V. Records To Be Matched

SSA will conduct the matching of tenant SSNs and additional identifiers (surnames and dates of birth) to tenant data that HUD supplies from its systems of records known as the Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), a component of HUD’s Tenant Housing Assistance and Contract Verification Data System (HUD/H–11), and the Inventory Management System (IMS), formerly known as the Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC) (HUD/PH–4). The notice for these systems was published at 62 FR 11909 on March 13, 1997, and 73 FR 58256 on October 6, 2008. Program administrators utilize the form HUD–50058 module within the PIC system and the form HUD–50059 module within the TRACS to provide HUD with the tenant data. SSA will match the tenant records included in HUD/H–11 and HUD/PH–4 to their systems of records known as SSA’s Master Files of Social Security Number Holders, and SSN Applications (60–0058), Master Beneficiary Record (60–0090), and Supplemental Security Income Record and Special Veterans Benefits (60–0103). The notice for these systems was published at 75 FR 82121 on December 29, 2010. HUD will place the resulting matched data into its Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) system (HUD/PH–5). The notice for this system was initially published at 70 FR 41780 on July 20, 2005, and last amended on September 1, 2009 (74 FR 45235). The tenant records (one record for each family member) include these data elements: full name, SSN, and date of birth.

HUD data will also be matched to the SSA’s Master Files of Social Security Number Holders, and SSN Applications (60–0058) for the purpose of validating SSNs of participants of HUD rental assistance programs to identify noncompliance with program eligibility requirements. HUD will compare tenant SSNs provided by POAs to reveal duplicate SSNs and potential duplicate rental assistance.

VI. Period of the Match

The computer matching program will become effective and the matching may commence after the respective Data Integrity Boards (DIBs) of both agencies approve and sign the computer matching agreement, and after, the later of the following: (1) 40 Days after report of the matching program is sent to Congress and OMB; (2) at least 30 days after publication of this notice in the Federal Register, unless comments are received, which would result in a contrary determination. The computer matching program will be conducted according to the computer matching agreement between HUD and SSA. The computer matching agreement for the planned matches will terminate either when the purpose of the computer matching program is accomplished, or 18 months from the effective date of the computer matching agreement. The agreement may be renewed for one 12-month period, with the mutual agreement of all involved parties, if the following conditions are met: (1) Within three months of the expiration date, all DIBs review the agreement, find that the program will be conducted without change, and find a continued favorable examination of benefit/cost results; and (2) All parties certify that the program has been conducted in compliance with the computer matching agreement. The agreement may be terminated, prior to accomplishment of the computer matching purpose or 18 months from the effective date of the computer matching agreement (whichever comes first), by the mutual agreement of all involved parties within 30 days of written notice.

VII. Records To Be Matched

The computer matching program will become effective and the matching may commence after the respective Data Integrity Boards (DIBs) of both agencies approve and sign the computer matching agreement, and after, the later of the following: (1) 40 Days after report of the matching program is sent to Congress and OMB; (2) at least 30 days after publication of this notice in the Federal Register, unless comments are received, which would result in a contrary determination. The computer matching program will be conducted according to the computer matching agreement between HUD and SSA. The computer matching agreement for the planned matches will terminate either when the purpose of the computer matching program is accomplished, or 18 months from the effective date of the computer matching agreement. The agreement may be renewed for one 12-month period, with the mutual agreement of all involved parties, if the following conditions are met: (1) Within three months of the expiration date, all DIBs review the agreement, find that the program will be conducted without change, and find a continued favorable examination of benefit/cost results; and (2) All parties certify that the program has been conducted in compliance with the computer matching agreement. The agreement may be terminated, prior to accomplishment of the computer matching purpose or 18 months from the effective date of the computer matching agreement (whichever comes first), by the mutual agreement of all involved parties within 30 days of written notice.

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552a, 88 Stat. 1896; 42 U.S.C. 3555(d)

Dated: September 6, 2011.

