

TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN—HOURS

Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Preconception, Pregnancy, and Parenting Information Form	40,675	1	40,675	0.50	20,338
National Healthy Start Program Web Survey	88	1	88	2.00	176
CAN member Web Survey	225	1	225	0.75	169
Healthy Start Site Visit Protocol	15	1	15	6.00	90
Healthy Start Participant Focus Group Protocol	180	1	180	1.00	180
Total	41,183	41,183	20,953

Dated: April 15, 2014.

Bahar Niakan,

Director, Division of Policy and Information Coordination.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Health Center Program

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of Class Deviation From Competition Requirements for Low-Cost Extensions and Administrative Supplement Thresholds To Minimize Disruption of Services for Certain Health Center Program Service Areas.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Awarding Agency Grants Management Manual (AAGAM) Chapter 1.03.103, the Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC) requests a class deviation to award low-cost extensions of up to 6 months or, when necessary, administrative supplements to minimize disruption of services for specific health center program service areas.

Per the requirements for low-cost extensions outlined in the AAGAM Chapter 2.04.104B-4A.1.a.(5)(b), these extensions may not exceed 25 percent of the approved federal direct cost budget authorized for the budget period (exclusive of the additional funding requested) or \$100,000. Likewise, per the requirements for administrative supplements outlined in the AAGAM Chapter 2.04.104B-4A.4.b, these supplements may not exceed 25 percent of the approved federal direct cost budget authorized for the budget period (exclusive of the additional funding) or \$250,000, whichever is less. In each case, the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) is required to publish a notice in the **Federal Register**

in advance of, or concurrent with, the awarding of the funds.

BPHC is requesting a class deviation to the requirements for low-cost extensions to allow HRSA to award extensions that exceed 25 percent of the approved federal direct cost budget authorized for the budget period (exclusive of the additional funding requested) and/or \$100,000 in cases where the grantee would not receive future continued support under the Health Center Program. Likewise, BPHC is requesting a class deviation to the requirements for administrative supplements to allow HRSA to award supplements that exceed 25 percent of the approved federal direct cost budget authorized for the budget period (exclusive of the additional funding) and/or \$250,000 in cases where the award is to a currently funded grantee located in or adjacent to the service area of a grantee that will not receive continued support under the Health Center Program. BPHC is also requesting that the deviation allow for the publication of a consolidated notice in the **Federal Register** annually that summarizes the actions taken in the prior fiscal year.

The sole purpose of these low-cost extensions or administrative supplements is to avoid a gap in the provision of critical health care services for a funded service area by providing a “bridge” until HRSA is able to make an award to an eligible applicant under a Service Area Competition (SAC) and/or to assure an orderly phase-out of Health Center Program activities by the current grantee.

BPHC is not requesting that this class deviation cover single source replacement awards and will continue to request single case deviations for such non-competitive actions if necessary.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Intended Recipient of the Award: Health Center Program Grantees.

Amount of Non-Competitive Awards: Variable.

Period of Supplemental Funding: Variable.

CFDA Number: 93.224, 93.527.

Authority: Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b), as amended; Public Law 111-148, the Affordable Care Act of 2010, Section 5601 and Section 10503, as amended; Public Law 111-152, Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, Section 2303.

Justification: BPHC always conducts an open competition to identify a new Health Center Program grantee for a previously funded but now available service area; however, it generally takes up to 6 months to announce and conduct the SAC and select a new grantee for the service area.

In fiscal year 2013, BPHC awarded operational grants to support approximately 1,200 Health Center Program grantee organizations. Throughout the course of the current fiscal year, there have been 14 cases where a deviation and accompanying **Federal Register** Notice were warranted per AAGAM 2.04.104B-4A, based on the need to issue a low-cost extension or administrative supplement. Such cases occurred when a Health Center Program grant was discontinued prior to the project period end date. Discontinuations prior to the project period end date have been the result of a voluntary relinquishment of the grant award by the current grantee or an enforcement action taken by HRSA due to a grantee’s material noncompliance with program requirements. The need for a low-cost extension or administrative supplement has also occurred at the end of a grantee’s project period due to a lack of eligible or fundable applications for the announced service area. In all cases, the purpose for the HRSA award of the low-cost extension or administrative supplement was to avoid a gap in the provision of critical health care services for a service area by providing a “bridge” until HRSA was able to make an award to an eligible applicant under a SAC and to

assure an orderly phase-out of Health Center Program activities by the current grantee. Often the funds necessary to continue services in these service areas exceed the amount authorized for low-cost extensions and administrative supplements under the AAGAM.

