

services (for students, parents, and school staff), trauma-informed practices (for school staff), respect for diversity (for school staff), racial climate (for students). The STCSS, SSCSS, and PCC will inform the Systems Change Study.

▪ **SIRF:** The SIRF is a web-based form that gathers existing data detailing each how youth in need of mental health, substance use, or trauma-specific support services were identified because of an AWARE or TISS program, whether and to which services youth were referred, and resulting services received. Establishing identification and referral systems, including coordination with support service providers equipped to meet the needs of youth, is a core component of AWARE and TISS grant

requirements. The SIRF will be completed by grantee program staff for up to 100 youth annually per grantee as part of a record review for each youth identified and referred to support services. Information about the initial identification, including the location and pathway to identification (e.g., individual, screening tool, staff role), is obtained, along with information about referrals and support services received following identification. The form also includes deidentified demographic information about the youth receiving the identification, referral, and follow-up care. SIRF data can be extracted from case records of school-based care coordinators or mental health providers,

or other existing data sources, including any school staff, support service provider, and family members who make a mental health, substance use, or trauma-related identification and referral. No personal identifiers are requested on the SIRF. SIRF data will inform the Identification and Referral Study and Behavioral Health Equity Cross-Study Analysis.

The estimated response burden to collect this information associated with the AWARE-TISS Cross-Site Evaluation is as follows annualized over the requested 3-year clearance period is presented below. Annual Burden (hours) and Total Cost (\$) are rounded to the nearest whole number.

TOTAL AND ANNUALIZED AVERAGES: RESPONDENTS, RESPONSES, AND HOURS

Instrument	Type of respondent	Number of respondents	Responses per respondent	Total number of responses	Burden per response (hours)	Annual burden (hours)	Hourly wage rate (\$)	Total cost (\$)
IS	Project Coordinator	143	1	143	0.5	72	¹ \$35.52	\$2,557
IS	Program Staff	15	1	15	0.5	8	² 21.71	174
IKII	Project Coordinator	94	1	94	1	94	35.52	3,339
IKII	Mental Health Provider	141	1	141	1	141	³ 69.39	9,784
IKII	School Administrator	47	1	47	1	47	⁴ 54.21	2,548
YFFG-Y	Youth	79	1	79	1.5	119	⁵ 7.25	863
YFFG-F	Parent of Youth	79	1	79	1.5	119	7.25	863
CPS	Project Coordinator	143	1	143	0.25	36	35.52	1,279
CPS	Program Staff	47	1	47	0.25	12	21.71	261
CPS	School Administrator	47	1	47	0.25	12	54.21	651
TSF	Program Staff	47	10	470	0.15	71	21.71	1,541
PFF	Program Trainee	2,775	1	2,775	0.15	416	⁶ 26.81	11,153
APPTS	Program Trainee	4,000	2	8,000	0.25	2,000	26.81	53,620
TPPTS	Program Trainee	750	2	1,500	0.25	375	26.81	10,054
WFS	Program Trainee	2,391	2	4,782	0.25	1,196	26.81	32,065
PCSS	Parent of Youth	282	1	282	0.4	113	7.25	819
STCSS	Youth	282	1	282	0.4	113	7.25	819
SSCSS	School Staff	282	1	282	0.5	141	⁷ 30.20	4,258
SSCSS	School Administrator	188	1	188	0.5	94	54.21	5,096
SIRF	Program Staff	47	100	4,700	0.5	2,350	21.71	51,019
Total	11,879	24,096	7,529	192,763

¹ BLS OES May 2022 National Industry-Specific Occupation Employment and Wage Estimates average annual salary for Community and Social Service Specialists, All Other (code 21-1099); https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm#21-0000.

² BLS OES May 2022 National Industry-Specific Occupation Employment and Wage Estimates average annual salary for Community and Social Service Assistants (code 21-1093); https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm#21-0000.

³ BLS OES May 2022 National Industry-Specific Occupation Employment and Wage Estimates average annual salary for Healthcare Diagnosing or Treating Practitioners (code 29-1000); https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics5_541720.htm#29-0000.

⁴ BLS OES May 2022 National Industry-Specific Occupation Employment and Wage Estimates average annual salary for Educational Administrators, All Other (code 11-9039); https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics5_541720.htm#11-0000.

⁵ <https://www.usa.gov/minimum-wage>.

⁶ BLS OES May 2022 National Industry-Specific Occupation Employment and Wage Estimates average annual salary for Community and Social Service Occupations (code 21-0000); https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm#21-0000.

⁷ BLS OES May 2022 National Industry-Specific Occupation Employment and Wage Estimates average annual salary for Educational, Guidance, and Career Counselors and Advisors (code 21-2012); https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics5_541720.htm#21-0000.

