral Application’
- Separating fixed monthly expenses from loans and liabilities
- Adding the following information:
 - Repatriate’s type of current housing
 - Employer’s email address
 - Option for repatriate to include additional employment
 - Assets such as checking/savings accounts
 - Language to signatory block to specify the meaning of signing this form
 - Name, relationship to repatriate, and contact information for authorized representative
- Removing Social Security Number (SSN) for dependents

Routine Repatriation Reimbursement Request (Form RR-04)

The purpose of this form is for state and local service providers to submit reimbursement requests for providing temporary assistance to repatriates under the U.S. Repatriation Program. Proposed revisions include the following:

- Changing the title of the form from ‘Non-Emergency Monthly Financial Statement Form’ to ‘Routine Repatriation Reimbursement Request’
- Clarifying instructions on documentation for allowable costs
- Revising language on signatory block to specify the meaning of signing this form

- Removing these items:
 - State or local provider’s recommendation for waiver approval
 - SSN for dependents

Repatriation Repayment and Privacy Agreement (Form RR-05)

The purpose of this form is for repatriates to agree to accept temporary assistance under the U.S. Repatriation Program, to agree to repay HHS for temporary assistance, and to allow HHS to share personal information for benefits purposes. Proposed revisions include the following:

- Changing the title of the form from ‘Privacy and Repayment Agreement Form’ to ‘Repatriation Repayment and Privacy Agreement’
- Revising language on signatory block to specify the meaning of signing the form
- Clarifying that the Privacy Act Statement applies to Repatriation forms that collect personal identifiable information
- Adding voluntary demographic questions to align with Executive Order 13985 (*Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*)
- Adding instructions on completing the form

Refusal of Temporary Assistance (Form RR-06)

The purpose of this form is for repatriates to refuse to accept temporary assistance under the U.S. Repatriation Program after receiving information about the Program. Proposed revisions include adding the following:

- Instructions on completing the form
- The country the repatriate returned from

Temporary Assistance Extension Request (Form RR-07)

The purpose of this form is for repatriates to request an extension of temporary assistance beyond the initial 90-day eligibility period. Proposed revisions include the following:

- Removing these items:
 - SSN for dependents
 - “other reasons” as an option for justification of request
- Adding these items:
 - Authorized representative information
 - Sections on household income, fixed monthly expenses, and loans and liabilities
 - Language on signatory block to specify meaning of signing this form

Emergency Repatriation Request for Cost Approval and Federal Support (Form RR-08)

The purpose of this form is for states to request pre-approval for costs or federal support for an emergency repatriation. Proposed revisions include the following:

- Changing the title of the form from ‘State Request for Federal Support’ to ‘Emergency Repatriation Request for Cost Approval and Federal Support’
- Adding separate sections for description and justification of cost pre-approvals and federal support requests
- Modifying section on Federal official’s determination of state’s request

Respondents: States, territories, local social service providers, administrative staff, repatriates, and authorized representatives of repatriates.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Instrument	Total number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Annual burden hours
Emergency Repatriation Eligibility Application	1,000	1	.5	500
Emergency Repatriation Reimbursement Request.	10	1	.3	3
Loan Waiver and Deferral Application	100	1	.5	50
Routine Repatriation Reimbursement Request.	25	10	.3	75
Repatriation Repayment and Privacy Agreement.	800	1	.17	136
Refusal of Temporary Assistance	300	1	.05	15
Temporary Assistance and Extension Request.	25	1	.3	8
Emergency Repatriation Request for Cost Approval and Federal Support.	5	10	.3	15

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 802.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 1313, 24 U.S.C. 321–329.

Mary B. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

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Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Amendments to Colville Packaged Spirits Regulation (Ordinance)

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes amendments to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation's Chapter 6–2 Packaged Spirits Regulation (Liquor Ordinance). This Regulation amends and supersedes the existing Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation's Title 21 Colville Tribal Code—Colville Liquor Control Code enacted by the Colville Business Council in 1983.

