

completions between January 2007 and June 2010 (see note 2). Each neighborhood was assigned the larger of the two estimates.

Finally, HUD has administrative data from the United States Postal Service on addresses not picking up mail for 90 days or longer. These data are very good current indicators of neighborhood stress from vacant housing. This number is adjusted using Census 2000 tract level data to remove vacant vacation properties from the count.

The Formula

Using the estimated rate of loans in foreclosure or delinquent, HUD identified the 20 percent of neighborhoods likely to be most distressed. This equates to an estimated serious delinquency rate (90 days delinquent or in foreclosure) of greater than 17.8 percent. Using the methodology described above, the national rate was estimated at 8.9 percent.¹

For each place and balance of county in the United States we add up only from the 20 percent of neighborhoods with the greatest need the number of foreclosed homes between 2007 and 2010 and separately the number units 90 days or more vacant in March 2010.

This "jurisdiction level" file is then used to run a formula to allocate the funds available, \$969,700,000. Sixty percent of these funds are allocated based on each jurisdiction's share of foreclosures and 40 percent of the funds are allocated based on each jurisdiction's share of vacancies.

Minimum Grant Threshold

If a place gets less than HUD's established minimum grant threshold of \$1 million, its grant is rolled up into the county grant. If the county grant is less than the minimum grant threshold of \$1 million, its grant is rolled up into the state grant.

State Minimum Grant of \$5 million

For any state government that would receive less than \$5 million, its grant is increased to \$5 million with all grant amounts above the minimum grant threshold reduced on a pro-rata basis to only allocate the amounts available.

Note 1: Identifying Census Tracts with High Rates of Foreclosures, Delinquencies, and Subprime Loans:

To estimate which neighborhoods are likely to have high rates of foreclosures, delinquencies, and subprime loans, HUD used a July 2010 extract of county level serious delinquency rates from McDash Analytics to develop a predictive model using public data that was available for every Census Tract in the United States. The predictive model, which was weighted on number of mortgages in each county, was able to predict most of the variance between counties in their serious delinquency rate (R-square of 0.821). The model used is as follows:

0.523 (intercept)
+0.476 Unemployment Change 3/2005 to 3/2010 (BLS LAUS)

-0.176 Rate of low cost high leverage loans 2004 to 2007 (HMDA)
+0.521 Rate of high cost high leverage loans 2004 to 2007 (HMDA)
+0.090 Rate of high cost low leverage loans 2004 to 2007 (HMDA)
-0.188 Fall in Home Value Since Peak (FHFA Metro and Non-Metro Area)

The predictive rate of seriously delinquent mortgages was multiplied times the number of loans made between 2004 and 2007 in a Census Tract to estimate the number of seriously delinquent loans in a Census Tract.

Note 2: Calculating Number of Foreclosures at the Neighborhood Level:

To estimate the number of homes in a neighborhood that have completed, or are at risk of becoming Real Estate Owned in a Census Tract, was done by allocating the statewide total of the greater of the sum of all foreclosure completions between January 2007 and June 2010 (from RealtyTrac) or the sum of all foreclosure starts between January 2007 and March 2010 (from the Mortgage Bankers Association) based on each Tracts share of a states estimated number of seriously delinquent loans. The estimated number of seriously delinquent loans was calculated by multiplying the estimated rate of seriously delinquent loans times the number of mortgages made between 2004 and 2007 (from Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data).

Attachment C

NSP Recommended Energy Efficient and Environmentally-Friendly Green Elements

HUD strongly recommends that your proposed NSP3 program incorporate the following energy efficient and environmentally-friendly Green elements. No specific element is required. HUD encourages thoughtful, achievable consideration and implementation of energy efficient and environmentally friendly elements inside your NSP3 program.

HUD is providing the guidance below because the Department has become aware during the implementation of NSP1 that many grantees are not aware that many of their common community development practices, such as trying to help police and teachers live in the neighborhood in which they work, are also considered sustainable and environmentally friendly. Similarly, most affordable housing units are also smaller and can easily be made more energy efficient than larger units. The increased energy efficiency then serves to increase the long-term affordability of the units.

