(EPA), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and other governmental and non-governmental organizations on HSE issues; (7) ensures updating and critical review of the *CDC/NIH Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories;* and (8) serves as a World Health Organization Collaborating Center for Applied Biosafety Programs and Training.

Office of the Director (CAJP1). (1) Serves as the principal advisor to the Director, CDC, with responsibility for the CDC HSP; (2) plans, identifies, and requests required resources; directs, manages, and evaluates the operations and programs of OHS; (3) assures coordination and cooperation among OHS staff; (4) provides advice and counsel to the CDC Director, the Chief Operating Officer, and other senior OD and NC officials on workplace HSE matters; (5) assures compliance with applicable federal, state, and local HSE laws, regulations, and policies; (6) develops and implements new HSE injury/illness prevention programs indicated by surveys, incident investigations, reports of unsafe/unhealthful working conditions and other means; (7) assures cross-cutting, collaborative team functionality in building and maintaining a successful safety program; (8) assures OHS coordination with the Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness, the Building and Facilities Office, and other staff and staff service offices on HSE matters; (9) serves as Executive Secretary for the CDC Health and Safety Advisory Board; (10) serves as Executive Secretary for the CDC Health and Safety Committee; (11) provides liaison with both CDC safety officers and staff, and other partners such as HHS, OSHA, EPA, NRC, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations on HSE issues; (12) when asked, consults with individuals and organizations nationally and internationally on issues such as laboratory safety, biosafety, occupational health issues in the biomedical laboratory and animal care setting, and deployment health and safety; (13) maintains oversight and support for the CDC safety committees in operational components with representation, attendance, interaction and collaboration, and collaboration with non-Atlanta health and safety officers and staff; and (14) provides an annual report on the CDC HSE and other reports required or requested by CDC management officials, HHS, and regulatory agencies.

Dated: December 22, 2005.

William H. Gimson,

Chief Operating Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 06–58 Filed 1–4–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–18–M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–5016–N–02]

Public Housing Operating Fund Variable Coefficients for Public Housing Operating Fund Project Expense Levels; Correction

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: On December 28, 2005, HUD published a notice to provide supplemental information to public housing agencies (PHAs) and members of the public regarding HUD's method of calculating public housing operating subsidy in accordance with the Public Housing Operating Fund Program regulation at 24 CFR part 990. HUD inadvertently left out appendices A–C from that publication. This notice republishes the December 28, 2005, notice in its entirety and includes the appendices.

DATES: *Effective Date:* January 27, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Office of Public and Indian Housing, Real Estate Assessment Center (PIH–REAC), Attention: Wanda Funk, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Real Estate Assessment Center, 550 Twelfth Street, SW., Suite 100, Washington, DC 20410; telephone the PIH–REAC Technical Assistance Center at (888) 245–4860 (this is a toll free number). Persons with hearing or speech impairments may access this number through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at (800) 877–8339. Additional information is available from the PIH–REAC Web site at *http://www.hud.gov/reac/.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 28, 2005, HUD published (70 FR 76964) a notice to provide supplemental information to public housing agencies (PHAs) and members of the public regarding HUD's method of calculating public housing operating subsidy in accordance with the Public Housing Operating Fund Program regulation at 24 CFR part 990. HUD inadvertently left out appendices A–C from that publication. This correction notice republishes the December 28, 2005, notice in its entirety and includes appendices A, B, and C.

Dated: December 29, 2005.

Aaron Santa Anna,

Assistant General Counsel for Regulations.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

[Docket No. FR–5016–N–01]

Public Housing Operating Fund; Variable Coefficients for Public Housing Operating Fund Project Expense Levels

Agency: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

Action: Notice.

Summary: This notice provides supplemental information to public housing agencies (PHAs) and members of the public regarding HUD's method of calculating public housing operating subsidy in accordance with the Public Housing Operating Fund Program regulation at 24 CFR part 990. Subpart C of the final rule describes how formula expenses will be calculated under the new Operating Fund Formula. This notice explains the computation of the project expense level (PEL), which is one factor in the formula expenses component of the Operating Fund Formula.

Date: Effective Date: January 27, 2006.

For Further Information Contact: The Office of Public and Indian Housing, Real Estate Assessment Center (PIH–REAC), Attention: Wanda Funk, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Real Estate Assessment Center, 550 Twelfth Street, SW., Suite 100, Washington, DC 20410; telephone the PIH–REAC Technical Assistance Center at (888) 245–4860 (this is a toll free number). Persons with hearing or speech impairments may access this number through TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at (800) 877–8339. Additional information is available from the PIH–REAC Web site at *http://www.hud.gov/reac/.*

Supplementary Information:

Purpose of the Notice

The purpose of this notice is to provide additional information about the computation of the operating subsidy under the revised Operating Fund Program rule. HUD published a final rule, Revisions to the Public Housing Operating Fund Program (79 FR 54983), in the **Federal Register** on September 19, 2005, revising the Department's Public Housing Operating Fund Program regulation at 24 CFR part 990 and adopting a final Operating Fund Formula for determining the

payment of operating subsidies to PHAs. The final rule, developed through negotiated rulemaking conducted in 2004, became effective November 18, 2005.

The new Operating Fund Formula for calculating operating subsidy is comprised of three major components. These three components are: eligible unit months, formula expenses, and formula income. The formula expense component, as described in subpart C of the final rule, consists of the project expense level (PEL), the utility expense level, and other formula expenses (add-ons). This notice provides a step-by-step description of the computation of the PEL. In the event that insufficient funds are available, as noted in the final rule at 24 CFR 990.210(c), HUD shall have discretion to revise, on a pro rata basis, the amounts of operating subsidy to be paid to PHAs.