Send comments to Carlos Graham, SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer at samhsapra@samhsa.hhs.gov. Written comments should be received by March 11, 2024.

Alicia Broadus,
Public Health Advisor.

[FR Doc. 2024-00303 Filed 1-9-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4162-20-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-6436-N-01]

Changes to the Methodology Used for Calculating Section 8 Income Limits Under the United States Housing Act of 1937

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Housing Act of 1937 provides for assisted

housing for “low-income families” and “very low-income families.” These designations are defined as percentages of area median family income and are known as income limits. Since FY 2010, HUD has limited the increase from year to year in its income limits as the higher of five percent or twice the percentage change in national median family income. This notice adds an express stipulation that the annual income limit increase may never exceed ten percent. HUD further clarifies the definition of national median family income for purposes of setting income limits.

DATES: Comment Due Date: February 8, 2024.

ADDRESSES: HUD invites interested persons to submit comments on this notice. Communications must refer to the above docket number and title.

There are two methods for submitting public comments.

1. *Submission of Comments by Mail.*

Comments may be submitted by mail to the Regulations Division, Office of General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW, Room 10276, Washington, DC 20410-0500. Due to security measures at all Federal agencies, however, submission of comments by mail often results in delayed delivery. To ensure timely receipt of comments, HUD recommends that comments submitted by mail be submitted at least two weeks in advance of the public comment deadline.

2. *Electronic Submission of Comments.*

Interested persons may submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. HUD strongly encourages commenters to submit comments electronically. Electronic submission of comments allows the commenter maximum time to prepare and submit a comment, ensures timely receipt by HUD, and enables HUD to make them immediately available to the public. Comments submitted electronically through the <http://www.regulations.gov> website can be viewed by other commenters and interested members of the public. Commenters should follow instructions provided on that site to submit comments electronically.

Note: To receive consideration as public comments, comments must be submitted through one of the two methods specified above. Again, all submissions must refer to the docket number and title of the notice.

No Facsimile Comments. Facsimile (FAX) comments are not acceptable.

Public Inspection of Public Comments.

All properly submitted comments and communications regarding this notice submitted to HUD will be available for public inspection and copying between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. weekdays at the above address. Due to security measures at the HUD Headquarters building, an advance appointment to review the public comments must be scheduled by calling the Regulations Division at (202) 708-3055 (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 or

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 all comments submitted are available for inspection and downloading at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions on this notice may be addressed to Adam Bibler, Director, Program Parameters and Research Division, Office of Economic Affairs, Office of Policy Development and Research, HUD Headquarters, 451 7th Street SW, Room 8208, Washington, DC 20410, telephone number (202) 402-6057; or via email at pprd@hud.gov. HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or 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>.

This **Federal Register** notice will be available electronically from the HUD User page at <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html>. **Federal Register** notices also are available electronically from <https://www.federalregister.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The United States Housing Act of 1937 (the 1937 Act) provides for assisted housing for “low-income families” and “very low-income families.” Section 3(b)(2) of the 1937 Act defines “low-income families” and “very low-income families” as families whose incomes are below 80 percent and 50 percent, respectively, of the area median family income, with adjustments for family size. These income limits are referred to as “Section 8 income limits” because of the historical and statutory links with that program, although the same income limits are also used as eligibility criteria for several other federal programs. The 1937 Act specifies conditions under which Section 8 income limits are to be adjusted either on a designated area basis or because of family incomes or housing-cost-to-income relationships that are unusually high or low.¹ Section 8 income limits use the same area definitions as Section 8 Fair Market Rent (FMR) area definitions, which in turn are based on Office of Management

and Budget (OMB) metropolitan statistical area definitions.

HUD issues updated area median family income estimates and Section 8 income limits annually. Since Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, HUD has limited the amount that the income limit for an area could increase or decrease.² Prior to FY 2010, income limits could not decrease at all and there was no limitation on annual increases. Under the current methodology, HUD does not allow income limits to decrease by more than 5 percent from the prior year’s level and does not allow income limits to increase by more than the higher of 5 percent or twice the change in the national median family income.

There are several reasons for these limits on increases and decreases. First, HUD’s calculation of area median family income estimates is based on survey data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS). Survey estimates of income are subject to measurement error and may fluctuate from year to year even when the true median income for a given area is unchanged. The limits on increases and decreases ensure that outlier estimates of area median family income changes do not cause undue administrative burden or negatively impact program participants through wildly fluctuating income limit levels.

Second, several programs, most notably the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), use Section 8 income limits to determine eligibility and rent levels for low-income households. By limiting decreases in income limits to no more than 5 percent, HUD helps ensure the financial viability of affordable housing properties.³ By limiting increases in income limits, HUD decreases the burden on low-income households who may face large rent increases resulting from higher income limits.

