

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondent	Data collection type	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total annual burden hours
SCTC Scientist	Web Survey	60	1	20/60	20
Affiliated Partner	Web Survey	71	1	20/60	24
	Telephone Interview	21	1	40/60	14
	Script to Schedule Telephone Interview	7	1	5/60	1
Pilot Project	Telephone Interview	6	1	40/60	4
Working Group	Telephone Interview	6	1	40/60	4
Coordinating Center	Telephone Interview	2	1	40/60	1
PI/Co-PI	Expert Panel	18	1	90/60	27
	Consent Form	18	1	5/60	2
	Telephone Script to Schedule Interview	6	1	5/60	1
	Telephone Interview	21	1	40/60	14

Dated: September 17, 2014.

Karla Bailey,

NCI Project Clearance Liaison, National Institutes of Health.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. 5774-N-02]

Promise Zones Initiative: Second Round Application Process

AGENCY: Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Through this notice, HUD provides notice on the selection process, criteria, and application submission for the second round of the Promise Zone initiative.

DATES: Application due date is 5:00 p.m. on November 21, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Interested eligible organizations are invited to submit applications for a Promise Zone designation. Questions or comments regarding the application process should be directed by email to Promisезones@hud.gov. Questions or comments may also be directed by postal mail to the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW., Room 7244, Washington, DC 20410, ATTN: Second Round Promise Zone selections.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brooke Bohnet, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20410; telephone number 202-402-6693. This is not a toll-free number. Persons with hearing or speech impairments may

access this number through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In his 2013 State of the Union address, President Obama announced the establishment of the Promise Zones initiative to partner with high-poverty communities across the country to create jobs, increase economic security, expand educational opportunities, increase access to quality, affordable housing, and improve public safety.¹ On January 8, 2014, the President announced the first five Promise Zones, which are located in: San Antonio, TX; Philadelphia, PA; Los Angeles, CA; Southeastern Kentucky, KY; and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, OK. Each of these communities (three urban, one rural, and one tribal) submitted a plan on how it will partner with local business and community leaders to make investments that reward hard work and expand opportunity. In exchange, the Federal government is helping these Promise Zone designees secure the resources and flexibility they need to achieve their goals.² The urban designations were conferred by HUD, while the rural and tribal designations were conferred by USDA.

Promise Zones Benefits

The Promise Zone designation partners the Federal government with local leaders who are addressing multiple community revitalization challenges in a collaborative way and have demonstrated a commitment to results. Further, Promise Zones will be assigned Federal staff to help navigate

the array of Federal assistance and programs already available to them. In addition, eligible applicants in Promise Zones will receive any available (a) preference for certain competitive Federal programs and (b) technical assistance. Subject to enactment by Congress, businesses investing in Promise Zones or hiring residents of Promise Zones will be eligible to receive tax incentives. Altogether, this package of assistance will help local leaders accelerate efforts to revitalize their communities.

The Promise Zone designation will be for a term of 10 years and may be extended as necessary to capture the full term of availability of the Promise Zone tax incentives, if the tax incentives are enacted. During this term, the specific benefits made available to Promise Zones may vary from year to year, and sometimes more often than annually, due to changes in Federal agency policies and changes in appropriations and authorizations for relevant programs. All assistance provided to Promise Zones is subject to applicable regulations, statutes, and changes in federal agency policies, appropriations, and authorizations for relevant programs. Subject to these limitations, the Promise Zone designation commits the Federal government to partner with local leaders who are addressing multiple community revitalization challenges in a collaborative way and have demonstrated a commitment to results.

Response to Public Comment

On April 17, 2014, HUD published a notice in the **Federal Register** 79 FR 21785 to solicit comments from first round applicants, interested parties, and the general public on the first round of the Promise Zones initiative and the proposed selection process for the second round of the Promise Zone initiative. The public comment period

¹ See <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/02/15/fact-sheet-president-s-plan-ensure-hard-work-leads-decent-living>.

² See <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/01/08/fact-sheet-president-obama-s-promise-zones-initiative>.

closed on June 16, 2014. HUD received 95 public comments. Comments were submitted by members of Congress, mayors, city council members, local government officials, public housing agencies, think tanks, nonprofit organizations and the general public. HUD and USDA, in consultation with federal interagency partners of the Promise Zone initiative, provided responses to public comments and can be found at www.hud.gov/promisezones.

Second Round Promise Zones Selection Process

This notice announces the opening of the application period for a second round of Promise Zone designations. HUD and USDA have reorganized and revised the Application Guide to make it more readable and user-friendly for applicants. Applications are due by 5:00 p.m. EST on November 21, 2014 with announcements expected in 2015. As a result of this competition, HUD intends to designate six urban communities and USDA intends to designate at least one rural and at least one tribal community. A total of 20 Promise Zone designations will be made by the end of calendar year 2016. Three urban, one rural and one tribal community were designated in January of 2014. Competitions for the remaining round of designations will commence in calendar year 2015. To provide a positive user experience and accommodate an anticipated increase in submissions, applications will be submitted via www.Max.gov.

