

qualifying disasters come from the FEMA Individual Assistance program data on housing-unit damage as of December 9, 2016.

The core data on housing damage for both the unmet housing needs calculation and the concentrated damage are based on home inspection data for FEMA's Individual Assistance program. HUD calculates "unmet housing needs" as the number of housing units with unmet needs times the estimated cost to repair those units less repair funds already provided by FEMA, where:

Each of the FEMA inspected owner units are categorized by HUD into one of five categories:

- Minor-Low: Less than \$3,000 of FEMA inspected real property damage.
- Minor-High: \$3,000 to \$7,999 of FEMA inspected real property damage.
- Major-Low: \$8,000 to \$14,999 of FEMA inspected real property damage.
- Major-High: \$15,000 to \$28,800 of FEMA inspected real property damage and/or 4 to 6 feet of flooding on the first floor.
- Severe: Greater than \$28,800 of FEMA inspected real property damage or determined destroyed and/or 6 or more feet of flooding on the first floor.

To meet the statutory requirement of "most impacted" in this legislative language, homes are determined to have a high level of damage if they have damage of "major-low" or higher. That is, they have a real property FEMA inspected damage of \$8,000 or flooding over 1 foot. Furthermore, a homeowner is determined to have unmet needs if they reported damage and no insurance to cover that damage.

FEMA does not inspect rental units for real property damage so personal property damage is used as a proxy for unit damage. Each of the FEMA inspected renter units are categorized by HUD into one of five categories:

- Minor-Low: Less than \$1,000 of FEMA inspected personal property damage.
- Minor-High: \$1,000 to \$1,999 of FEMA inspected personal property damage.
- Major-Low: \$2,000 to \$3,499 of FEMA inspected personal property damage.
- Major-High: \$3,500 to \$7,499 of FEMA inspected personal property damage or 4 to 6 feet of flooding on the first floor.
- Severe: Greater than \$7,500 of FEMA inspected personal property damage or determined destroyed and/or 6 or more feet of flooding on the first floor.

For rental properties, to meet the statutory requirement of "most impacted" in this legislative language, homes are determined to have a high level of damage if they have damage of "major-low" or higher. That is, they have a FEMA personal property damage assessment of \$2,000 or greater or flooding over 1 foot. Furthermore, landlords are presumed to have adequate insurance coverage unless the unit is occupied by a renter with income of \$20,000 or less. Units are occupied by a tenant with income less than \$20,000 are used to calculate likely unmet needs for affordable rental housing.

The average cost to fully repair a home for a specific disaster to code within each of the damage categories noted above is calculated using the average real property damage repair costs determined by the Small Business

Administration for its disaster loan program for the subset of homes inspected by both SBA and FEMA for 2011 to 2013 disasters. Because SBA is inspecting for full repair costs, it is presumed to reflect the full cost to repair the home, which is generally more than the FEMA estimates on the cost to make the home habitable.

For each household determined to have unmet housing needs (as described above), their estimated average unmet housing need less assumed assistance from FEMA, SBA, and insurance was calculated at \$27,455 for major damage (low); \$45,688 for major damage (high); and \$59,493 for severe damage.

#### Methods for Estimating Unmet Infrastructure Needs

To best proxy unmet infrastructure needs, HUD uses data from FEMA's Public Assistance program on the expected State match requirement (usually 25 percent of the estimated public assistance needs, it is 10 percent for DR-4277 in Louisiana). This allocation uses only a subset of the Public Assistance damage estimates reflecting the categories of activities most likely to require CDBG funding above the Public Assistance and State match requirement. Those activities are categories: C, Roads and Bridges; D, Water Control Facilities; E, Public Buildings; F, Public Utilities; and G, Recreational—Other. Categories A (Debris Removal) and B (Protective Measures) are largely expended immediately after a disaster and reflect interim recovery measures rather than the long-term recovery measures for which CDBG funds are generally used.

#### Methods for Estimating Unmet Economic Revitalization Needs

Based on SBA disaster loans to businesses, HUD calculates the median real estate and content loss by the following damage categories for each state:

- Category 1: Real estate + content loss = below 12,000
- Category 2: Real estate + content loss = 12,000–30,000
- Category 3: Real estate + content loss = 30,000–65,000
- Category 4: Real estate + content loss = 65,000–150,000
- Category 5: Real estate + content loss = above 150,000

For properties with real estate and content loss of \$30,000 or more, HUD calculates the estimated amount of unmet needs for small businesses by multiplying the median damage estimates for the categories above by the number of small businesses denied an SBA loan, including those denied a loan prior to inspection due to inadequate credit or income (or a decision had not been made), under the assumption that damage among those denied at pre-inspection have the same distribution of damage as those denied after inspection.

#### Allocation Calculation

Once eligible entities are identified using the above criteria, the allocation to individual grantees represents their proportional share of the estimated unmet needs. For the formula allocation, HUD

calculates total serious unmet recovery needs as the aggregate of:

- Serious unmet housing needs in most impacted counties.
- Serious unmet business needs.
- The estimated local match requirement for the repair of infrastructure estimated for FEMA's Public Assistance program.

Natural break for most impacted disasters. HUD limits funded disasters to those with that have substantially higher unmet needs than other jurisdictions. Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia each have aggregate unmet needs in excess of \$50,000,000, an amount that is higher than other jurisdictions affected by major disasters declared between January 1 and December 10, 2016.

