

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. Chapter 35.

Jeffrey D. Little,

General Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Housing.

[FR Doc. 2022–25348 Filed 11–21–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–7052–N–06; OMB Control No. 2506–0165]

60-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting System

AGENCY: Office of Community Planning and Development, 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:* January 23, 2023.

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: Anna Guido, Management Analyst, REE, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 4176, Washington, DC 20410–5000; telephone 202–402–5535 (this is not a toll-free number) or email at Anna.P.Guido@HUD.Gov for a copy of the proposed forms or other available information. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech and communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tennille Smith Parker, Director, Disaster Recovery and Special Issues Division, Office of Block Grant Assistance,

Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20410; email Tennille Smith Parker at Tennille.Parker@HUD.gov or telephone 202–708–3587. This is not a toll-free number. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech and communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs>. Copies of available documents submitted to OMB may be obtained from Ms. Guido.

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: Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting System (DRGR).

OMB Approval Number: 2506–0165.

Type of Request: Revision.

Form Number: SF–424 Application for Federal Assistance.

Description of the need for the information and proposed use:

The Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting (DRGR) System is a grants management system used by the Office of Community Planning and Development to monitor special appropriation grants under the Community Development Block Grant program. This collection pertains to Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG–DR), Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG–MIT), Community Development Block Grant National Disaster Resilience Competition (CDBG–NDR), Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), Rural Capacity Building (RCB), Section 4, and Recovery Housing Program (RHP) grant funds.

The CDBG program is authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Following major disasters, Congress appropriates supplemental CDBG funds for disaster recovery. According to Section 104(e)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, HUD is responsible for reviewing grantees' compliance with applicable requirements and their continuing capacity to carry out their programs. Grant funds are made available to states and units of general local government, Indian tribes, and insular areas, unless provided otherwise by supplemental appropriations statute,

based on their unmet disaster recovery needs.

The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) was established for the purpose of stabilizing communities that have suffered from foreclosures and property abandonment. Authorized under Section 1497 of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–203, approved July 21, 2010) (“NSP3”), NSP3 Technical Assistance (TA) provides \$20 million to organizations that are experienced and successful in providing program, technical, planning, financial, and organizational capacity building assistance, or consulting in such areas as community development, affordable housing, organizational management, financing and underwriting, construction and rehabilitation management, land banking, project management and strategic planning.

Through the funding of national organizations with expertise in rural housing and community development, the Rural Capacity Building (RCB) and Section 4 programs enhance the capacity and ability of local governments, Indian tribes, housing development organizations, rural Community Development Corporations (CDCs), and rural Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), to carry out community development and affordable housing activities that benefit low-and moderate-income families and persons in rural areas.

The Recovery Housing Program (RHP) was authorized under section 8071 of the Support for Patients and Communities (SUPPORT) Act. HUD published its formula in the **Federal Register** on April 17, 2019 (84 FR 16027), identifying the 35 eligible grantees and allocation percentages. Section 8071 of the SUPPORT Act (Section 8071) required funds appropriated or made available for the RHP be treated as CDBG funds under title I of the Housing and Community Act of 1974, unless otherwise provided in Section 8071 or modified by waivers and alternative requirements.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,378.

Estimated Number of Responses: 46,150.

Frequency of Response: Varies.

Average Hours per Response: Varies.

Total Estimated Burdens: 59,890.50 hours and cost of \$1,861,995.10.

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. Chapter 35.

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Marion McFadden, having reviewed and approved this document, is delegating the authority to electronically sign this document to submitter, Aaron Santa Anna, who is the Federal Register Liaison for HUD, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

Aaron Santa Anna,

Federal Liaison for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[FR Doc. 2022-25365 Filed 11-21-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS-HQ-ES-2022-0107; FF09E42000-FXES111609BFEDR-223]

John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System; Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin; Draft 5-Year Review Boundaries

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coastal Barrier Resources Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to review the maps of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) at least once every 5 years and make any minor and technical modifications to the boundaries of the CBRS as are necessary to reflect changes that have occurred in the size or

location of any unit as a result of natural forces. We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, have conducted this review for CBRS units in Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin. This notice announces the findings of our review and request for comments on the draft revised boundaries from Federal, State, and local officials.

DATES: To ensure consideration, we must receive your written comments by December 22, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by one of the following methods:

- *Electronically:* Go to the: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Search for FWS-HQ-ES-2022-0107, which is the docket number for this notice.

- *By hard copy:* Submit by U.S. mail or hand-delivery to: Public Comments Processing, Attn: Docket No. FWS-HQ-ES-2022-0107, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: PRB/3W, Falls Church, VA 22041-3808.

We request that you send comments by only one of the methods described above. We will post all information received on <https://www.regulations.gov>. If you provide personal identifying information in your comment, you may request at the top of your document that we withhold this information from public review. However, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Katie Niemi, Coastal Barriers Coordinator, via telephone at 703-358-2071, by email at CBRA@fws.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA; 16 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) requires the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to review the maps of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) at least once every 5 years and make, in consultation with the appropriate Federal, State, and local officials, such minor and technical modifications to the boundaries of the CBRS as are necessary solely to reflect changes that have occurred in the size or location of any unit as a result of natural forces (16 U.S.C. 3503(c)).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) review included:

- All 46 units located in Michigan.
- One (the only) unit located in Minnesota.
- All 7 units located in Mississippi.
- All 17 units located in North Carolina.
- All 10 units located in Ohio.
- Ten of the 23 total units in South Carolina.
- All 35 units located in Texas.
- All 7 units located in Wisconsin

Of the 133 total units reviewed, the Service revised 18 units that had experienced changes in their sizes or locations as a result of natural forces since they were last mapped. The North Carolina units will be reviewed again in 2023 due to ongoing geomorphic change in certain units and the need for additional data.

Background on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

Coastal barrier ecosystems are located at the interface of land and sea and are subject to continual geomorphic change (*e.g.*, erosion and accretion). Coastal barriers and their associated aquatic habitat (wetlands and open water) provide important habitat for fish and wildlife and serve as the mainland's first line of defense against the impacts of severe storms. With the passage of CBRA in 1982, Congress recognized that certain actions and programs of the Federal Government have historically subsidized and encouraged development on storm-prone and highly dynamic coastal barriers, and the result has been the loss of natural resources; threats to human life, health, and property; and the expenditure of billions of tax dollars.

CBRA established the CBRS, which originally comprised 186 geographic units encompassing approximately 453,000 acres of relatively undeveloped lands and associated aquatic habitat along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts. The CBRS was expanded by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-591) to include additional areas along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts, as well as areas along the coasts of the Great Lakes, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

The CBRS now comprises a total of 870 geographic units, encompassing approximately 3.5 million acres of land and associated aquatic habitat. These areas are depicted on a series of official maps. Most new Federal expenditures and financial assistance are prohibited within the CBRS. Development can still occur within the CBRS, provided that it is not subsidized by the Federal Government.

The CBRS includes two types of units, System Units and Otherwise Protected Areas (OPAs). System Units contain