Due to the cross-disciplinary nature of the initiative, the list of eligible Lead Applicants has been updated to reflect that Promise Zone activities are likely to be carried out by a variety of organizations and organization types, including organizations that have specific roles in the delivery of programs funded by different Federal agencies. Most such organizations are eligible under the categories of governmental and nonprofit organizations that were previously listed as eligible Lead Applicants. HUD and USDA included examples might encourage communities to engage organizations that are the most appropriate to respond to their needs and lead revitalization efforts. Eligible Lead Applicants for Urban Promise Zone designations are: Units of General Local Government³ (UGLG or local government) including an office or department within local government and a county government in partnership

with the local municipality, if applicable; or nonprofit organizations applying in partnership with local government; or Public Housing Agency or Local Education Agencies (LEAs), or Metropolitan Planning Organizations or community colleges applying in partnership with local government. Eligible Lead Applicants for Rural and Tribal Promise Zone designations are: Local governments (which includes county, city, town, township, parish, village, governmental authority or other general-purpose political subdivision of a state or combination thereof) and Federally-recognized tribes;⁴ Nonprofit organizations applying in partnership with local government or tribal government; Public housing agency applying in partnership with local government, or Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs) applying in partnership with tribal government; or Local Education Agencies (LEAs) applying in partnership with local or tribal government; or community colleges applying in partnership with local or tribal government.

Any Lead Applicant whose proposed Promise Zone boundaries meet the qualifying criteria set forth in the Second Round Application Guide is eligible to apply for a Promise Zone designation. All of the following must be present in an application for a proposed Urban Promise Zone to be eligible for a designation: (1) The Promise Zone must encompass one or more census tract(s) or portions of census tracts across a contiguous geography; (2) The rate of overall poverty or Extremely Low Income rate (whichever is greater) of residents within the Promise Zone must be at or above 33 percent; (3) Promise Zone boundaries must encompass a population of at least 10,000 but no more than 200,000 residents; and (4) Local leadership, including the mayors or chief executives of all UGLGs represented in the Promise Zone, must demonstrate commitment to the Promise Zone effort. Proposed Promise Zone boundaries may cross UGLG lines, but

one Lead Applicant must be identified, and for cross-jurisdictional applications, commitment must be demonstrated by the leadership of all the UGLGs involved.

All the following must be present to be eligible for a Rural or Tribal Promise Zone designation: (1) Rural and Tribal Promise Zones must encompass one or more census tract(s) across a contiguous geography.⁵ Rural applicants can define their boundaries by either census tracts or by county, where multiple counties are included. Tribal applicants can define boundaries which may encompass: One or more census tracts and nearby tribally-controlled areas; or reservations; or consortia of tribal and non-tribal jurisdictions; (2) Promise Zone boundaries must encompass a population of no more than 200,000 residents.⁶ The population limit of 200,000 may not include any incorporated municipalities or unincorporated areas with individual populations greater than 50,000. Rural and tribal Promise Zones may fall in non-metro and metro counties; (3) The rate of overall poverty or Extremely Low Income rate (whichever is greater)⁷ of residents within the Promise Zone must be at or above 20 percent and the Promise Zone must contain at least one census tract with a poverty rate at or above 30 percent;⁸ and (4) Local leadership must demonstrate commitment to the Promise Zone effort. Tribal applications must include commitment of tribal jurisdiction(s) represented. Proposed Promise Zone boundaries may cross UGLG or tribal area lines, but one Lead Applicant must be identified, and for cross-jurisdictional applications, commitment must be demonstrated by the leadership of all UGLGs or tribal areas involved.

⁵ For rural and tribal applications, Promise Zone boundaries that cross state lines and water borders can be considered contiguous.

⁶ The population limit of 200,000 is intended to allow for regional collaboration among multiple communities of varying sizes and capacities. The rural eligibility criteria ensure, by definition, that rural Promise Zone applications cannot include communities over 50,000.

⁷ The estimated concentration of Extremely Low Income (ELI) households represents an approximation of the percent of households within the specified area whose household combined income is below 30% of the HUD defined Area Median Income (AMI). This ELI indicator is calculated with data from the block group level from Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) 2010. The final number included in this report for "poverty rate" is the greater of these two indicators.

⁸ Applicants are required to use the Promise Zones mapping tool to determine the overall poverty rate. The mapping tool determines the overall poverty rate in two ways and uses the higher percentage.

³ Unit of general local government as defined in section 102(a)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(1)). See definition (a) (1) Unit of General Local Government.

