Like the previous surveys, the 2021 AHS will collect “core” data on subjects, such as the amount and types of changes in the housing inventory, the physical condition of the housing inventory, the characteristics of the occupants, housing costs for owners and renters, including a redesigned mortgage section, the persons eligible for and beneficiaries of assisted housing, remodeling and repair frequency, reasons for moving, the number and characteristics of vacancies, and characteristics of resident’s neighborhood. In addition to the “core” data, HUD plans to collect supplemental data on potential health and safety hazards in the home, the renter housing search process, housing characteristics that increase wildfire risk, household pets, and delinquent payments and notices for mortgage, rent, or utility bills.

The AHS national longitudinal sample consists of approximately 90,600 housing units, and includes oversample from the largest 15 metropolitan areas, approximately 5,200 HUD-assisted housing units, and approximately 3,000 units subsidized in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program. In addition to the national longitudinal sample, HUD plans to conduct 10 additional metropolitan area longitudinal samples, each with approximately 3,000 housing units (for a total 30,000 metropolitan area housing units). The 10 additional metropolitan area longitudinal samples were last surveyed in 2017.

To help reduce respondent burden on households in the longitudinal sample, the 2021 AHS will make use of dependent interviewing techniques, which will decrease the number of questions asked. Policy analysts, program managers, budget analysts, and Congressional staff use AHS data to advise executive and legislative branches about housing conditions and the suitability of public policy initiatives. Academic researchers and private organizations also use AHS data in efforts of specific interest and concern to their respective communities.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) needs the AHS data for the following two reasons:

1. With the data, HUD can evaluate, monitor, and design HUD programs to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Members of affected public: Households.
   - Estimated number of respondents: 129,000.
   - Estimated time per response: 27.7 minutes.
   - Frequency of response: One time every two years.
   - Estimated total annual burden hours: 59,500.
   - Estimated total annual cost: The only cost to respondents is that of their time. The total estimated cost is $66,800,000.

2. With the data, HUD can evaluate, monitor, and design HUD programs to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Members of affected public: Households.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), we provide the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public’s reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information.
collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

On February 4, 2020, we published in the Federal Register (85 FR 6212) a notice of our intent to request that OMB approve this information collection. In that notice, we solicited comments for 60 days, ending on April 6, 2020. We received the following comments in response to that notice:

Comment 1—Comment received via email on February 26, 2020, from Jean Public: The commenter did not address the information collection requirements.

Agency Response to Comment 1: No response required.

Comment 2—Comment received via email on April 6, 2020, from Michael Robinson of the Center for Biological Diversity: This comment suggested two additional categories of information collection under this renewal related to depredation-related take. Specifically, Mr. Robinson suggested collecting information on preventative measures taken by landowners to protect livestock prior to implementing lethal take, and to measure the amount of time between a depredation-related take of an individual of an experimental population and renewed depredation of the same landowner’s livestock.

Agency Response to Comment 2: Mr. Robinson’s suggestions for information collection include data that are already collected and tracked by Service employees as specified in 50 CFR part 17 subpart H, as well as in each species-specific final rule issued by the Service establishing the experimental population. Additionally, the Service acknowledges the usefulness of this type of information and will take into consideration this information in future rulemaking actions.

As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burdens, we are again soliciting comments from the public and other Federal agencies on the proposed ICR that is described below. We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following:

1. Whether or not the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether or not the information will have practical utility;
2. The accuracy of our estimate of the burden for this collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
3. Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
4. How might the agency minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of response.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Abstract: Section 10(j) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish experimental populations of endangered or threatened species. Because the ESA protects individuals of experimental populations, the information we collect is important for monitoring the success of reintroduction and recovery efforts. This is a nonform collection (meaning there is no designated form associated with this collection). Regulations at 50 CFR 17.84 contain information collection requirements for experimental populations of vertebrate endangered and threatened species. These regulations identify and describe the three categories of information we collect, which include:

1. General take or removal. “Take” is defined by the ESA as “[…] harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” In this information collection, take most commonly is considered to be in the form of human-related mortality, including:
   a. Unintentional taking incidental to otherwise lawful activities (e.g., highway mortalities);
   b. Animal husbandry actions authorized to manage the population (e.g., translocation or providing aid to sick, injured, or orphaned individuals);
   c. Take in defense of human life;
   d. Take related to defense of property (if authorized); or
   e. Take in the form of authorized harassment.
2. Depredation-related take. Involves take for management purposes of documented livestock depredation, and may include authorized harassment or authorized lethal take of experimental population animals in the act of attacking livestock. See 50 CFR 17.84 for specific provisions of harassment for each species within this section.