Kevin R. Cooke,
Deputy Chief Information Officer.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jon L. Gant, Director, Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW., Room 10276, Washington, DC 20410–0001. There are two methods for submitting public comments. All submissions must refer to the above docket number and title.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In 1999, Congress appropriated funds 1 for healthy homes research and demonstration, finding that, “the Healthy Homes approach appears superior to addressing these problems one by one.” 2 In the report commissioned by Congress as a part of that appropriation, it was determined that “[t]he costs of implementing multiple housing-based interventions are far lower than if they are implemented one at a time.” 3

Building on this finding, the Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control created the Healthy Homes Demonstration (HHD) and Healthy Homes Technical Studies (HHTS) grant programs to support health focused home assessment and intervention initiatives and research across the country. The HHD and HHTS grant programs funded multiple intervention models, utilizing private organizations, universities, units of local government and partnerships, and researched the effectiveness of many different intervention strategies. The results of the HHD and HHTS grant programs demonstrate the value to resident health of using several environmental intervention strategies and methodologies at once, including moisture control, allergen reduction, and integrated pest management. This work has contributed to the body of science concerning the interplay of health, housing, and the environment, and promoted the adoption of health oriented building interventions by homeowners and property managers nationally. Most of these studies and demonstration programs incorporate some form of multiple housing intervention strategy.

As the grant programs demonstrate the value to resident health of using multiple intervention strategies, pilot initiatives in several cities and counties began to formalize relationships among health, energy, and housing programs. Three of these initiatives, the National Coalition to End Childhood Lead Poisoning/Green and Healthy Homes Initiative (GHHII) (13 cities and 2 tribes nationally), the CT Efficiency Healthy Homes Initiative (Connecticut) and the One Touch Healthy Homes Intervention program (New Hampshire and Omaha, NE) successfully piloted the multiple assessment/intervention strategy. These initiatives also incorporated weatherization program interventions, funded by the U.S. Department of Energy and other local agencies or utilities, into their model. Overall, these models successfully braided federal, state, local funds as well as private philanthropic support. The outcomes from these models confirm that coordinated intervention strategies lead to more economical interventions, healthier residents, and a more comprehensive and effective service delivery.

II. Description of Proposed Certification Program

The Department believes that establishing a certification system that identifies communities that provide multiple housing based interventions and leverage non-federal resources will be the most effective way to deliver housing services for protecting the health and safety of residents. To encourage HUD applicants to formalize relationships among health, energy, and housing programs, the Department has developed a proposal to encourage the development of SHHIP communities. Toward this goal, the Department anticipates providing bonus points to SHHIP communities in the competitive distribution of HUD assistance in FY2013 and future years. Before implementing this proposal through HUD’s FY2013 NOFAs, the Department is seeking comment on the process and criteria for identifying a community as a SHHIP. HUD’s proposal would require applicants to demonstrate the following to the satisfaction of the Department:

1. The membership of the SHHIP will be determined by the applicant’s submission requesting identification as the SHHIP, as approved by the Department. Every member of the SHHIP will receive the benefits of the certification.

2. The SHHIP must include among its members at least one unit of state or local government, and one private, non-profit partner (i.e., local philanthropic organization, community-based organization, community development corporation or redevelopment authority, etc.) The SHHIP may involve more than one unit of government and more than one private partner.

3. Within the partnership, the SHHIP must include each of the following service disciplines: housing rehabilitation, energy efficiency, and healthy home/lead hazard control. The SHHIP must involve more than one entity capable of providing each service.

4. The SHHIP must have a primary mission that encompasses:
   a. Improving housing in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, healthy and safe,
   b. Increasing the local workforce of healthy building professionals,
   c. Improving the health outcomes of the community, particularly children and the elderly,
   d. Improving the way in which services are delivered to the residents of the community, and
   e. Achieving program sustainability.

5. The SHHIP’s service methodology must include:
   a. Providing clients with one single point of contact for the delivery of services provided by the partnership,
   b. Utilizing the HUD Healthy Homes Rating Tool (HHRRT),
   c. Supporting common multi-disciplinary workforce training,
   d. Reporting data in a standardized manner into a common system operated by HUD,
   e. Providing service delivery in a unified manner,
   f. Identifying and eliminating barriers to effective service delivery, and
   g. Maximizing the benefits of health-based housing interventions.

A certification shall generally expire 2 years from the date of issuance. A SHHIP may renew their certification by submitting a new application to the Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control. The Department may review a certification at any time, and in its sole discretion may revoke a certification prior to expiration.

III. Request for Public Comment

HUD specifically seeks comments on the following questions:

1. Regarding the partnership agreements, what documentation should be considered sufficient to show that a partnership exists and is robust enough to merit certification?

2. Regarding the composition of the partnership, are there any specific types of non-profit partners that should be required for certification?

3. Regarding the service disciplines included in the partnership, are there additional disciplines that should be represented, and what should HUD require as proof that each discipline is represented and appropriately credentialed? Should HUD set or adopt its own standards or would HUD accept a variety of standards adopted by State, or local units of government, private
sector or non-profit organizations, or other federal agencies? Should a standard be set for each type of healthy home intervention?