II. Determination of the Limit (Cap) on Annual Income Limit Increases

This notice announces a change to the FY 2010 criteria for determining the maximum possible increase in income limits. For FY 2024 income limits and thereafter, HUD intends to set the maximum possible increase in income limits at the higher of five percent or

² *Final Notice on Ending the “Hold Harmless” Policy in Calculating Section 8 Income Limits Under the United States Housing Act of 1937*, 75 FR 27564 (May 17, 2010).

³ Effective income limits for properties financed with Low Income Housing Tax Credits may not decrease once the properties are placed in service. However, the viability of future properties and properties under development may suffer if the income limit decreases before the property is placed in service.

¹ The 1937 Act is codified at 42 U.S.C. 1437a.

twice the change in national median family income, with an absolute cap of ten percent. HUD believes that this adjustment to the current methodology will align the cap rule with its intended purpose in high income-growth periods. In such periods, doubling the year-to-year change in national median family income produces a cap that is significantly higher than the upper range of income growth experienced by areas while limiting the possibility of overly burdensome rent increases for LIHTC tenants.

Additionally, HUD is formally establishing the definition of “national median family income” used in the calculation of the cap in income limit increases. From FY 2010 to FY 2014 HUD used an estimate of national median family income based on the ACS estimate of national family income adjusted in part with an inflation adjustment and in part on historical trends in national median family income. From FY 2015 to FY 2021 HUD used estimates of ACS national median income adjusted with actual and forecast inflation alone. For FY 2022 and FY 2023, HUD used unadjusted estimates of national median family income from the ACS.

For FY 2024 and thereafter, HUD intends to continue calculating the cap on income limit increases using the most recent unadjusted estimates of median family income provided by the Census Bureau via the ACS. Therefore, for FY 2024 income limits, the cap would be based on the change in national median family income from ACS 2021 to ACS 2022 (see the discussion below regarding HUD’s income limit release schedule). By continuing to remove inflation adjustments from its cap calculation, HUD is keeping the calculation in line with its purpose of capturing trends in median family income data addressing survey volatility rather than volatility introduced by accelerating or decelerating inflation.

III. ACS Basis for Median Family Incomes and Income Limits Release Schedule

HUD released FY 2023 income limits on May 15, 2023. HUD would ordinarily have based the 2023 income limits on ACS 2020 data. However, the Census Bureau did not release normal ACS 2020 one-year data as a result of difficulties with the ACS data collection during the COVID–19 pandemic. Therefore, HUD elected to “skip” 2020 and instead base the FY 2023 income limits on ACS 2021 data. HUD intends to preserve this two-year gap between the vintage of the ACS data and the

fiscal year for which the income limits are published. FY 2024 income limits will therefore be based on ACS 2022 data. An exception to this practice may occur in years in which the ACS implements new metropolitan statistical area definitions that HUD has not yet captured in its Fair Market Rent calculations. HUD believes it can implement this two-year gap and still release income limits on or around April 1 of each year.

IV. Request for Comments

While HUD invites comments on any aspect of this notice, HUD is particularly interested in receiving comments in response to the following specific questions:

Question for comment #1: Is a cap of ten percent appropriate for HUD’s income limit calculation methodology? If not, is there an alternative cap that would be more appropriate? Would such a cap harm planned or in development LIHTC-financed properties (i.e., do such properties assume rent growth in excess of 10 percent)?

Question for comment #2: In updating its income limits each year, HUD’s goal is to allow income limits to rise with prevailing income growth, thus allowing similar numbers of households to be eligible for assistance each year. Many HUD eligible households receive fixed incomes. A number of fixed income programs, such as social security and veteran disability benefits, are adjusted for inflation in a different way than HUD income limits. Have income limits kept pace in your community with other social programs that provide basic income for individuals and households who would also need housing assistance such as elderly, disabled, and homeless veterans? That is, are individuals or families that would have been eligible in previous years now no longer eligible because income limits have not kept pace in your area? Or are more eligible than had been the case previously?

Question for comment #3: In its calculation of income limits, HUD may adjust income limits away from the legislatively defined percentages of Area Median Family Income for places with high and low housing costs relative to Area Median Family Income, or where incomes are otherwise unusually high or low. Currently, beyond the limit on increases and decreases discussed in this notice, HUD also implements high- and low-housing cost adjustments and sets a floor for each State based on the State non-metropolitan median family income (for more information on the current methodology, see <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il//il23/IncomeLimitsMethodology->

[FY23.pdf](https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html#query_2023) as well as HUD’s online individual area income limit documentation tool available at https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html#query_2023). What other criteria, if any, should HUD use when considering whether to make such adjustments in addition to those in existing policy? For example, should there be a national minimum income limit to reflect a minimum rent needed to operate and maintain rental housing in the lowest cost housing markets? Should the same criteria be used in United States territories?