Variables and Coefficient Values

In accordance with 24 CFR 990.165 of the final rule, HUD will calculate the PEL for each public housing project using the ten variables and associated coefficients from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design Cost Model (cost model). The PEL will be expressed as a per unit per month (PUM) amount.

The coefficient for each of the ten formula variables that determine a PEL is expressed in percentage terms. The proper coefficients applied to a particular variable for a project depend on the physical, demographic, or geographic characteristics of the project. Therefore, the coefficient that will be applied for each of the variables depends upon the characteristics of the project. The ten variables are listed in Table 1:

TABLE 1.—OPERATING SUBSIDY VARIABLES

No.	Variables
1	Size of Project.
2	Age of Property.
3	Unit Size (Bedroom Mix).
4	Building Type.
5	Occupancy Type.
6	Location.
7	Neighborhood Poverty Rate.
8	Percent of Households Assisted.
9	Ownership Type.
10	Geographic.

The coefficient values for variables one through nine are set forth in Appendix A. The value for the tenth coefficient, Geographic, is set forth in Appendix B.

In addition to the ten variables described above, the PEL calculation includes the application of what are called ''cost adjustments.'' There are four cost adjustments and they are:

(1) A national floor of $200 PUM for elderly projects and of $215 PUM for family projects.

(2) A national ceiling of $420 PUM for all projects, except for projects owned by the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), which have a ceiling of $480 PUM.

(3) When the calculated PEL is over $325 PUM, the result is reduced by 4 percent, but it will not be reduced to less than $325 PUM. Note: This step does not apply to NYCHA properties.

(4) The reduction in the amount of audit costs as a PUM reported for FY 2003.

All of the variables and the cost adjustments will yield a PEL for a project in year 2000 dollars. After the PEL in year 2000 dollars is created, it will be inflated using the HUD-determined annual inflation factor on Line A7 of the form HUD–52723, Operating Fund Calculation of Operating Subsidy, OMB Approval Number 2577–0029, expires June 30, 2006, from 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004, to arrive at the initial PEL in year 2004 dollars. The initial PEL in 2004 dollars then will be adjusted annually beginning in 2005 by the HUD-determined local inflation factor (see 24 CFR 990.165).

Determination of Coefficients

For each PEL calculation, the proper coefficient for each variable will be determined as follows:

- *Size of Project.* The size of project is the total number of ACC units in the project.
- *Age of Property.* The age of the project is determined by the difference between the Date of Full Availability (DOFA) and December 31, 2000. When different projects are combined or buildings from different projects are combined to form a ''new project,'' the age of the property will be the weighted average age of the different buildings in the new project based on their number of units (unit weighted average).
- *Unit Size (Bedroom Mix).* The unit size of a project is determined by the percentage of two, three, and four or more bedroom units in that project.
- *Building Type.* The building type is determined by the type of structure(s) that comprise the project. For example, a single family home is a detached/semi-detached building type. When there are different building types in one project (*e.g.*, detached and row/townhouses), the building type is determined by the majority of the units in that project.
- *Occupancy Type.* The occupancy type is determined by the percentage of efficiency and one bedroom units in the project. If there are more than 50 percent efficiencies and one bedroom units, the project is considered senior. All other properties are considered family properties. When different projects are combined, or buildings from different projects are combined to form a ''new project,'' the occupancy type will be the weighted average occupancy type of the different buildings in the new project based on their number of units (unit weighted average).
- *Location.* The location variable is based on the property census tract. The property is classified as within the central city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), a non-central city area of an MSA, or a rural area.
- *Neighborhood Poverty Rate.* The neighborhood poverty rate for each project is taken from the 1990 Census, using the project address to determine the census tract. If buildings in a project are in different census tracts, the tract with the highest number of units determines the neighborhood poverty rate.
- *Percent of Households Assisted.* Although there are five categories within the cost model for the percentage of units within a project that are assisted, for purposes of the PEL calculations for public housing, all PHA projects will be considered to be 100 percent assisted.
- *Ownership Type.* The ownership type for all public housing projects is non-profit.
- *Geographic.* The geographic coefficient is taken from the table in Appendix A that provides a coefficient for each area listed.

The PEL Calculation Process

HUD will calculate the PEL for each project using the following steps in the order presented.

Step 1: For a given project, the proper coefficient for each of the ten variables from which the cost model is constructed is determined using Appendices A and B. The proper coefficient to be applied for each variable depends on the physical, demographic, or geographic characteristics of the project.

Step 2: Sum the coefficient values identified in step 1 for the following eight variables:

- Size of Project
- Age of Property
- Building Type
- Occupancy Type
- Location
- Neighborhood Poverty Rate
- Percent of Households Assisted

• Geographic

Step 3: Determine the coefficient value of the Unit Size (Bedroom Mix) variable by calculating the percentage of two, three, and four or more bedroom units in the property. The percentage of two, three, and four or more bedrooms units in the property is then multiplied by the applicable coefficient.

• The percentage of 2 bedroom units is multiplied by 17.61 percent, the coefficient for 2 bedroom units.

• The percentage of 3 bedroom units is multiplied by 37.65 percent, the coefficient for 3 bedroom units.

• The percentage of 4 or more bedroom units is multiplied by 48.73 percent, the coefficient for 4 bedroom units.

The resulting values for each bedroom size are then summed.

Step 4: Add the totals of steps 2 and 3 to 520.18 percent, the formula constant.

Step 5: Compute the exponent of the result of step 4. In Microsoft (MS) Excel, the formula for determining the exponent is: EXP (sum of coefficients). For example, if the result in step four is 575.6 percent, in MS Excel the exponent is determined by EXP (575.6 percent). For this example, the exponent would be 316.08 and it would be expressed as a dollar amount.