4. Regarding the service methodology, what should HUD require as proof that the methodology will be employed?

5. Regarding the Healthy Homes Rating Tool, is this tool sufficient or should other tools be permitted and/or required?

6. Regarding the reporting of data, what data should HUD collect on units?

7. Regarding revocation of certifications, what standard should HUD use to determine if a certification should be revoked?

8. Regarding the certification process, on what grounds should an application for certification be denied? Furthermore, what appeal process should be in place for denied applications?

9. Should there be standards for maintaining certification, and if so what should be the requirement, e.g. continuing education requirements, actual on-the-job experience with units, and/or requirements that a specific number of units are treated on an annual basis that meet Healthy Homes certification Standards?

While HUD specifically seeks comments on the foregoing questions, HUD welcomes additional information that will help inform HUD’s views on this issue.

Dated: September 7, 2011.
Jon L. Gant,
Director.
[FR Doc. 2011-23400 Filed 9–13–11; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Renewal of Agency Information Collection for Law and Order on Indian Reservations—Marriage & Dissolution Applications; Request for Comments

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is seeking comments on renewal of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the collection of information for Law and Order on Indian Reservations—Marriage & Dissolution Applications, which concerns marriage and dissolution of a marriage in a Court of Indian Offenses. The information collection is currently authorized by OMB Control Number 1076–0094, which expires December 31, 2011.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before November 14, 2011.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on the information collection to Tricia Tingle, Associate Director, Tribal Justice Support, Office of Justice Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1849 C Street, NW., MS–4141, Washington, DC 20240; Tricia.Tingle@bia.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tricia Tingle (202) 208–2675.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is seeking renewal of the approval for the information collection conducted under 25 CFR 11.600(c) and 11.606(c). This information collection allows the Clerk of the Court of Indian Offenses to collect personal information necessary for a Court of Indian Offenses to issue a marriage license or dissolve a marriage. Courts of Indian Offenses have been established on certain Indian reservations under the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by 5 U.S.C. 301 and 25 U.S.C. 2, 9, and 13, which authorize appropriations for “Indian judges.” The courts provide for the administration of justice for Indian tribes in those areas where the tribes retain jurisdiction over Indians, exclusive of State jurisdiction, but where tribal courts have not been established to exercise that jurisdiction and the tribe has, by resolution or constitutional amendment, chosen to use the Court of Indian Offenses. Accordingly, Courts of Indian Offenses exercise jurisdiction under 25 CFR part 11. Domestic relations are governed by 25 CFR 11.600, which authorizes the Court of Indian Offenses to conduct and dissolve marriages. In order to obtain a marriage license in a Court of Indian Offenses, applicants must provide the six items of information listed in 25 CFR 11.600(c), including identifying information such as Social Security number, information on previous marriage, relationship to the other applicant, and a certificate of the results of any medical examination required by applicable tribal ordinances or the laws of the State in which the Indian country under the jurisdiction of the Court of Indian Offenses is located. To dissolve a marriage, applicants must provide the six items of information listed in 25 CFR 11.606(c), including information on occupation and residency (to establish jurisdiction) and whether the parties have lived apart for at least 180 days or if there is serious marital discord warranting dissolution, and information on the children of the marriage and whether the wife is pregnant (for the court to determine the appropriate level of support that may be required from the non-custodial parent). (25 CFR 11.601) Two forms are used as part of this information collection, the Marriage License Application and the Dissolution of Marriage Application.

II. Request for Comments

BIA requests that you send your comments on this collection to the location listed in the ADDRESSES section. Your comments should address: (a) The necessity of the information collection for the proper performance of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of our estimate of the burden (hours and cost) of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways we could enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways we could minimize the burden of the collection of the information on the respondents, such as through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please note that an agency may not sponsor or conduct, and an individual need not respond to, a collection of information unless it has a valid OMB Control Number. This information collection expires December 31, 2011.

It is our policy to make all comments available to the public for review at the location listed in the ADDRESSES section during the hours of 9 a.m.–5 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday except for legal holidays. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address or other personally identifiable information, be advised that your entire comment—including your personally identifiable information—may be made public at any time. While you may request that we withhold your personally identifiable information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 1076–0094.

Title: Law and Order on Indian Reservations—Marriage & Dissolution Applications.

Brief Description of Collection:

Submission of this information allows applicants to obtain a benefit, namely, the issuance of a marriage license or a decree of dissolution of marriage from the Court of Indian Offenses.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.