[FR Doc. 2017-01007 Filed 1-17-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-67-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Office of the Secretary

[FWS-R8-FHC-2016-N196;  
FXFR1334088TWG0W4-123-FF08EACT00]

### Renewal of the Trinity River Adaptive Management Working Group

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary), after consultation with the General Services Administration, has renewed the Trinity River Adaptive Management Working Group (Working Group) for 2 years. The Working Group provides recommendations on all aspects of the implementation of the Trinity River Restoration Program and affords stakeholders the opportunity to give policy, management, and technical input concerning Trinity River restoration efforts.

**ADDRESSES:** For more information on the Trinity River Adaptive Management Working Group and the Trinity River Restoration Program, see <https://www.fws.gov/arcata/fisheries/tamwg.html> and <http://www.trrp.net/>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Joseph Polos, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1655 Heindon Road; Arcata, CA 95521; 707-822-7201.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Working Group conducts its operations in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. Appendix). It reports to the Trinity River Management Council (TMC) and functions solely as an advisory body. The TMC reports to the Secretary through the Mid-Pacific Regional Director of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Pacific Southwest Regional Director for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Working Group

provides recommendations and advice to the TMC on: (1) The effectiveness of management actions in achieving restoration goals and alternative hypotheses (methods and strategies) for study, (2) the priority for restoration projects, (3) funding priorities, and (4) other components of the Trinity River Restoration Program.

We have filed a copy of the Working Group's charter with the Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration; the Committee on Environment and Public Works, United States Senate; the Committee on Natural Resources, United States House of Representatives; and the Library of Congress.

#### Certification

I hereby certify that the Trinity River Adaptive Management Working Group is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Department of the Interior by Public Laws 84-386 and 96-335 (Trinity River Stream Rectification Act), 98-541 and 104-143 (Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management Act of 1984), and 102-575 (Central Valley Project Improvement Act). The Working Group will assist the Department of the Interior by providing advice and recommendations on all aspects of implementation of the Trinity River Restoration Program.

Dated: December 13, 2016.

**Sally Jewell,**

*Secretary of the Interior.*

[FR Doc. 2017-00983 Filed 1-17-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333-15-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-HQ-IA-2017-N007;  
FXIA16710900000-167-FF09A30000]

#### Information Collection Request Sent to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Approval; Import of Sport-Hunted African Elephant Trophies

**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** We (the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) have sent an Information Collection Request (ICR) to OMB for review and approval. We summarize the ICR below and describe the nature of the collection and the estimated burden and cost. This information collection is scheduled to expire on January 31, 2017. We may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of

information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. However, under OMB regulations, we may continue to conduct or sponsor this information collection while it is pending at OMB.

**DATES:** You must submit comments on or before February 17, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** Send your comments and suggestions on this information collection to the Desk Officer for the Department of the Interior at OMB-OIRA at (202) 395-5806 (fax) or *OIRA\_Submission@omb.eop.gov* (email). Please provide a copy of your comments to Madonna L. Baucum, Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS: BPHC, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803 (mail); or *madonna\_baucum@fws.gov* (email). Please include "1018-0164" in the subject line of your comments.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** To request additional information about this ICR, contact Madonna L. Baucum, Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at *madonna\_baucum@fws.gov* (email), or (703) 358-2503 (telephone). You may review the ICR online at <http://www.reginfo.gov>. Follow the instructions to review Department of the Interior collections under review by OMB.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Abstract

Applications for permits for import of African elephant sport-hunted trophies from Appendix-I populations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) are approved under OMB Control Number 1018-0093, which expires May 31, 2017. Under newly revised regulations at 50 CFR 17.40(e), import permits must now also be obtained for import of African elephant sport-hunted trophies from CITES Appendix-II populations. Based on this change, we expect to receive an additional 300 applications for permits per year. The burden associated with these additional applications is the basis of this information collection. If OMB grants regular approval, we will include the burden associated with the expected 300 additional applications in OMB Control Number 1018-0093 when we renew the approval in May 2017.

##### II. Data

*OMB Control Number:* 1018-0164.

*Title:* Import of Sport-Hunted African Elephant Trophies, 50 CFR 17.

*Service Form Number:* 3-200-19, Importing African elephant trophies from Appendix-II populations.

*Type of Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

*Description of Respondents:* Individuals.

*Respondent's Obligation:* Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

*Frequency of Collection:* On occasion.

*Number of Respondents:* 300.

*Number of Annual Responses:* 300.

*Completion Time per Response:* 20 minutes.

*Total Annual Burden Hours:* 100 hours.

*Estimated Annual Non-hour Burden Cost:* \$30,000, primarily associated with application fees. The application fee is \$100 per application.

#### III. Comments

On June 9, 2016, we published in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 37207) a notice of our intent to request that OMB renew approval for this information collection. In that notice, we solicited comments for 60 days, ending on August 8, 2016. We received the following substantive comments in response to this request.

*Comment 1:* The International Fund for Animal Welfare and the Natural Resources Defense Council submitted a joint response to the notice. They expressed their strong support for the permit requirement for import of sport-hunted trophies from all African elephant populations (both Appendix-I and Appendix-II populations) and the associated collection of information. They said that prospective trophy importers should be required to provide information on the specific elephant and population, which should be added to section E2 and/or E3 of FWS Form 3-200-19. Such information should include but not be limited to (1) sex and approximate age of the elephant and (2) approximate status of the individual within the herd's hierarchy. In addition, they stated that section E5 of FWS Form 3-200-19 should be rephrased to require trophy hunters to provide information regarding "how the funds from license/trophy fees will be spent [and] what portion of the hunting fee will support conservation," because they believe that the current language on the FWS form suggests that hunters may provide this information at their own discretion. They also assert that in section E5, the Service should include specific subquestions and "require supporting documentation that places an increased burden on hunters to prove that their trophy meets the enhancement standard."

*Response to Comment 1:* We believe that Form 3-200-19 requests the