

agencies and sponsors to comply with new timeframes?

2. On average, what percentage of final meal claims have been modified annually since the initial claim? Are modified final meal claims usually higher or lower than the initial claims?

a. How often are meal claims revised?

b. Why are meal claims revised?

c. How often do sponsors appeal State imposed meal claim disallowances?

What are the outcomes of these appeals?

3. a. How accurate is the data for meals served which is submitted by the State agency in the 30-day report when compared with the subsequent 90-day report?

b. What accounts for the difference in actual (versus estimated) meals served between the 30-day and 90-day reports?

4. The FNS-418 only requires State agencies to report the number of sponsors, the number of sites, and the average daily attendance (ADA) of sponsors for the month of July.

a. Would it be feasible for States to report this for every month during the summer?

b. How much time would States need to report this to FNS after each month?

5. FNS currently collects the ADA of sponsors, which is calculated as the total number of meals served in a sponsor's primary meal service during the claim period divided by the number of operating or meal service days for that claim period.

a. Is this an effective method for calculating ADA?

b. Is the current reporting of ADA accurate at the sponsor and/or State level?

c. How could ADA be calculated more accurately?

6. FNS is interested in tracking the number of *unique* children that participate in the SFSP each day. Do you have any suggestions for how this information could be captured and reported?

7. FNS is interested in tracking the number of meals served through rural sites. Would it be feasible to separate "self-prep" meals served from "rural" meals served on the FNS-418?

8. In your State, do sponsors submit meal claims electronically or manually?

9. Are there any data that sponsors or State agencies currently collect that are not reported to FNS?

a. If yes, please describe these data and how they are used.

b. Would sponsors and State agencies be able to regularly report these data to FNS?

10. What are the best indicators or data elements to track changes to program participation from the previous summer?

11. Please provide any additional information that would assist FNS with understanding State agency and sponsor administrative capacities, and how to enhance the quality and utility of the data collected while also minimizing any additional reporting burden.

National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program Summer Meal Reporting

Seamless Summer Option

1. Are schools able to easily separate the meal claims for children served during the regular school year and children served through the Seamless Summer Option? Could these meals be separately tracked on the FNS-10?

2. Are there any State agency concerns about separately reporting meals served to children through the Seamless Summer Option?

3. Please provide any additional information that would assist FNS with understanding State agency and school administrative capacities, and how to enhance the quality and utility of the data collected while also minimizing the reporting burden. FNS is particularly interested in receiving feedback from State agencies that already separately track meals served through the Seamless Summer Option from those served through NSLP during the traditional school year.

Serving Meals to Children Enrolled in Summer School

1. For schools that do not participate in the SFSP or the Seamless Summer Option, but serve meals to children enrolled in summer school through the NSLP and SBP, would it be feasible to separately report the meals served to these children? Could these meals be separately tracked on the FNS-10?

2. Please provide any additional information that would assist FNS with understanding State agency and school administrative capacities, and how to enhance the quality and utility of the data collected while also minimizing any additional reporting burden.

FNS appreciates your thoughtful and responsive comments.

Dated: February 24, 2015.

Audrey Rowe,

Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.

[FR Doc. 2015-05314 Filed 3-6-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agency Information Collection Activities: Revision and Extension of Approved Collection; Comment Request; Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery

March 4, 2015.

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: 30-Day notice of submission of information collection approval from the Office of Management and Budget and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of a Federal Government-wide effort to streamline the process to seek feedback from the public on service delivery, the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has submitted a Generic Information Collection Request (Generic ICR): "Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery" to OMB for approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

DATES: Comments must be submitted by April 8, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted to the Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503; *OIRA_Submission@OMB.EOP.GOV* or fax (202) 395-5806 and to Departmental Clearance Office, USDA, OCIO, Mail Stop 7602, Washington, DC 20250-7602.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request additional information, please contact Ruth Brown (202) 720-8958 or Charlene Parker (202) 720-8681.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Generic Clearance for the Collection of Qualitative Feedback on Agency Service Delivery.

Abstract: The information collection activity will garner qualitative customer and stakeholder feedback in an efficient, timely manner, in accordance with the Administration's commitment to improving service delivery. By qualitative feedback we mean information that provides useful insights on perceptions and opinions, but are not statistical surveys that yield quantitative results that can be generalized to the population of study. This feedback will provide insights into customer or stakeholder perceptions, experiences and expectations, provide an early warning of issues with service,

or focus attention on areas where communication, training or changes in operations might improve delivery of products or services. These collections will allow for ongoing, collaborative and actionable communications between the Agency and its customers and stakeholders. It will also allow feedback to contribute directly to the improvement of program management.