Step 6: Multiply the result from step 5 by the product of one plus the coefficient value of the Ownership Type variable. Because the ownership type of public housing is non-profit, the product of one plus the coefficient value of the Ownership Type variable (*i.e.*, non-profit adjustment) is 110 percent, or 1.10. This result is also expressed as a dollar amount.

Step 7: When the result of step 6 is greater than $325, the result is reduced by 4 percent, but it will not be reduced to less than $325. Note: This step does not apply to NYCHA properties. The dollar amount that results from step 7 represents the PEL before the floor and ceiling cost adjustments and before the application of the inflation factor.

Step 8: Apply the following floor and ceiling cost adjustments, as necessary:

• If the result of step 7 is less than $200 and the project Occupancy Type is identified as senior, the result is raised to $200.

• If the result of step 7 is less than $215 and the project Occupancy Type is identified as family, the result is raised to $215.

• If the result of step 7 is greater than $420 and the project is not owned by the NYCHA, nor is the project NYCHA mixed finance rental housing, the result is decreased to $420.

• If the result of step 7 is greater than $480 and the project is either owned by the NYCHA, or is NYCHA mixed finance rental housing, the result is decreased to $480.

Step 9: Subtract the PUM cost of the audit expenses for FY 2003 from the result of step 8. To determine the initial PEL, the PUM audit expenses are taken from Line A12 of the PHA's 2003 form HUD–52723, Operating Fund Calculation of Operating Subsidy, OMB Approval Number 2577–0029, expires June 30, 2006.

Step 10: Inflate the initial PEL from year 2000 dollars to 2004 dollars by multiplying the result of step 9 by the local annual inflation factors for the four intervening years (2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004) and round the result to the nearest penny from the third decimal place with a half a penny or more rounded up (*e.g.*, all values between $206.005 and $206.014, inclusive, would be rounded to $206.01, and all values between $206.015 and $206.024, inclusive, would be rounded to $206.02). The local annual inflation factors are found on Line 7 of the HUD–52723, Operating Fund Calculation of Operating Subsidy, OMB Approval Number 2577–0029, expires June 30, 2006, forms for those years. For example: assume the 2000 PEL is $397.85 and the 2001 inflation factor is 1.019, the 2002 inflation factor is 1.023, the 2003 inflation factor is 1.015, and the 2004 inflation factor is 1.031.

(1) Multiply: 1.019 times 1.023 times 1.015 times 1.031. This equals 1.090874.

(2) Multiply: $398.77 times 1.090874. This equals 435.0078.

(3) Round the result to the nearest penny. This equals $435.01, which is the initial PEL in 2004 dollars.

The initial PEL in year 2004 dollars then will be adjusted annually by the HUD-determined local inflation factor beginning in FY 2005.

PHA PEL Calculation FFY 2007

In FFY 2007, HUD will fund operating subsidy at the PHA level by calculating a PHA's PEL using a weighted average of the PELs for each project in the PHA based on the number of units. Accordingly, in FFY 2007, the three following steps will be added to the ten steps described above in order to arrive at the PHA weighted average PEL.

Step 11: Multiply each project PEL by the number of ACC units in that property.

Step 12: Sum the amounts calculated in step 11 and divide that number by the total number of units in the PHA. The result is the weighted average 2004 PHA PEL that HUD will use to determine the transition funding for each PHA.

Step 13: The PHA PEL for 2006 will be calculated by multiplying the 2004 PHA PEL by the HUD inflation factors for 2005, 2006, and 2007.

PHA PEL Calculation FFY 2008 and After

Beginning in FY 2008 and every fiscal year thereafter, HUD will calculate a PEL for each project and fund PHA operating subsidy on a project-by-project basis. Accordingly, beginning in FY 2008, the result in step 10 will be the PEL for each project.

PELs for ''New'' Asset Management Projects

For purposes of asset management, in accordance with subpart H of 24 CFR part 990 of the final rule, PHAs may either combine existing developments, divide existing developments, or combine some or all of the buildings from more than one existing development to create a new project. After these changes are made, HUD will calculate a PEL for the new project and, when applicable, for any existing developments based on the remaining buildings.

A. For each new project, the *Age of Property* variable will be a unit weighted average age of the buildings from the different developments. To determine the unit weighted average age of the buildings, HUD will:

(1) Calculate the age of each building in days from DOFA until December 31, 2000, using a 360-day year where each month has 30 days.

(2) Calculate the unit days for each building by multiplying the number of units in each building by the age in days for that building.

(3) Total the unit days for all buildings.

(4) Divide the total unit days by the total number of units in all of the buildings in the new project. Divide the result by 360 and round to the nearest whole number.

HUD will use the result as the applicable age coefficient for that project in accordance with the steps described, above, and shown in Appendix C. Further guidance on grouping projects for purpose of asset management will be provided through a PIH notice.

B. For each new project, the Occupancy Type variable will be a unit weighted average occupancy type of the different buildings in the project. HUD will:

(1) Compute the proportion of units that are in senior buildings by dividing the number of units in the senior

buildings by the total number of units in the new project;

(2) Multiply the result by the senior property coefficient, *i.e.*, –5.83; and

(3) Round the result to the nearest hundredth.

HUD will use the result as the occupancy type coefficient for the new project in accordance with the steps described, above, and shown in Appendix C.