Question for comment #4: HUD recognizes the tension inherent in the use of an income-based measurement for setting rents, where the costs of operating affordable housing rental properties may grow faster or slower than prevailing incomes, due to a number of factors including, for example, recent rises in insurance costs. For LIHTC property owners, in the past have you raised your rents in LIHTC units to the maximum allowable year-over-year increases? For purposes of HUD better understanding the context of your answers, please indicate the location of the property (e.g., ZIP code, city, or county) to which the answer applies.

- If yes, why have you done so, and have the increases been adequate to operate and maintain your property?

- In the years where you raised rents to the maximum allowable amount, did you see any changes in the turnover of your units as compared with turnover in years when you did not raise rents to the maximum allowable amount?

- If no, what factors do you use in determining how much you raise your rents? In what years have HUD income limit changes been adequate for a LIHTC property to keep up with operating and maintenance costs, and in what years has it not been adequate?

Question for comment #5: Should income limits consider direct measures of costs, such as wages or insurance, instead of, or in addition to, its high housing cost adjustment, recognizing that HUD may currently lack the statutory authority to do so? If so, which specific costs should HUD consider, and which measurements or data would you recommend as a reference?

Question for comment #6: Does HUD’s income limits methodology help or hinder the use of Housing Choice Vouchers in LIHTC-financed properties?

To what extent does this impact vary for places with high and low housing costs?

Solomon Greene,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research.

[FR Doc. 2024-00279 Filed 1-9-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-67-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-7092-N-06]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Office of Public Indian Housing, HUD.

ACTION: Notice of a rescindment of a system of records.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, the Department of the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Office of Public Indian Housing, is issuing a public notice of its intent to rescind the Grants Interface Management System (GIMS) because the system was decommissioned by the Office of Chief Information Officer in 2022.

DATES: Comments will be accepted on or before February 9, 2024. This proposed action will be effective immediately upon publication.

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

Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions provided on that site to submit comments electronically.

Fax: 202-619-8365.

Email: privacy@hud.gov.

Mail: Attention: Privacy Office; LaDonne White, Chief Privacy Officer; The Executive Secretariat; 451 Seventh Street SW, Room 10139; Washington, DC 20410-0001.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this rulemaking. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov> including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

LaDonne White, Chief Privacy Officer, 451 Seventh Street SW, Room 10139; Washington, DC 20410; telephone number (202) 708-3054 (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 or 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>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Grants Interface Management System (GIMS) was created to receive grant applications from the *Grants.gov* portal. HUD used this system as the repository for the electronic application received. Paper Records were typically stored in locked cabinets and limited to those personnel who service the records. Records are no longer maintained by HUD and have run the record retention period. The records were wiped from the system.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Grants Interface Management System (GIMS), P017.

HISTORY:

The previously published notice in the **Federal Register** [Docket Number FR-5130-N-09], on August 2, 2007, 72 FR 42423.

LaDonne White,

Chief Privacy Officer, Office of Administration.

[FR Doc. 2024-00276 Filed 1-9-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-67-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-7092-N-05]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Office of Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

ACTION: Notice of a rescindment of a system of records.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, the Department of the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Office of Public and Indian Housing, Office of Public Housing and Voucher Programs, is issuing a public notice of its intent to rescind the Disaster Information System (DIS) because the requirement for the Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP) which ended in 2011.

DATES: Comments will be accepted on or before February 9, 2024. This proposed action will be effective immediately upon publication.

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

Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the

instructions provided on that site to submit comments electronically.

Fax: 202-619-8365.

Email: privacy@hud.gov.

Mail: Attention: Privacy Office; LaDonne White, Chief Privacy Officer; The Executive Secretariat; 451 Seventh Street SW, Room 10139, Washington, DC 20410-0001.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this rulemaking. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov> including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received go to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

LaDonne White, Chief Privacy Officer, 451 Seventh Street SW, Room 10139, Washington, DC 20410; telephone number (202) 708-3054 (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 or 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>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Disaster Information System (DIS) was used for program implementation activities related to the Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP) case management services. DHAP is a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pilot grant program to provide temporary rental subsidies and case management for non-HUD assisted individuals and families displaced by Hurricanes Katrina or Rita. HUD was the servicing agency that administers the DHAP program for FEMA. The program ended in 2011 and none of the records are active because the information would not be eligible for existing HUD or FEMA programs and as such would no longer be needed. Records are no longer maintained by HUD and have run the record retention period. The records were wiped from the system. The electronic records were destroyed in accordance with schedule 20 of the National Archives and Records Administration General Records Schedule. System no longer exists in IAS or CSAM.

SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:

Disaster Information System (DIS).

HISTORY:

The previously published notice in the **Federal Register** [Docket Number