Transit Accessibility

Select NSP target areas that are transit accessible, for example those that are in a census tract with convenient bus service (local bus service every 20 minutes during rush hour or an express commuter bus); or bordering a census tract with a passenger rail stop or station (including, for example, commuter rail, subway, light rail, and streetcars).

Green Building Standards

Comply with the required NSP rehabilitation standards and also fund new construction and gut rehabilitation activities

that will exceed the Energy Star for New Homes standard. Ensure that moderate rehabilitation or energy retrofits will purchase only Energy Star products and appliances. You may go further and require NSP homes to achieve an established environmental or energy efficiency standard such as Green Communities or equivalent.

Re-Use Cleared Sites

Re-use cleared sites in accordance with a comprehensive or neighborhood plan. Plan to re-use all demolition sites within the term of your NSP grant as replacement housing, for use as a community resource, or to provide an environmental function. Examples include community gardens, pocket parks, or floodplain impoundment areas.

Deconstruction

Deconstruction means salvaging and re-using materials resulting from demolition activities. It recycles building materials, and provides employment.

Renewable Energy

1. *Passive Solar.* Orient the building to make the greatest use of passive solar heating and cooling.
2. *Photovoltaic-ready.* Site, design, engineer and wire the development to accommodate installation of photovoltaic panels in the future.

Sustainable Site Design

1. *Transportation Choices.* Locate projects within a one-quarter mile of at least two, or one-half mile of at least four community and retail facilities.
2. *Connections to Surrounding Neighborhoods.* Provide three separate connections from the development to sidewalks or pathways in surrounding neighborhoods.
3. *Protecting Environmental Resources.* Do not locate the project within 100 feet of wetlands; 1,000 feet of a critical habitat; or on steep slopes, prime farmland or park land.
4. *Erosion and Sediment Control.* Implement EPA's Best Management Practices for erosion and sedimentation control during construction.
5. *Sustainable Landscaping.* Select native trees and plants that are appropriate to the site's soils and microclimate.
6. *Energy Efficient Landscaping.* Locate trees and plants to provide shading in the summer and allow for heat gain in the winter.

Water Conservation

1. *Efficient Irrigation.* Install low volume, non-spray irrigation system (such as drip irrigation, bubblers, or soaker hose).

Energy Efficient Materials

1. *Durable Materials.* Use materials that last longer than conventional counterparts such as stone, brick or concrete.
2. *Resource Efficient Materials.* Use layouts and advanced building techniques that reduce the amount of homebuilding material required.
3. *Heat Absorbing Materials.* Use materials that retain solar heat in winter and remain cool in summer.
4. *Solar-Reflective Paving.* Use light-colored/high-albedo materials and/or open-

¹ This less than the Mortgage Bankers Association National Delinquency Survey rate of 9.54 percent for March 2010 and slightly more than the McDash Analytics rate of 8.39 percent as of July 2010.

grid pavement with a minimum Solar Reflective index of 0.6 over at least 30 percent of the site's hardscaped areas.

5. *Local Source Materials.* Use materials from local sources that are close to the job site.

6. *Green Roofing.* Use Energy Star-compliant and high-emissive roofing, and/or install a Green (vegetated) roof for at least 50 percent of the roof area; or a combination of high-albedo and vegetated roof covering 75 percent of the roof area.

Healthy Homes

1. *Green Label Certified Floor Covering.* Do not install carpets in basements, entryways, laundry rooms, bathrooms or kitchens; if using carpet, use the Carpet and Rug Institute's Green Label certified carpet and pad.

2. *Healthy Flooring Materials: Alternatives.* Use non-vinyl, non-carpet floor coverings in all rooms.

3. *Healthy Flooring Materials: Reducing Dust.* Install a whole-house vacuum system with high-efficiency particulate air filtration.

4. *Sealing Joints.* Seal all wall, floor and joint penetrations to prevent pest entry; provide rodent and corrosion proof screens (e.g., copper or stainless steel mesh) for large openings.

5. *Termite-Resistant Materials.* Use termite-resistant materials in areas known to be infested.

6. *Tub and Shower Enclosures: Moisture Prevention.* Use one-piece fiberglass or similar enclosure or, if using any form of grouted material, use backing materials such as cement board, fiber cement board, fiberglass reinforced board or cement plaster.