Feedback collected under this generic clearance will provide useful information, but it will not yield data that can be generalized to the overall population. This type of generic clearance for qualitative information will not be used for quantitative information collections that are designed to yield reliably actionable results, such as monitoring trends over time or documenting program performance. Such data uses require more rigorous designs that address: the target population to which generalizations will be made, the sampling frame, the sample design (including stratification and clustering), the precision requirements or power calculations that justify the proposed sample size, the expected response rate, methods for assessing potential non-response bias, the protocols for data collection, and any testing procedures that were or will be undertaken prior fielding the study. Depending on the degree of influence the results are likely to have, such collections may still be eligible for submission for other generic mechanisms that are designed to yield quantitative results.

The Agency received no comments in response to the 60-day notice published in the **Federal Register** on September 17, 2014 (79 FR 55745). No comments were received.

The Food Safety and Inspection Service—0583-0151

Current Actions: Revision and Extension of Currently Approved Collection.

Type of Review: Revision and Extension.

Affected Public: Not-for-profit institutions.

Average Expected Annual Number of Activities: 10.

Respondents: 10,000.

Annual Responses: 10,000.

Frequency of Response: Once per request.

Average Minutes per Response: 60.

Burden Hours: 10,000.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid

Office of Management and Budget control number.

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2015-05401 Filed 3-6-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-DM-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Housing Service

Rural Development Voucher Program

AGENCY: Rural Housing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in fiscal year (FY) 2006 established the demonstration Rural Development Voucher Program (RDVP), as authorized under Section 542 of the Housing Act of 1949 as amended (42 U.S.C. 1490R) (without regard to Section 542(b)). This Notice informs the public of the general policies and procedures for the RDVP for FY 2015. Rural Development Vouchers are only available to low-income tenants of Rural Development (RD)-financed multi-family properties where the Rural Rental Housing loan (Section 515) has been prepaid (either through prepayment or foreclosure action), prior to the loan's maturity date.

DATES: In order for eligible tenants to participate, a voucher obligation form must be submitted within 10 months of the foreclosure or pre-payment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephanie B.M. White, Director, Multi-Family Housing Portfolio Management Division, Rural Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., STOP 0782, Washington, DC 20250, telephone (202) 720-1615. Persons with hearing or speech impairments may access this number via TDD by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at (800) 877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

This Notice outlines the process for providing voucher assistance to eligible tenants when a property owner either prepaays a Section 515 loan or USDA action results in a foreclosure after September 30, 2005.

II. Design Features of the RDVP

This section sets forth the design features of the RDVP, including the eligibility of tenants, the inspection of the housing units, and the calculation of the subsidy amount.

Rural Development Vouchers under this part are administered by the Rural Housing Service, an agency under the RD mission area, in accordance with requirements set forth in this Notice and further explained in, "The Rural Development Voucher Program Guide," which can be obtained by contacting any RD Office. Contact information for RD offices can be found at: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/StateOfficeAddresses.html>. These requirements are generally based on the housing choice voucher program regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) set forth at 24 CFR part 982, unless otherwise noted by this Notice.

The RDVP is intended to offer protection to eligible Multi-Family Housing tenants in properties financed through RD's Section 515 Rural Rental Housing program (Section 515 property) who may be subject to economic hardship due to the property owner's prepayment of the RD mortgage. When the owner of a Section 515 property pays off the loan prior to the loan's maturity date (either through prepayment or foreclosure action), the RD affordable housing requirements and Rental Assistance (RA) subsidies generally cease to exist. Rents may increase, thereby making the housing unaffordable to tenants. Regardless, the tenant may become responsible for the full payment of rent when a prepayment occurs, whether or not the rent increases.

The Rural Development Voucher is intended to help tenants by providing an annual rental subsidy, renewable on the terms and conditions set forth herein and subject to the availability of funds, that will supplement the tenant's rent payment. This program enables a tenant to make an informed decision about remaining in the property, moving to a new property, or obtaining other financial housing assistance. Low-income tenants in the prepaying property are eligible to receive a voucher to use at their current rental property, or to take to any other rental unit in the United States and its territories. Tenants in properties foreclosed on by RD are eligible for a Rural Development Voucher under the same conditions as properties that go through the standard prepayment process.

There are some general limitations on the use of a voucher:

- The rental unit must pass a RD health and safety inspection, and the owner must be willing to accept a Rural Development Voucher.
- Rural Development Vouchers cannot be used for units in subsidized