Moving-to-Work PHAs

For the PHAs that are participating in the Moving-to-Work (MTW) Demonstration authorized under section 204 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, PELs will be determined in accordance with the steps set forth above. However, pursuant to 24 CFR 990.165(f), these PHAs may receive operating subsidy as provided in Attachment A of their MTW Agreements executed prior to November 18, 2005, the effective date of the rule.

Mixed Finance Developments

For mixed finance developments that have either closed prior to November 18, 2005, or for which the PHA has filed documents in accordance with 24 CFR 941.606 (as amended prior to such date), the operating subsidy will be funded based on the higher of the new PEL or the former allowable expense level under the regulation that was in effect prior to November 18, 2005.

Example

A step-by-step example of a project PEL calculation and a PHA PEL calculation is set forth in Appendix C.

Data Used for Calculations

The project characteristics that HUD will use to calculate the PELs for all PHA properties in year 2000 dollars will be based on the Development field information in the Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC) database. The date upon which HUD will extract the data from PIC for each year's subsidy calculation will be provided in an annual PIH notice.

Environmental Impact

This notice provides operating instructions and procedures in connection with activities under 24 CFR part 990 of the final rule, which has previously been subject to a required environmental review. Accordingly, under 24 CFR § 50.19(c)(4), this notice is categorically excluded from environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321).

Dated: December 9, 2005.

Orlando J. Cabrera,

Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

BILLING CODE 4210–33–P

APPENDIX A

Constant, Variables and Coefficients

Variable	Coefficient	Variable	Coefficient
Model Constant	520.18%	**Building Type**	
		Walk-Up/Garden	0.00%
Size of Project		Detached/Semi-Detached	-2.01%
0 to 149 Units	0.00%	Row/Townhouse	-0.23%
Over 149 Units	-1.47%	High-Rise/Mixed	-0.21%
		Scattered	0.00%
Age of Property (DOFA)			
0-8 years	0.00%	**Occupancy Type**	
9 years	0.29%	Family Property	0.00%
10 years	0.57%	Elderly Property	-5.83%
11 years	0.86%		
12 years	1.15%		
13 years	1.43%	**Location**	
14 years	1.72%	Metropolitan Central City	2.55%
15 years	2.01%	Metropolitan Non-Central City	0.00%
16 years	2.30%	Rural	0.00%
17 years	2.58%		
18 years	2.87%	**Neighborhood Poverty Rate**	
19 years	3.64%	0% to less than 20%	0.00%
20 years	4.41%	More than 20% to less than 30%	2.13%
21 years	5.18%	More than 30% to less than 40%	4.30%
22 years	5.95%	40% or more	6.60%
23 years	6.72%		
24 years	7.32%		
25 years	7.92%	**Percent of Households Assisted**	
26 years	8.53%	0	0.00%
27 years	9.13%	0 to 20	1.96%
28 or more years	9.73%	More than 20 to 80	2.25%
		More than 80 to less than 100	4.79%
Unit Size (Bedroom Mix)		100 (assume for all PHA projects)	6.39%
Percent of 2 bedroom units	17.61%		
Percent of 3 bedroom units	37.65%	**Ownership Type**	
Percent of 4 or more bedroom units	48.73%	Non-Profit (assume for all PHA projects)	10.00%
Other	0.00%	For Profit	0.00%
		Limited Dividend	8.00%

APPENDIX B

Geographic Coefficients

Area Name	State	Coeff
Anchorage	AK	13%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	AK	13%
Anniston	AL	-18%
Auburn-Opelika	AL	-18%
Decatur	AL	-18%
Dothan	AL	-18%
Florence	AL	-18%
Gadsden	AL	-18%
Huntsville	AL	-18%
Montgomery	AL	-18%
Tuscaloosa	AL	-18%
Birmingham	AL	-12%
Mobile	AL	-13%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	AL	-30%
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	AR	-12%
Fort Smith	AR	-12%
Jonesboro	AR	-12%
Pine Bluff	AR	-12%
Little Rock-North Little Rock	AR	-11%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	AR	-25%
Flagstaff	AZ	-16%
Yuma	AZ	-16%
Phoenix-Mesa	AZ	0%
Tucson	AZ	-8%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	AZ	-19%
Riverside-San Bernardino	CA	9%
Ventura	CA	9%
Yolo	CA	2%
Oakland	CA	30%
San Jose	CA	30%
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	CA	30%
Santa Rosa	CA	30%
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	CA	30%
Los Angeles-Long Beach	CA	13%
Orange County	CA	16%
Sacramento	CA	0%
San Francisco	CA	30%
Bakersfield	CA	4%
Chico-Paradise	CA	4%
Fresno	CA	4%
Merced	CA	4%

Area Name	State	Coeff
Modesto	CA	4%
Redding	CA	4%
Salinas	CA	4%
San Diego	CA	4%
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	CA	4%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	CA	4%
Stockton-Lodi	CA	4%
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	CA	4%
Yuba City	CA	4%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	CA	-15%
Boulder-Longmont	CO	1%
Greeley	CO	1%
Denver	CO	7%
Colorado Springs	CO	-4%
Fort Collins-Loveland	CO	-4%
Grand Junction	CO	-4%
Pueblo	CO	-4%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	CO	-19%
Bridgeport	CT	31%
Danbury	CT	31%
New Haven-Meriden	CT	31%
Stamford-Norwalk	CT	31%
Waterbury	CT	31%
Hartford	CT	19%
New London-Norwich	CT	19%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	CT	12%
Washington	DC	30%
Wilmington-Newark	DE	3%
Dover	DE	-15%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	DE	-19%
Fort Lauderdale	FL	12%
Miami	FL	12%
Daytona Beach	FL	4%
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	FL	4%
Fort Pierce-Port St Lucie	FL	4%
Fort Walton Beach	FL	4%
Gainesville	FL	4%
Jacksonville	FL	4%
Lakeland-Winter Haven	FL	4%
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	FL	4%