The information that we collect includes:

a. Name, address, and phone number of reporting party;
   b. Species involved;
   c. Type of incident;
   d. Quantity of take;
   e. Location and time of the reported incident, and
   f. Description of the circumstances related to the incident.

(3) Specimen collection, recovery, or reporting of dead individuals. This information documents incidental or authorized scientific collection. Most of the information collected addresses the reporting of sightings of experimental population animals or the inadvertent discovery of an injured or dead individual.

Service recovery specialists use this information to determine the success of reintroductions in relation to established recovery plan goals for the experimental populations of vertebrate endangered and threatened species involved. In addition, this information helps us to assess the effectiveness of control activities in order to develop better means to reduce problems with livestock for those species where depredation is a problem.

Title of Collection: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife, Experimental Populations, 50 CFR 17.84.

OMB Control Number: 1018–0095.
Form Numbers: None.
Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.
Respondents/Affected Public: Individuals and households, private sector, and State/local/Tribal governments.
Respondent’s Obligation: Voluntary.
Frequency of Collection: On occasion.
Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost: None.
An agency may not conduct or sponsor a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.).


Madonna Baucum, Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Arrow Canyon Solar Project, Clark County, Nevada

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), as the lead Federal agency, with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians (Moapa Band) as cooperating agencies, intends to file a draft supplemental environmental impact statement (DSEIS) with the EPA for the proposed Arrow Canyon Solar Project (ACSP or Project). The DSEIS evaluates the expansion of the previously approved Moapa Solar Energy Center (MSEC) Project on the Moapa River Indian Reservation (Reservation) in Clark County, Nevada. This notice also announces that the DSEIS is now available for public review and that public meetings will be held to solicit comments on the DSEIS.

DATES: The dates and times of the public meetings will be published in the Las Vegas Review-Journal and Moapa Valley Progress and on the website 15 days before the public meetings: www.arrowcanyonsolarseis.com. In order to be fully considered, written comments on the DSEIS must arrive no later than 45 days after EPA publishes its Notice of Availability in the Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: You may mail, email, hand carry or telefax written comments to Mr. Chip Lewis, Regional Environmental Protection Officer, BIA Western Regional Office, Branch of Environmental Quality Services, 2600 North Central Avenue, 4th Floor Mail Room, Phoenix, Arizona 85004–3008; fax (602) 379–3833; email: chip.lewis@bia.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Chip Lewis, BIA Western Regional Office, Branch of Environmental Quality Services at (602) 379–6750 or Mr. Garry Cantley at (602) 379–6750.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed Federal action, taken under 25 U.S.C. 415, is BIA approval of a lease to accommodate the expansion of the solar field previously approved for the MSEC Project and the modification of the existing solar energy ground lease and related agreements entered into by the Moapa Band with the Applicant. The agreements provide for construction, operation and maintenance (O&M), and decommissioning of a 200-megawatt (MW) alternating current solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation facility located entirely on the Reservation and specifically on lands held in trust for the Moapa Band.

The MSEC Project was originally developed by Moapa Solar LLC and included an 850-acre solar site on the Reservation and associated rights-of-way (ROWs) on BLM-managed lands for an access road, gen-tie line, and water pipeline. Records of Decision (RODs) were issued by the BIA and BLM in May 2014 and BIA approved the lease one month later. The ROW was issued by BLM in August 2015 for the linear facilities. In March 2017, EDF Renewables Development, Inc. (EDFR) purchased the MSEC Project from the original owner and renamed the Project the Arrow Canyon Solar Project. EDFR subsequently transferred the Project to Arrow Canyon Solar, LLC. Currently, the approved MSEC Project and associated facilities have not yet been constructed.

The Applicant currently plans to expand the solar field on the Reservation from 850 acres to 2,200 acres. This expansion would occur on Tribal lands identified by the Moapa Band that are adjacent to the originally approved MSEC site. The linear facilities, (i.e. main access road, 230kV gen-tie line, and water pipeline) as previously approved by the BLM would remain a part of the Project description; therefore, these facilities are not reevaluated. The SEIS focuses on the expansion of the solar field only.

Construction of the Project is expected to take approximately 18 to 20 months.