Given the commonality of purpose and time-sensitive circumstances surrounding these low-cost extensions and administrative supplements, approval of a class deviation to allow a streamlined process for these awards would ensure both consistency and efficiency, and support HRSA's commitment to minimizing a disruption in services to health center patients.

The number of grantees that HRSA would award low-cost extensions or administrative supplements to is expected to be extremely limited (less than 10–15 per year) based on recent experience. In addition, the amount of grant funds provided under the extension or supplement would be determined based on pro-rating HRSA's existing funding commitment to the service area. In all cases, current fiscal year funds will be used to supplement or extend the grantee's existing budget period award.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Olivia Shockey, Chief, Expansion Branch, Office of Policy and Program Development, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857, email: oshockey@hrsa.gov.

Dated: April 16, 2014.

Mary K. Wakefield,
Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

“Low Income Levels” Used for Various Health Professions and Nursing Programs Included in Titles III, VII, and VIII of the Public Health Service Act

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) is updating income levels used to identify a “low income family” for the purpose of determining eligibility for programs that provide health professions and nursing training for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds. These

various programs are included in Titles III, VII, and VIII of the Public Health Service Act.

The Department periodically publishes in the **Federal Register** low-income levels used to determine eligibility for grants and cooperative agreements to institutions providing training for (1) disadvantaged individuals, (2) individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, or (3) individuals from low-income families.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The various health professions and nursing grant and cooperative agreement programs that use the low-income levels to determine whether an individual is from an economically disadvantaged background in making eligibility and funding determinations generally make awards to: accredited schools of medicine, osteopathic medicine, public health, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, pharmacy, allied health podiatric medicine, nursing, chiropractic, public or private nonprofit schools which offer graduate programs in behavioral health and mental health practice, and other public or private nonprofit health or education entities to assist the disadvantaged to enter and graduate from health professions and nursing schools. Some programs provide for the repayment of health professions or nursing education loans for disadvantaged students.

The Secretary defines a “low-income family/household” for programs included in Titles III, VII, and VIII of the Public Health Service Act as having an annual income that does not exceed 200 percent of the Department's poverty guidelines. A family is a group of two or more individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption who live together. On June 26, 2013, in *U.S. v. Windsor*, 133 S. Ct. 2675 (2013), the Supreme Court held that section 3 of the Defense of Marriage Act, which prohibited federal recognition of same-sex spouses and same-sex marriages, was unconstitutional. In light of this decision, please note that in determining eligibility for these programs, same-sex marriages and same-sex spouses will be recognized on equal terms with opposite-sex spouses and opposite-sex marriages, regardless of where the couple resides. This approach is consistent with a post-*Windsor* policy of treating same-sex marriages on the same terms as opposite sex marriages to the greatest extent reasonably possible. Thus, a “family or household” includes same-sex spouses that are legally married in a jurisdiction that recognizes same-sex marriage regardless of whether the same-sex spouses live in a

jurisdiction that recognizes same-sex marriage or a jurisdiction that does not recognize same-sex marriage and the family members that result from such same sex-marriage.

A “household” may be only one person. Most HRSA programs use the income of the student's parents to compute low income status. Other programs, depending upon the legislative intent of the program, the programmatic purpose related to income level, as well as the age and circumstances of the participant, will apply these low income standards to the individual student to determine eligibility, as long as he or she is not listed as a dependent on his or her parents' tax form. Each program will announce the rationale and choice of methodology for determining low income levels in their program guidance. The Department's poverty guidelines are based on poverty thresholds published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, adjusted annually for changes in the Consumer Price Index.

The Secretary annually adjusts the low-income levels based on the Department's poverty guidelines and makes them available to persons responsible for administering the applicable programs. The income figures below have been updated to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index through December 31, 2013.

2014 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Size of parents' family *	Income level **
1	\$23,340
2	31,460
3	39,580
4	47,700
5	55,820
6	63,940
7	72,060
8	80,180

For families with more than 8 persons, add \$8,120 for each additional person.

2014 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Size of parents' family *	Income level **
1	\$29,160
2	39,320
3	49,480
4	59,640
5	69,800
6	79,960
7	90,120