Area Name	State	Coeff
Naples	FL	4%
Ocala	FL	4%
Orlando	FL	4%
Panama City	FL	4%
Pensacola	FL	4%
Punta Gorda	FL	4%
Sarasota-Bradenton	FL	4%
Tallahassee	FL	4%
Tampa-St Petersburg-Clearwater	FL	4%
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton	FL	4%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	FL	-16%
Albany	GA	-12%
Athens	GA	-12%
Augusta-Aiken	GA	-12%
Columbus	GA	-12%
Macon	GA	-12%
Savannah	GA	-12%
Atlanta	GA	10%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	GA	-16%
Honolulu	HI	21%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	HI	11%
Cedar Rapids	IA	-18%
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	IA	-18%
Des Moines	IA	-18%
Dubuque	IA	-18%
Iowa City	IA	-18%
Sioux City	IA	-18%
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	IA	-18%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	IA	-30%
Boise City	ID	-16%
Pocatello	ID	-16%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	ID	-19%
Kankakee	IL	4%
Chicago	IL	20%
Bloomington-Normal	IL	-11%
Champaign-Urbana	IL	-11%
Decatur	IL	-11%
Peoria-Pekin	IL	-11%
Rockford	IL	-11%
Springfield	IL	-11%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	IL	-20%
Gary	IN	4%
Bloomington	IN	-11%

Area Name	State	Coeff
Elkhart-Goshen	IN	-11%
Evansville-Henderson	IN	-11%
Fort Wayne	IN	-11%
Kokomo	IN	-11%
Lafayette	IN	-11%
Muncie	IN	-11%
South Bend	IN	-11%
Terre Haute	IN	-11%
Indianapolis	IN	-5%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	IN	-20%
Lawrence	KS	-18%
Topeka	KS	-18%
Wichita	KS	-18%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	KS	-30%
Owensboro	KY	-18%
Lexington	KY	-13%
Louisville	KY	-12%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	KY	-30%
Alexandria	LA	-12%
Baton Rouge	LA	-12%
Houma	LA	-12%
Lafayette	LA	-12%
Lake Charles	LA	-12%
Monroe	LA	-12%
New Orleans	LA	-12%
Shreveport-Bossier City	LA	-12%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	LA	-25%
Brockton	MA	19%
Fitchburg-Leominster	MA	19%
Lawrence	MA	19%
Lowell	MA	19%
New Bedford	MA	19%
Worcester	MA	19%
Boston	MA	33%
Barnstable-Yarmouth	MA	19%
Pittsfield	MA	19%
Springfield	MA	19%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	MA	12%
Hagerstown	MD	6%
Baltimore	MD	5%
Cumberland	MD	-15%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	MD	-19%
Bangor	ME	12%
Lewiston-Auburn	ME	12%
Portland	ME	12%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	ME	12%

Area Name	State	Coeff
Ann Arbor	MI	-2%
Flint	MI	-2%
Detroit	MI	7%
Benton Harbor	MI	-11%
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland	MI	-11%
Jackson	MI	-11%
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek	MI	-11%
Lansing-East Lansing	MI	-11%
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	MI	-11%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	MI	-20%
Duluth-Superior	MN	-18%
Rochester	MN	-18%
St Cloud	MN	-18%
Minneapolis-St Paul	MN	6%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	MN	-30%
Columbia	MO	-18%
Joplin	MO	-18%
St Joseph	MO	-18%
Springfield	MO	-18%
Kansas City	MO	-5%
St Louis	MO	-9%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	MO	-30%
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula	MS	-18%
Hattiesburg	MS	-18%
Jackson	MS	-18%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	MS	-30%
Billings	MT	-16%
Great Falls	MT	-16%
Missoula	MT	-16%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	MT	-19%
Asheville	NC	-8%
Fayetteville	NC	-8%
Goldsboro	NC	-8%
Greenville	NC	-8%
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir	NC	-8%
Jacksonville	NC	-8%
Rocky Mount	NC	-8%
Wilmington	NC	-8%
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	NC	-4%
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point	NC	-6%
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	NC	5%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	NC	-19%
Bismarck	ND	-18%
Fargo-Moorhead	ND	-18%
Grand Forks	ND	-18%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	ND	-30%
Lincoln	NE	-18%
Omaha	NE	-18%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	NE	-30%
Manchester	NH	12%
Nashua	NH	12%
Portsmouth-Rochester	NH	22%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	NH	12%
Atlantic-Cape May	NJ	7%
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	NJ	7%
Bergen-Passaic	NJ	31%
Jersey City	NJ	31%
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	NJ	31%
Monmouth-Ocean	NJ	31%
Newark	NJ	31%
Trenton	NJ	31%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	NJ	-11%
Albuquerque	NM	-16%
Las Cruces	NM	-16%
Santa Fe	NM	-16%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	NM	-19%
Reno	NV	-16%
Las Vegas	NV	8%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	NV	-19%
Dutchess County	NY	31%
Nassau-Suffolk	NY	31%
Newburgh	NY	31%
New York	NY	42%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	NY	-7%
Binghamton	NY	-7%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	NY	-7%
Elmira	NY	-7%
Glens Falls	NY	-7%
Jamestown	NY	-7%
Rochester	NY	-7%
Syracuse	NY	-7%
Utica-Rome	NY	-7%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	NY	-11%
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria	OH	0%
Hamilton-Middletown	OH	-10%
Akron	OH	-6%
Cincinnati	OH	-9%