DATES: This ordinance shall become effective May 12, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Greg Norton, Tribal Government Specialist, Northwest Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 911 Northeast 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232, Telephone: (503) 231–6702, Fax: (503) 231–2201.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1953, Public Law 83–277, 67 stat. 586, 18 U.S.C. 1161, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in *Rice v. Rehner*, 463 U.S. 713 (1983), the Secretary of the Interior shall certify and publish in the **Federal Register** notice of adopted liquor control ordinances for the purpose of regulating liquor transactions in Indian country. On September 1, 2019, the Colville Business Council duly adopted the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation's Chapter 6–2 Packaged Spirits Regulation (Liquor Ordinance), replacing the existing Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation's Title 21 Colville Tribal Code—Colville Liquor Control Code by enactment of Resolution 2019–542. On October 10th, 2019, the Colville Business Council duly adopted additional amendments by

enactment of Resolution 2019–651. On February 8, 2022, the Colville Business Council duly adopted final amendments by enactment of Resolution 2022–75.

This **Federal Register** Notice comprehensively amends and supersedes the existing Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation's Title 21 Colville Tribal Code—Colville Liquor Control Code enacted by the Colville Business Council, which was published in the **Federal Register** on June 30, 1983 (48 FR 30189).

This notice is published in accordance with the authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs. I certify that the Colville Business Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation duly adopted these amendments to the Community's Title 14—Alcoholic Beverages Ordinance on September 1, 2019, and October 10, 2019, and February 8, 2022.

Wizipan Garriott,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Exercising by delegation the authority of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

Chapter 6–2 Packaged Spirits Regulation

6–2–1 Name

This Chapter shall be known as the Colville Packaged Spirits Regulation Chapter, and shall replace Title 21 of the Colville Tribal Code, “Liquor Control Code”.

6–2–2 Constitutional Authority

The Colville Business Council, under Article V of the Constitution of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, and the Colville Tribal Code (CTC) possesses the authority to adopt this Chapter.

6–2–3 Findings

(a) The introduction, possession, and sale of liquor on Indian reservations has been clearly recognized as a matter of special concern to Indian tribes and to the United States for more than 150 years. *United States v. Sandoval*, 231 U.S. 28 (1913); 18 U.S.C. 1161; 18 U.S.C. 1154.

(b) In 1953 the Business Council of the Colville Confederated Tribes acting under its inherent powers as the government of the Colville Indian Reservation and under powers delegated to it by the United States adopted a resolution permitting the sale and possession of alcoholic beverages within the boundaries of the reservation, subject to the laws of the State of Washington.

(c) Under present conditions the Business Council of the Colville

Confederated Tribes finds it necessary to more closely control the sale, distribution, and possession of alcoholic beverages within the boundaries of the Colville Indian Reservation. The sale, distribution, and possession of such beverages has become a major or sole portion of the trade of many businesses which have been established on the Colville Indian Reservation affecting the people of the reservation and the schools, churches, and other agencies of social betterment which have been established on the reservation.

(d) Federal policy has supported the Tribes' long term goal of self-governance and self-determination. Given that policy, and in light of the Tribes' unique geographical challenges and its experience regulating other highly regulated areas, such as gambling and cigarette sales, the Tribes is well suited to effectively regulate and enforce liquor laws in its Indian Country, in collaboration with the Washington State Liquor Cannabis Board (WSLCB), consistent with 18 U.S.C. 1161.

(e) The Business Council finds that the present system of regulation by adoption of State law has been found to be inadequate to the needs of the members of the Colville Confederated Tribes and the residents of the Colville Indian Reservation, and has failed to provide sufficient prevention, treatment, and ancillary services to treat alcohol abuse on the Reservation and to address its negative impacts on those who abuse alcohol as well as their families and children.

(f) The Business Council finds that Tribal regulation of the introduction, sale, distribution, and possession of packaged spirits on the reservation is necessary to protect the health, security, and welfare of all persons and property on the reservation.

(g) The Colville Business Council finds that alcohol related criminal and family problems are the single greatest cause of social conflict among the people of the Colville Indian Reservation.

(h) The Business Council further finds it necessary to raise additional revenues for the prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse and Tribal Law Enforcement agencies and to provide for their expansion and increased efficiency.

(i) A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the State of Washington governing packaged liquor sales and distribution on the reservation will increase the ability of the tribal government to control the reservation liquor distribution, sale, and possession, and at the same time will provide an important source of revenue for the