7. *Green Maintenance Guide.* Provide a guide for homeowners and renters that explains the intent, benefits, use and maintenance of Green building features, and encourages additional Green activities such as recycling, gardening and use of healthy cleaning materials.

8. *Resident Orientation.* Provide a walk-through and orientation to the homeowner or new tenants.

[FR Doc. 2010-26292 Filed 10-18-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-67-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement

[Docket No. BOEM-2010-0052]

BOEMRE Information Collection Activity: 1010-0182, Increased Safety Measures for Energy Development on the OCS NTL, Extension of a Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of an extension of an information collection (1010-0182).

SUMMARY: To comply with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

(PRA), BOEMRE is inviting comments on a collection of information that we will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. The information collection request (ICR) concerns the paperwork requirements in Notice to Lessees and Operators (NTL) "No. 2010-N05, Increased Safety Measures for Energy Development on the OCS."

DATES: Submit written comments by December 20, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cheryl Blundon, Regulations and Standards Branch at (703) 787-1607. You may also contact Cheryl Blundon to obtain a copy, at no cost, of NTL No. 2010-N05 that requires the subject collection of information.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods listed below.

- *Electronically:* go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. In the entry titled "Enter Keyword or ID," enter docket ID BOEM-2010-0052 then click search. Follow the instructions to submit public comments and view supporting and related materials available for this collection. BOEMRE will post all comments.

- *E-mail* cheryl.blundon@boemre.gov. Mail or hand-carry comments to the Department of the Interior; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement; *Attention:* Cheryl Blundon; 381 Elden Street, MS-4024; Herndon, Virginia 20170-4817. Please reference ICR 1010-0182 in your comment and include your name and return address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Increased Safety Measures for Energy Development on the OCS, NTL No. 2010-N05.

OMB Control Number: 1010-0182.
Abstract: The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.* and 43 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to prescribe rules and regulations to manage the mineral resources of the OCS. Such rules and regulations will apply to all operations conducted under a lease, right-of-use and easement, and pipeline right-of-way. Operations on the OCS must preserve, protect, and develop oil and natural gas resources in a manner that is consistent with the need to make such resources available to meet the Nation's energy needs as rapidly as possible; to balance orderly energy resource development with protection of human, marine, and coastal environments; to ensure the public a fair and equitable return on the resources of the OCS; preserve and maintain free enterprise

competition; and ensure that the extent of oil and natural gas resources of the OCS is assessed at the earliest practicable time. 43 U.S.C. 1332(6) states that "operations in the outer Continental Shelf should be conducted in a safe manner by well-trained personnel using technology, precautions, and techniques sufficient to prevent or minimize the likelihood of blowouts, loss of well control, fires, spillages, physical obstruction to other users of the waters or subsoil and seabed, or other occurrences which may cause damage to the environment or to property, or endanger life or health."

To carry out these responsibilities, BOEMRE issues regulations to ensure that operations in the OCS will meet statutory requirements; provide for safety and protect the environment; and result in diligent exploration, development, and production of OCS leases. In addition, we also issue NTLs that provide clarification, explanation, and interpretation of our regulations. These NTLs are also used to convey purely informational material and to cover situations that might not be adequately addressed in our regulations. The latter is the case for the information collection required in the NTL. Because of the unusual nature of this information collection, issuing an NTL is the appropriate means to collect the information at the time of the event.

The subject of this ICR is an NTL based on the recommendations in the May 27, 2010, Report from the Secretary of the Interior to the President of the United States, *Increased Safety Measures for Energy Development on the Outer Continental Shelf* (Report). BOEMRE issued NTLs for operators to comply with the requirements and recommendations of the report as a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. This collection pertains to one NTL, covered under the regulations at 30 CFR part 250, subparts, A, D, E, and F. The primary information collections for these regulations are approved under the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Numbers 1010-0114, 1010-0141, 1010-0067, and 1010-0043, respectively. However, BOEMRE believes that the paperwork burdens in the NTL are in addition to those currently approved. Only one of the requirements in the NTL has not yet been fully met; therefore, we are renewing that requirement in this collection to allow operators and/or lessees more response time than allowed by the original emergency OMB request.

BOEMRE issued this NTL for lessees and operators to comply with the requirements and recommendations of