Area Name	State	Coeff
Canton-Massillon	OH	-11%
Lima	OH	-11%
Mansfield	OH	-11%
Steubenville-Weirton	OH	-11%
Youngstown-Warren	OH	-11%
Columbus	OH	-10%
Dayton-Springfield	OH	-9%
Toledo	OH	-14%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	OH	-20%
Enid	OK	-12%
Lawton	OK	-12%
Oklahoma City	OK	-12%
Tulsa	OK	-12%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	OK	-25%
Salem	OR	-10%
Portland-Vancouver	OR	-6%
Corvallis	OR	-15%
Eugene-Springfield	OR	-15%
Medford-Ashland	OR	-15%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	OR	-15%
Philadelphia	PA	21%
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	PA	-7%
Altoona	PA	-7%
Erie	PA	-7%
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	PA	-7%
Johnstown	PA	-7%
Lancaster	PA	-7%
Reading	PA	-7%
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	PA	-7%
Sharon	PA	-7%
State College	PA	-7%
Williamsport	PA	-7%
York	PA	-7%
Pittsburgh	PA	-5%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	PA	-11%
Providence-Fall River-Warwick	RI	19%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	RI	12%
Charleston-North Charleston	SC	-8%
Columbia	SC	-8%
Florence	SC	-8%
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson	SC	-8%
Myrtle Beach	SC	-8%
Sumter	SC	-8%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	SC	-16%
Rapid City	SD	-18%
Sioux Falls	SD	-18%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	SD	-30%
Chattanooga	TN	-18%
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	TN	-18%
Jackson	TN	-18%
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	TN	-18%
Memphis	TN	-18%
Knoxville	TN	-15%
Nashville	TN	2%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	TN	-30%
Brazoria	TX	-7%
Fort Worth-Arlington	TX	-3%
Galveston-Texas City	TX	-7%
Dallas	TX	6%
Houston	TX	-2%
Abilene	TX	-12%
Amarillo	TX	-12%
Austin-San Marcos	TX	-12%
Beaumont-Port Arthur	TX	-12%
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	TX	-12%
Bryan-College Station	TX	-12%
Corpus Christi	TX	-12%
El Paso	TX	-12%
Killeen-Temple	TX	-12%
Laredo	TX	-12%
Longview-Marshall	TX	-12%
Lubbock	TX	-12%
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	TX	-12%
Odessa-Midland	TX	-12%
San Angelo	TX	-12%
San Antonio	TX	-12%
Sherman-Denison	TX	-12%
Texarkana	TX	-12%
Tyler	TX	-12%
Victoria	TX	-12%
Waco	TX	-12%
Wichita Falls	TX	-12%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	TX	-25%
Provo-Orem	UT	-16%
Salt Lake City-Ogden	UT	-5%

Area Name	State	Coeff
Rural (non-metropolitan)	UT	-19%
Charlottesville	VA	-15%
Danville	VA	-15%
Lynchburg	VA	-15%
Roanoke	VA	-15%
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	VA	-10%
Richmond-Petersburg	VA	-1%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	VA	-19%
Burlington	VT	12%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	VT	12%
Bremerton	WA	-7%
Olympia	WA	-7%
Tacoma	WA	-7%
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	WA	1%
Bellingham	WA	-15%
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco	WA	-15%
Spokane	WA	-15%
Yakima	WA	-15%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	WA	-15%
Kenosha	WI	4%
Racine	WI	-7%
Milwaukee-Waukesha	WI	-4%
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	WI	-11%
Eau Claire	WI	-11%
Green Bay	WI	-11%
Janesville-Beloit	WI	-11%
La Crosse	WI	-11%
Madison	WI	-11%
Sheboygan	WI	-11%
Wausau	WI	-11%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	WI	-20%
Charleston	WV	-15%
Huntington-Ashland	WV	-15%
Parkersburg-Marietta	WV	-15%
Wheeling	WV	-15%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	WV	-16%
Casper	WY	-16%
Cheyenne	WY	-16%
Rural (non-metropolitan)	WY	-19%

APPENDIX C

Step-By-Step Calculation of a Project Expense Level (PEL)

Background

Anytown PHA is located in Anytown, Massachusetts, just outside of Boston. The population of Anytown is 47,235. There are 5,577 single-family homes with a median value of $168,000 and a median family income of $46,888. The Anytown PHA has 194 public housing units, in three projects – Petersburg, Skimmer Lane, and Central Park.

Calculation of PEL For Petersburg Project

Based on the above background information, and using the variable coefficients in Appendices A and B, the PEL for the Petersburg project is calculated as follows:

Step 1: Determine the coefficients for the ten variables. For Petersburg, the proper coefficients for each of the ten variables have been determined using the tables in Appendices A and B.

Step 2: Sum the coefficients for eight variables. The coefficient values identified in step 1 for the first eight variables have been added and the result is 51.25 percent.

PHA Name: Anytown PHA		Project Name: Petersburg	
		Project Code: MA200001	
	Variable	Project Characteristics	Coefficient
Step 1	Size of project	100	0.00%
	Age of property (DOFA)	48	9.73%
	Building type	Walkup/garden	0.00%
	Occupancy type	Family	0.00%
	Location	Metro non-central city	0.00%
	Neighborhood poverty rate	20% to > 30%	2.13%
	Percentage of households assisted	100% assisted	6.39%
	Geographic	Boston MA-NH PMSA	33.00%
Step 2	Sum of the above eight coefficients		51.25%

Step 3: Determine the percent of two, three, and four or more bedroom units in the project, then multiply by the applicable coefficient. Of the 100 units in the Petersburg project, there are 45 two bedroom units (45 percent of the total), 25 three bedroom units (25 percent of the total), and ten four or more bedroom units (10 percent of the total). The coefficient for two bedroom units is 17.61 percent; the coefficient for three bedroom units is 37.65 percent; and the coefficient for four or more bedroom units is 48.73 percent. The product of 45 percent times

17.61 percent is 7.92 percent; the product of 25 percent times 37.65 percent is 9.41 percent and the product of ten times 48.73 percent is 4.87 percent. The sum of these three values is 22.21 percent.