⁴ "Tribal applicants" are: Federally-recognized tribes as well as duly established political subdivisions of a Federally-recognized tribe. A "Federally-recognized tribe" is any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [43 USCS §§ 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) A Nonprofit organization applying in partnership with a Federally-recognized tribal government may apply as a tribal applicant.

Under the second round process, only one Promise Zone application may be submitted in association with an UGLG or tribal area per application cycle. If more than one application is submitted for a Promise Zone meeting the qualifying criteria, the one submitted with local government support will be accepted. If more than one application is submitted with local government support in association with a UGLG or tribal area, including applications that cross jurisdictional lines, all of the applications from that UGLG or tribal area will be disqualified for the current application cycle.

If a Promise Zone designated in Round 1 is located within a UGLG in which a new application is being made, the applicant is directed to include an explanation of how, if a second Promise Zone designation is made, the UGLG plans to work with all of the Promise Zone designees at the same time and sustain the level of effort, resources, and support committed to each Promise Zone under its respective Promise Zone plan for the full term of each designation. This explanation should be evidenced by commitments from the UGLG in materials submitted by the mayor or local official in support of the application.

Application Review

Applications for Promise Zone designations will be reviewed by representatives from the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Education, the Department of Justice, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Transportation. Additional Federal agencies and outside entities may contribute reviewers, depending upon the anticipated volume of applications.

Reviewers will first verify that the application is submitted by an applicant eligible for selection, by verifying that the proposed Promise Zone meets the qualifying criteria and that the Lead Applicant meets the eligibility criteria for the second round selection process. For urban applications, reviewers will confirm the subcategory in which each application should be considered (large Metropolitan Core Based Statistical Area (Metro CBSA) or small/medium Metro CBSA).⁹

⁹ Urban application subcategories are defined as: Large Metro CBSA: The proposed Promise Zone community is located in a Metropolitan Core Based Statistical Area (Metro CBSA) with a total population of 500,000 or more. Small/medium Metro CBSA: The proposed Promise Zone community is located within the geographic

Rural applications will be ranked against other rural applications, tribal applications will be ranked against other tribal applications, and urban applications will be ranked against other urban applications. An application must score a total of 75 points or more out of 100 points, to be considered for a designation (scoring 75 points or more means that applications fall within the “competitive range”). Once scored, applications will be ranked competitively within each of the three Promise Zones categories and within the urban subcategories, as applicable.

HUD intends to designate at least one small/medium Metro CBSA. If the number of eligible applications determined to belong to the small/medium Metro CBSA subcategory is fewer than the greater of (1) five total applications, or (2) ten percent of the total number of urban applications received, then the applications in the small/medium Metro CBSA subcategory will be included in the large Metro CBSA subcategory and ranked against those applications. In addition to the application materials, reviewers may consider public information available from participating agency records, the name check review, public sources such as newspapers, Inspector General or Government Accountability Office reports or findings. Any evidence cited in the Goals and Activities Template may also be reviewed.

Application Submission

Applications must provide a clear description of how the Promise Zone designation would accelerate and strengthen the community's efforts at comprehensive community revitalization. No substantive or technical corrections will be accepted or reviewed after the application deadline. The *Second Round Application Guide* can be found at www.hud.gov/promisezones. Applications are due via the Promise Zone application portal at www.Max.gov by 5:00 p.m. EST on November 21, 2014. Directions on how to access and use the application portal are available at www.hud.gov/promisezones.

To prepare for the number of applications, an optional Letter of Intent is available in the Promise Zone application portal at www.Max.gov and is requested by October 17, 2014. If the Lead Applicant requests to use

boundaries of a Metro CBSA with a population of 499,999 or less. Additional information regarding Metropolitan Core Based Statistical Areas and Principal City can be found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/bulletins/2013/b13-01.pdf>.

alternative data sources to meet the eligibility criteria or for the Need application section, a one-page explanation noting the alternative data source must be submitted to pzapplications@hud.gov with the subject line “Alternative data source request” by October 17, 2014 to be approved by the relevant designating agency (HUD or USDA).

Dated: September 17, 2014.

Carol Galante,

Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–R4–ES–2014–N133;
FXES11130900000C2–145–FF09E32000]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 5-Year Status Reviews of 27 Southeastern Species

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of initiation of reviews; request for information.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), are initiating 5-year status reviews of 27 species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). We conduct these reviews to ensure that the classification of species as threatened or endangered on the Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants is accurate. A 5-year review is an assessment of the best scientific and commercial data available at the time of the review. We are requesting submission of information that has become available since the last review of each of these species.

DATES: To allow us adequate time to conduct these reviews, we must receive your comments or information on or before November 24, 2014. However, we will continue to accept new information about any listed species at any time.

ADDRESSES: For instructions on how to submit information and review information we receive on these species, see “Request for New Information.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For species-specific information, see “Request for New Information.”

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Why do we conduct a 5-year review?

Under the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), we maintain lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plant species in