Step 4: Add the result of steps 2 and 3 to the model constant. The results of steps 2 and 3, 51.25 percent and 22.21 percent, added to the model constant of 520.18 percent, equal 593.64 percent.

	Variable	Project Characteristics	Coefficient
Step 3	Multiply percent of 2 bedroom units by 17.61%	45%	7.92%
	Multiply percent of 3 bedroom units by 37.65%	25%	9.41%
	Multiply percent of 4 or more bedroom units by 48.73%	10%	4.87%
	Unit size (bedroom mix) sum		22.21%
Step 4	Sum of the first eight coefficients		51.25%
	Unit size		22.21%
	Model constant		520.18%
	Sum		593.64%

Step 5: Use the result of step 4, which is expressed as a percent, to generate an exponent, expressed as a dollar amount. In Microsoft (MS) Excel, the formula for the exponent is: *EXP (sum of coefficients)*. Thus, *EXP* (593.64 percent) is $378.57.

Step 6: Multiply the result of step 5 by one plus the coefficient value of the Ownership Type variable. This step is the non-profit adjustment. The Ownership Type for PHAs is "non-profit." Thus, one plus the coefficient value for non-profit is 1.10. The result of $378.57 times 1.10 is $416.43.

Step 7: If step 6 is greater than $325, reduce result by four percent, but to no less than $325. If the project is part of the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), do not apply step 7. The result of step 6, $415.47, is greater than $325 and Petersburg is not a part of the NYCHA, so it is reduced by four percent to $399.77.

	Variable	Project Characteristics	Coefficient
Step 5	Take exponent of step 4 [EXP (step 4)]		$378.57
Step 6	Multiply Ownership Type by the result of step 6	Non-profit (110%)	$416.43
Step 7	If greater than $325, reduce by four percent		$399.77

Step 8: Application of the four floor and ceiling cost adjustments, if necessary.

- If the result of step 7 is less than $200 and the project *Occupancy Type* is identified as senior, raise the PEL level to $200.
- If the result of step 7 is less than $215 and the project *Occupancy Type* is identified as family, raise the PEL level to $215.
- If the result of step 7 is greater than $420 and the project is not owned by the NYCHA nor is it NYCHA mixed finance rental housing, decrease the PEL to $420.
- If the result of step 7 is greater than $480 and the project is owned by the NYCHA or is NYCHA mixed finance rental housing, decrease the PEL to $480.

For the Petersburg project, there are no applicable floor and ceiling cost adjustments, so the dollar amount of $399.77 does not change.

	Variable	Project Characteristics	Coefficient
Step 8	Apply floor and ceiling cost adjustments	None	$0.00

Step 9: Deduct the PUM audit cost from FFY 2003. The PUM audit cost for Anytown PHA from FFY 2003 is $1.00. Accordingly, $399.77 minus $1.00 is $398.77.

Step 10: Multiply the result by the annual inflation factor. Because the PEL from step 9 is in year 2000 dollars, the result is inflated to year 2004 dollars by the HUD local inflation factor. Then the appropriate inflation factor is applied to reach the current year PEL. The 2001 inflation factor is 1.019, the 2002 inflation factor is 1.023, the 2003 inflation factor is 1.015, and the 2004 inflation factor is 1.031. 1.019 times 1.023 times 1.015 times 1.031 equals 1.090874. Then, $398.77 times 1.090874 equals 435.0078, which, rounded to the nearest penny, equals $435.01, the initial PEL in 2004 dollars.

	Variable	Project Characteristics	Coefficient
Step 9	Minus PUM audit cost for FFY 2003	($1.00)	$398.77
Step 10	Inflation factor (2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004)	Cumulative inflation factor	1.090874
	PEL for subsidy calculation		$435.01

The PELs for two remaining Anytown PHA projects would be calculated in accordance with the same above-described steps.

PELs for the Three Anytown HA Projects

	PHA Name: Anytown PHA	Project Name: Petersburg MA200001		Project Name: Skimmer Lane MA200002		Project Name: Central Park MA200003	
	Variable	**Project Characteristics**	**Coeff**	**Project Characteristics**	**Coeff**	**Project Characteristics**	**Coeff**
Step 1	Size of project	100 units	0.00%	49 units	0.00%	45 units	0.00%
	Age of property (DOFA)	48 years old	9.73%	38 years old	9.73%	19 years old	9.73%
	Building type	Walkup/garden	0.00%	Walkup/garden	0.00%	Walkup/garden	3.64%
	Occupancy type	Family	0.00%	Family	0.00%	Ssnior	-5.83%
	Location	Metro non-central city	0.00%	Metro non-central city	0.00%	Metro non-central city	0.00%
	Neighborhood poverty rate	20% to >30%	2.13%	20% to >30%	2.13%	20% to >30%	2.13%
	Percent of households assisted	100% assisted	6.39%	100% assisted	6.39%	100% assisted	6.39%
	Geographic	Boston MA-NH PMSA	33.00%	Boston MA-NH PMSA	33.00%	Boston MA-NH PMSA	33.00%
Step 2	Sum of the above 8 coefficients		51.25%		51.25%		39.33%
Step 3	Multiply percent of 2 bedroom units by 17.61%	45%	7.92%	22%	3.87%		0.00%
	Multiply percent of 3 bedroom units by 37.65%	25%	9.41%	20%	7.53%		0.00%
	Multiply percent of 4 or more bedroom units by 48.73%	10%	4.87%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
	Unit size (bedroom mix)		22.21%		11.40%		0.00%
Step 4	Sum of the 8 coefficients		51.25%		51.25%		39.33%
	Unit size		22.21%		11.40%		0.00%
	Model constant		520.18 percent		520.18 percent		520.18 percent
	Sum		593.64 percent		582.83 percent		559.51 percent
Step 5	Take exponent of step 4 [EXP (step 4)]		$378.57		$339.79		$269.10
Step 6	Multiply Ownership Type by the result of step 5	Non-profit (110%)	$416.43	Non-profit (110%)	$373.77	Non-profit (110%)	$296.02
Step 7	If greater than $325, reduce by 4%		$399.77		$358.82		$296.02
Step 8	Apply floor and ceiling Cost Adjustments	None	-	None	-	None	-
Step 9	Minus PUM audit cost for FFY 2003	($1.00)	$398.77	($1.00)	$357.82	($1.00)	$295.02

	PHA Name: Anytown PHA	Project Name: Petersburg MA200001		Project Name: Skimmer Lane MA200002		Project Name: Central Park MA200003	
	Variable	**Project Characteristics**	**Coeff**	**Project Characteristics**	**Coeff**	**Project Characteristics**	**Coeff**
Step 10	Cumulative inflation factor (2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004)		1.090874		1.090874		1.090874
	PEL for subsidy calculation		$435.01		$390.34		$321.82

Calculation of PHA PEL for FFY 2006 Appropriations

For 2006, PHAs will be funded under the new formula, but at the agency level. Two additional steps, described below, are required to calculate this PHA's PEL.

Step 11. Create a weighted property PEL. Multiply each project PEL by the number of units in that project to create a weighted PEL for each project.

Step 11	**Project PEL and PHA Weighted PEL**				
	Project Name	**Units**	**PEL**	**Weighted Property PEL**	**Weighted Average PEL= Total Weighted Property PELs/Total Units**
	Petersburg	100	$435.01	$43,501.00	
	Skimmer Lane	49	$390.34	$19,126.66	
	Central Park	45	$321.82	$14,481.90	
Step 12	Totals	194		$77,109.56	$397.47
Step 13	Cumulative inflation factor, 2005 and 2006				1.05
	2006 PHA PEL				$417.34

Step 12: Create a weighted average 2004 PHA PEL. Take the weighted project PELs calculated under step 11 and divide the result by the total number of units in the PHA. This is the PHA's weighted average PEL. In the example above, $77,109.56 divided by 3,328 (194 units x 12 months) = $397.47. This is the 2004 PEL

Step 13:Calculate the 2006 PHA PEL. Take the 2004 PHA PEL and multiply it by the HUD local inflation factors for 2005 and 2006. In this example, they are 1.028 and 1.021, for a cumulative factor of 1.050. $397.47 times 1.050 $417.34, which is the PHA PEL for 2006.

Calculation of Property PELS for Appropriations for FFY 2007 and After

Beginning with the FFY 2007 operating subsidy appropriations, the Anytown PHA will receive the subsidy on a property-by-property basis in the amount of each property's PEL.

PELs for "New" Asset Management Projects. When a PHA combines existing projects, or combines buildings from more than one existing project to create a "new project" for purposes of asset management (in accordance with subpart H), the following rules apply for calculation of the PEL for the new project.

Age of Property Variable. The age of the property variable will be a weighted age of the buildings from the different projects. For example, if the Anytown PHA combines units from the existing Petersburg, Skimmer Lane and Central Park developments into a new project, the weighted age of the buildings in that project will be calculated as follows:

Methodology to Calculate the Weighted Age of Buildings From Different Projects						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Project Name	Number of Units in Buildings in "New Project"	DOFA	Age Period End Date	Age in Days	Unit Days	Weighted Av. Age = Total Unit Days / Total Units x 360
Petersburg	50	8/01/1964	12/31/2000	13,110	655,500	
Skimmer Lane	10	3/20/1980	12/31/2000	7,481	74,810	
Central Park	15	8/01/1940	12/31/2000	21,750	326,250	
Total	75				1,056,560	39

Column E: Calculate the building age in days from DOFA until December 31, 2000, where each month has 30 days.

Column F: Calculate "unit days" as units (column B) x age (column E) for each building. Sum to total.

Column H: Divide the total unit days (column F) by the total units (column B). Divide the result by 360 and round to the nearest whole number.

In this example, the weighted age of the new project is 39 years. The coefficient for a property that is 39 years old is 9.73 percent. Thus, for purposes of calculating the PEL for the new project, the age of property coefficient is 9.73 percent.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission: Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 552b of Title 5, United States Code, that a meeting of the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission will be held on Thursday, February 23, 2006.

The Commission was established pursuant to Public Law 99–647. The purpose of the Commission is to assist federal, state and local authorities in the development and implementation of an integrated resource management plan for those lands and waters within the Corridor.

The meeting will convene on February 23, 2006 at 7 p.m. at Central Falls Town Hall, 580 Broad Street, Central Falls, RI 02863 for the following reasons:

1. Approval of Minutes
2. Chairman's Report
3. Executive Director's Report
4. Financial Budget
5. Public Input

It is anticipated that about twenty-five people will be able to attend the session in addition to the Commission members.

Interested persons may make oral or written presentations to the Commission or file written statements. Such requests should be made prior to the meeting to: