

# *Connecting with Communities: A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the 2003 SuperNOFA Process*



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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Mel Martinez, Secretary



**Connecting with Communities:**  
**A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the**  
**2003 SuperNOFA Process**

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## Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is pleased to provide you with this year's *Connecting with Communities: A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the 2003 SuperNOFA Process*. HUD provides this User's Guide to help you become familiar with programs available to State and local governments, public housing agencies (PHAs), nonprofit organizations including colleges and universities, Indian tribes and tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs), graduate students, public housing resident organizations, owners of federally assisted low-income housing, and for-profit professional and technical services companies.

The User's Guide is divided into five parts. Part I, "Understanding HUD's SuperNOFA," explains the SuperNOFA. This part includes tables listing the 2003 SuperNOFA funding opportunities by category and by applicant type. Part I also details the differences in the funding notification, application, and selection processes that result from the use of the SuperNOFA. Part II, "Descriptions of Programs Included in the SuperNOFA," provides information on the goals, eligible applicants, and eligible activities for each of the funding opportunities announced in the SuperNOFA. Part III, "Additional Competitive Programs Not Included in the SuperNOFA," discusses programs not included in the SuperNOFA. Part IV, "HUD's Formula-Based Programs," provides information on HUD's formula-based programs and other major initiatives, which account for the majority of the funding that HUD provides each year. Part V, "Coordinating HUD Programs," discusses the different types of program coordination that HUD is trying to encourage through the SuperNOFA. It provides examples to stimulate your thinking about ways to improve program coordination in your community. It also discusses the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice, two tools that assist communities in planning how to allocate resources provided by HUD.

The 2003 HUD Super Notice of Funding Availability (SuperNOFA) announces more than \$2.3 billion in 43 funding opportunities<sup>1</sup>, tailored to help communities design and implement housing and community development programs that address local needs. Funds are available to State and local governments, Indian tribes and tribal entities, nonprofit organizations, public and private developers and managers of affordable housing, universities, public housing agencies and resident organizations, and graduate students in fields of interest to HUD. These funds are in addition to, and complement, the more than \$30.2 billion<sup>2</sup> sent to communities in formula grants, housing choice vouchers, and other funding.

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<sup>1</sup> Virtually all of HUD's competitive grant programs are included in the SuperNOFA. Certain competitive programs, such as demonstrations, those with statutory deadlines, or those that are still being designed at the time the SuperNOFA is released may still have a separate NOFA as warranted.

<sup>2</sup> This total includes appropriations for the Community Development Block Grant program (less set-asides), HOME Investment Partnerships, Public Housing Operating Fund, Public Housing Capital Fund, Indian Housing Block

Most of the more than \$32 billion that HUD administers is provided directly to State and local governments and PHAs to address locally identified, priority housing and community development needs. HUD believes these resources should promote comprehensive, coordinated approaches to address community conditions. Housing assistance, public housing revitalization, economic development, and other community development strategies work best when jointly implemented at the local level.

HUD's Strategic Plan contains critical goals for the Department. In awarding funding under this year's SuperNOFA, HUD will be guided by these strategic goals:

- Increase homeownership opportunities.
- Promote decent affordable housing.
- Strengthen communities.
- Ensure equal opportunity in housing.
- Embrace high standards of ethics, management, and accountability.
- Promote participation of grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations.

In addition, Secretary Mel Martinez has established several policy priorities for the Department. The rating plans in each NOFA encourage applicants to undertake specific activities that will assist the Department in achieving its strategic goals. HUD's policy priorities are:

- Provide increased homeownership and rental opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons, persons with disabilities, the elderly, minorities, and families with limited English proficiency.
- Improve our Nation's communities.
- Encourage accessible design features.
  - Visitability in new construction and substantial rehabilitation.
  - Universal design.
- Provide full and equal access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations in HUD program implementation.
- Improve housing conditions for families living in Colonias.
- Increase participation of minority serving institutions in HUD programs.
- Promote energy efficiency in housing design and operations through participation in ENERGY STAR<sup>®</sup>.
- End chronic homelessness within 10 years.

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Grants, Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (Formula Portion), Fair Housing Assistance programs, and renewal of Housing Choice vouchers.

## **Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives**

In support of its goal to promote participation of grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations, HUD has established the Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. The center links community and faith-based organizations to HUD. The center's mission is to focus, integrate, and intensify HUD's relationship with these groups. Although the center is not a funding source, it fulfills its mission by seeking input, sharing resources, and building a network of organizations to maximize the impact of local and national community development projects. By forming partnerships among various levels of government, faith-based organizations, and other community-based grassroots organizations, HUD will help build stronger communities.

***Connecting with Communities: A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the 2003 SuperNOFA Process*** provides a succinct overview of all HUD programs so that citizens can better understand the scope of resources available to them. The appendixes provide contact information for the more than 80 local HUD offices. If you have questions about HUD programs, please contact your local office or browse our Web site at [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

A copy of the User's Guide is also available through HUD's Web site at [www.hud.gov/grants](http://www.hud.gov/grants). The Web site also contains the application materials for programs in the SuperNOFA, the schedule of satellite training broadcasts for SuperNOFA programs, and related information on HUD programs and program offices.

## Part I: Understanding HUD's SuperNOFA

### What Is a SuperNOFA?

The SuperNOFA is the way HUD announces and distributes funding available through its competitive grant programs. The SuperNOFA describes the application and selection process and amounts available for funding opportunities under a variety of HUD programs at a single time. Each program NOFA contained in the SuperNOFA describes one or more funding opportunities in detail. The SuperNOFA published in the *Federal Register* is the official, legally binding statement of a grant's purpose, eligible applicants, amount of funding available, acceptable activities under a program, application process and requirements, and factors used to determine who will receive funds.

*This User's Guide is only a supplement to the SuperNOFA. It is not the official legal document related to HUD's competitive grant programs. The SuperNOFA Federal Register publication is the official legal document for competitive grant programs and the document that you should follow in developing your funding application.*

### What Is a Competitive Grant Program?

Competitive grant programs allow eligible applicants to request funding directly from HUD by submitting an application. Each application submitted competes with all other applications submitted for that particular program. Only a limited number of applicants—those that best meet the funding criteria established in the NOFA—receive funding.

Each competitive program has been created and authorized by Congress to accomplish one or more goals through specific types of activities. For example, Youthbuild, authorized in 1992, has a goal of helping young adults ages 16–24 obtain meaningful employment and achieve self-sufficiency. It does so by funding 2-year job-training programs. The programs provide life training and education as well as teaching construction and building trade skills, including on-the-job training in which students construct or rehabilitate low-income housing.

Table 1 lists all of the programs included in the 2003 SuperNOFA by SuperNOFA category. Within each category, the programs are grouped under subheadings, such as “Technical Assistance” or “Homelessness Assistance,” based on the general purpose of the grant. The approximate amount of funds available for each grant program is also shown. Each program is described in Part II of this User's Guide.



<b>Table 1: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFA</b>	
<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount<sup>3</sup> (in millions of dollars)</i>
<b>Housing and Community Development Programs</b>	
<b>Technical Assistance (TA)</b>	
• HOME TA	8.3
• HOME CHDO-TA	6
• McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA	6.6
• Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA	2
<b>Universities and Colleges</b>	
• Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)	9.93
• Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC)	7
• Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC)	6.98
• Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP)	3.17
• Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC)	5
• COPC Community Futures Demonstration	1.95
• Early Doctoral Student Research Grant (EDSRG) Program	0.15
• Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant (DDRG) Program	0.4
• Community Development Work Study Program (CDWSP)	3.1
<b>Fair Housing Education and Outreach/Enforcement and Housing Counseling</b>	
• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)	17.62
— Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI)	[10.2]
— Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)	[5.31]
— Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI)	[2.1]
• Housing Counseling Program (HCP)	37.56
— Local Counseling Agencies	[12.45]
— National, Regional, Multistate Agencies	[18.16]
— State Housing Finance Agencies (SHFAs)	[2]
— Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias	[0.25]
— Predatory Lending	[2.7]
— Section 8 Homeownership Program	[2]
<b>Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control</b>	
• Lead Hazard Control Program	103
• Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies	5
• Healthy Homes Demonstration	5
• Lead Outreach Grant Program	2.2
• Operation Lead Elimination Action Program (LEAP)	9.93

<sup>3</sup> The funding amounts listed in the table are approximate. They do not, necessarily, reflect the exact amount of funding that will be made available through the competition.

<b>Table 1: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFA</b>	
<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount<sup>3</sup> (in millions of dollars)</i>
<b>Economic Development and Empowerment Programs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) 29.5</li> <li>• Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP) 25.08</li> <li>• Youthbuild 54.6</li> <li>• Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED) Program 24.8</li> <li>• Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program Coordinators 47.68</li> <li>• Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program 49.67                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models Elderly and Persons with Disabilities [9.3]</li> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models Family [14.34]</li> <li>— ROSS for Neighborhood Networks [14.9]</li> <li>— ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services [11.12]</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance Programs</b>	
<b>Homelessness Assistance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuum of Care 1060                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Supportive Housing Program (SHP)</li> <li>— Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program for Homeless Individuals</li> <li>— Shelter Plus Care (S+C)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Elderly</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly 473.8</li> <li>• Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP) for Eligible Multifamily Projects 64</li> </ul>	
<b>Persons With Disabilities</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons With Disabilities (Mainstream Program) 53.6</li> <li>• Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities 116.8</li> </ul>	
<b>Other Targeted Housing Assistance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) - Competitive 28.8</li> <li>• Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing 25</li> </ul>	

## **Policies and Procedures Associated With the SuperNOFA**

### **Submission Policy**

To ensure fairness to all participants and in accordance with the principles of relevant laws, late applications are ineligible for consideration in HUD's grant competitions. As part of the SuperNOFA process HUD has established a uniform late policy, which is explained in the SuperNOFA. Although the late policy is uniform for all programs, the actual date and time when an application for a specific program is considered late is based on the submission date, time, and address established for that program. Therefore, you should pay special attention to the submission date, time, and address listed in the SuperNOFA. HUD encourages you to begin working on your proposals immediately so that you can maximize coordination and ensure that your application is submitted on time. As always, HUD will accept, and encourages, applications submitted before the due dates listed in the SuperNOFA. Applicants to programs which are required to be submitted to the State Point of Contact (SPOC) for review should leave ample time for the State review process prior to submitting your application to HUD (see the General Section of the SuperNOFA).

### **Common Factors for Award**

Most programs announced in the SuperNOFA use five criteria, known as Factors for Award, to rate and rank applications in the grant competitions. In addition to addressing real needs more directly, using common factors for award makes preparing your grant applications more manageable if you are applying for funding under several different HUD programs.

The factors for award are as follows:

1. Capacity.
2. Need/Extent of the Problem.
3. Soundness of Approach.
4. Leveraging Resources.
5. Achieving Results and Program Evaluation.

The content of these five factors may vary slightly and may be *measured* differently during the application review according to the goals of specific programs. For example, the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) might measure need as the extent of brownfields and poverty in a target community, whereas Youthbuild might measure need as the proportion of young high school dropouts and poverty in a community. The User's Guide is a supplement to the SuperNOFA, not a replacement. Anyone applying for funds **must** refer to the SuperNOFA for details on how each program defines and measures these factors. The following is a more detailed discussion of each factor.

**Factor 1—Capacity.** This factor addresses the extent to which you have the organizational resources necessary to successfully implement your proposed activities in a timely manner. Such resources include a staff of sufficient size that possesses knowledge and experience in your proposed program activities. In cases where you will use personnel not considered to be staff of your organization, you may be asked to demonstrate timely and easy access to qualified experts/professionals. Relevant experience may include experience in managing grants. In cases where you previously received funding from HUD, experience may be considered by your ability to achieve measurable progress in implementing your most recent grant awards.

**Factor 2—Need/Extent of the Problem.** This factor refers to whether or not your community has a significant problem to be addressed and an urgent need for HUD funding to address that problem. To determine need, HUD relies on you to document the extent of the problem in the geographic area that you will target with your program. For example, when you propose to target activities to a particular neighborhood, you should document the extent of need in that neighborhood as opposed to the larger community in which the neighborhood is located. The need should be related to the purpose of your proposed activities and documented using sound and reliable data wherever possible. If firm statistical data are not available for the target area, other means of documenting need are acceptable, but often are not rated as highly as an application that contains firm statistical evidence of need. If possible, you are encouraged to link the documentation of need to data identified in the community's Consolidated Plan, including the AI to Fair Housing Choice.<sup>4</sup>

To obtain a copy of your community's Consolidated Plan, contact the community development office of your local government or your local HUD Field Office. A list of HUD Field Offices and phone numbers is provided in appendix A. (Persons with hearing or speech impediments may access any of those numbers via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339.) To obtain a copy of your community's AI to Fair Housing Choice, contact the housing and community development office of your local government. Small cities (communities with less than 50,000 population) that are Community Development Block Grant nonentitlement communities should contact the offices of their State government, instead of their local government, for copies of the Consolidated Plan, including the AI.

**Factor 3—Soundness of Approach.** This factor addresses the quality and appropriateness of your proposed program. The exact criteria that will be considered in rating this factor will vary by program and are detailed in the SuperNOFA. Examples of some criteria that **might** be considered include the extent to which:

- Activities in your workplan and proposed budget detail the specific activities to be performed and benefits to be achieved.

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<sup>4</sup> Both the Consolidated Plan and AI are described in Part V of this User's Guide.

- Activities in your workplan give priority to the needs identified in factor 2.
- Activities in your workplan affirmatively further fair housing.
- Activities in your workplan have a clear timeframe for implementation and will produce measurable results related to the purposes of the grant program in a reasonable time period.
- Activities in your workplan will produce products or ideas that can be used in other communities.
- Activities in your workplan further the policy priorities of HUD.

**Factor 4—Leveraging Resources.** This factor refers to your ability to secure resources beyond those provided by the specific program from which you are seeking funds. This factor is designed to encourage you to obtain resources in combination with HUD funding to increase your chances of achieving the purposes of the activities you propose to undertake. Leveraged resources may include funding or in-kind contributions, such as services or equipment. Partners providing the leveraged resources may include governmental entities, public or private nonprofit organizations, for-profit private organizations, individuals, or other entities willing to partner with you. Be sure to document evidence of these resources in a letter or other document signed by an authorized official of the organization legally able to make a binding commitment for the organization that will provide the resources, as specified in the SuperNOFA. The requirements for documentation are contained in each program section of the SuperNOFA. Therefore, you may need to make special efforts to coordinate promises for funding to satisfy requirements. This factor focuses on resources targeted to the specific activities you are proposing. Therefore, you should give special consideration to creating partnerships that are appropriate for designing and implementing your proposed activities.

**Factor 5—Achieving Results and Program Evaluation.** Achieving results means that each applicant in their application has clearly defined specific interim or final products (called outputs) that will be achieved during the award period. These will serve as benchmarks for measuring progress. In addition, your application should identify specific outcomes or impacts that your program of activities will have on the community. For example, as a result of your activities you may have successfully increased homeownership opportunities for minorities or persons with disabilities in your community; or you may have improved the environmental quality of housing for children in the community. In structuring your application you should keep in mind that outcomes are ultimate goals. Benchmarks or outputs are interim activities or products that lead to the ultimate achievement of your goals.

Program evaluation requires that you, the applicant, have identified specific reporting tools that you have in place, or will have in place, to track output and outcome information, how and how often the information is being collected, and the methodology you will use to measure your

success in meeting your stated goals. HUD expects that if you are not meeting your stated goals and projected results that you will use the evaluation tool to adjust your business practices to ensure that performance goals are met within the award period. HUD has included a new form, entitled Logic Model, to help you complete your response to rating factor 5. Training via satellite broadcast will be provided and available as a webcast from HUD's website at [www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/fundsavail.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/fundsavail.cfm). Webcast training information is available on HUD's website at [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

## **Who Can Apply for SuperNOFA Programs?**

Each of the programs included in the SuperNOFA has different statutory and congressionally mandated requirements for determining which organizations are eligible to apply for funding. Table 2 provides a listing of the SuperNOFA funding opportunities arranged by the type of applicant eligible for each. The table is only a guide. You must read the Eligible Applicants section for the specific programs in the SuperNOFA to determine eligibility for program funds.

Although HUD is strictly prohibited from awarding funding to ineligible applicants, we strongly encourage ineligible groups with expertise to partner with an eligible entity that would be eligible to apply.

<b>Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type</b>	
<i>Type of Applicant</i> <sup>5</sup>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
<b>States</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HOME Technical Assistance (TA)</li> <li>• McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA</li> <li>• Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA</li> <li>• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Housing Counseling Program                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— State Housing Finance Agencies (SHFAs)</li> <li>— Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias</li> <li>— Predatory Lending</li> <li>— Section 8 Homeownership Program</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Lead Hazard Control Program</li> <li>• Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies</li> <li>• Healthy Homes Demonstration</li> <li>• Lead Outreach Grant Program</li> <li>• Youthbuild</li> <li>• Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED) Program</li> <li>• Continuum of Care                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Supportive Housing Program (SHP)</li> <li>— Shelter Plus Care (S+C)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive</li> </ul>
<b>Units of General Local Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HOME TA</li> <li>• McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA</li> <li>• HOPWA TA</li> <li>• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Education and Outreach (EOI)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Lead Hazard Control Program</li> <li>• Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies</li> <li>• Healthy Homes Demonstration</li> <li>• Lead Outreach Grant Program</li> <li>• Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)</li> <li>• Youthbuild</li> <li>• Continuum of Care                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Supportive Housing Program (SHP)</li> <li>— Shelter Plus Care (S+C)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to the Eligible Applicants section of the program description in the SuperNOFA for specific applicant eligibility requirements.

<b>Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type</b>	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
<b>Public Housing Agencies (PHAs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA</li> <li>• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Education and Outreach (EOI)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Youthbuild</li> <li>• Healthy Homes Demonstration</li> <li>• Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models - Elderly and Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models - Family</li> <li>— ROSS for Neighborhood Networks</li> <li>— ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Continuum of Care                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Supportive housing Program (SHP)</li> <li>— Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program for Homeless Individuals</li> <li>— Shelter Plus Care (S+C)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons With Disabilities (Mainstream Program)</li> <li>• Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing</li> <li>• Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program Coordinators</li> </ul>
<b>Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models – Elderly and Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models – Family</li> <li>— ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services (HSS)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> To qualify for Section 811 Supportive Housing, the PHA must be a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization.



<b>Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type</b>	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
<b>Indian Tribes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead Hazard Control Program</li> <li>• Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies</li> <li>• Healthy Homes Demonstration</li> <li>• Lead Outreach Grant Program</li> <li>• Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED) Program</li> <li>• Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models – Elderly and Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models – Family</li> <li>— ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services (HSS)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Nonprofit Organizations and Others</i>	
<b>Nonprofit Organizations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Development TA</li> <li>• HOME TA</li> <li>• HOME CHDO TA</li> <li>• McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA</li> <li>• HOPWA TA</li> <li>• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP<sup>7</sup>)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI)</li> <li>— Education and Outreach (EOI)</li> <li>— Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Housing Counseling Programs (HCP)<sup>8</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Local Housing Counseling Agencies</li> <li>— National, Regional, Multistate Agencies</li> <li>— Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias</li> <li>— Predatory Lending</li> <li>— Section 8 Homeownership Program</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies</li> <li>— Healthy Homes Demonstration</li> <li>— Operation Lead Elimination Action Program (LEAP)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> For FHIP-PEI the nonprofit organization must be a fair housing enforcement organization with at least 1 year of experience in complaint intake and investigation, testing for fair housing violations, and meritorious claims in the 2 years prior to the filing of the application. For FHIP-FHOI the nonprofit must be a qualified fair housing enforcement organization with at least 2 years experience in complaint intake and investigation, testing for fair housing violations, and meritorious claims in the 3 years prior to the filing of the application.

<sup>8</sup> For HCP the nonprofit organization must be a HUD-approved Housing Counseling Agency.

<b>Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type</b>	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Nonprofit Organizations and Others</i>	
<b>Nonprofit Organizations (cont'd)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youthbuild</li> <li>• Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models - Elderly and Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models - Family</li> <li>— ROSS for Neighborhood Networks</li> <li>— ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED) Program</li> <li>• Continuum of Care               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Supportive Housing Program (SHP )</li> <li>— Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation SRO Program for Homeless Individuals (private, nonprofit organizations)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly</li> <li>• Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP) for Eligible Multifamily Projects</li> <li>• Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities</li> <li>• Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons With Disabilities (Mainstream Program)</li> <li>• Housing for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive</li> <li>• Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing</li> </ul>
<b>Colleges and Universities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA</li> <li>• Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC)</li> <li>• CPOC Community Futures Demonstration</li> <li>• Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC)<sup>11</sup></li> <li>• Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC)<sup>12</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> Only national and regional organizations that cover two or more States or consortia may apply.

<sup>10</sup> To qualify for the HBCU program the college or university must be designated as an HBCU by the U.S. Department of Education.

<sup>11</sup> To qualify for HSIAC the college or university must meet the U.S. Department of Education's definition of an Hispanic Serving Institution.

<sup>12</sup> To qualify for AN/NHIAC the college or university must meet the U.S. Department of Education's definition of an Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian Institution.

<b>Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type</b>	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Nonprofit Organizations and Others</i>	
<b>Colleges and Universities (cont'd)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP)<sup>13</sup></li> <li>• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)</li> <li>• Education and Outreach (EOI)</li> <li>• Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies</li> <li>• Healthy Homes Demonstration</li> <li>• Operation Lead Elimination Action Program (LEAP) (non-public entities)</li> <li>• Lead Outreach Grant Program</li> <li>• Community Development Work Study Program</li> </ul>
<b>Doctoral Students and Post-Doctoral Students</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant (DDRG)</li> <li>• Early Doctoral Student Research Grant (EDSRG)</li> </ul>
<b>Resident Organizations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Education and Outreach (EOI)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models - Elderly and Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models - Family</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Owners of Assisted Low-Income Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing</li> </ul>
<b>Federally Approved Education and Employment Training Organization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youthbuild</li> </ul>
<b>For-Profit Professional and Technical Services Companies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HOME TA</li> <li>• HOME CHDO TA</li> <li>• McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA</li> <li>• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Education and Outreach (EOI)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies</li> <li>• Healthy Homes Demonstration</li> <li>• Lead Outreach Grant Program</li> <li>• Operation Lead Elimination Action Program (LEAP)</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> To qualify for TCUP the college or university must meet the U.S. Department of Education’s definition of a tribal college or university. In some cases, TCUs are part of a tribal government.

## **Additional Issues Related to the SuperNOFA**

### **Corrections to Deficient Applications**

In accordance with our regulations in 24 CFR part 4, subpart B, HUD cannot consider any unsolicited information that you, the applicant, may want to provide after the application due date. However, to ensure that no applications are unreasonably excluded from being rated and ranked, HUD may contact applicants to correct technical deficiencies and will do so on a uniform basis for all applicants. HUD may also contact you to clarify an item in your application. You should note that HUD may not seek clarification of items or responses that improve the substantive quality of your response to any selection factors.

Examples of curable (correctable) technical deficiencies include your failure to submit the proper certifications or your failure to submit an application that contains an original signature by an authorized official or failure to submit the requested number of copies. In each case, HUD will notify you in writing by facsimile or by letter with return receipt requested describing the clarification or technical deficiency. You must submit clarifications or corrections of technical deficiencies in accordance with the information provided by HUD within 14 calendar days, or within another specified timeframe, of the date you receive HUD notification. If your deficiency is not corrected within this time period, HUD will reject your application as incomplete and will not consider it for funding. (Note that the Sections 202 and 811 programs provide for appeal of rejection of an application on technical deficiency. Please see the Programs Section of the SuperNOFA for additional information and instructions.)

### **E-Grants**

President George W. Bush has outlined a management agenda for making government more focused on citizens and results, which includes expanding Electronic Government (E-Government). E-Government uses improved Internet-based technology to make it easy for citizens and businesses to interact with the Government, save taxpayer dollars, and streamline citizen-to-Government communications.

E-Grants is a major component of the Administration's E-Government initiative. E-Grants creates a single online portal (or storefront) for all Federal grant customers to find and apply for grants, making it easier for potential applicants to obtain information about Federal grants. An important goal is to eliminate redundant, paper-based processes currently required of grant applicants. By allowing applicants to apply for Federal grants through a simplified, unified E-Grants system, transactions with the Government for obtaining financial assistance will be easier, quicker, and in accord with the President's Management Agenda.

HUD is one of the supporting partner agencies for the E-Grants initiative. The target date for implementation of the E-Grants storefront *Find* and *Apply* mechanism is October 2003. Grantees and applicants are encouraged to check regularly for updates on the E-Grants initiative. Information can be obtained from HUD's website at [www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/egrants/egrants.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/egrants/egrants.cfm). Applicants can sign up to receive agencies' notifications of funding announcements at <http://fedgrants.gov/Applicants/>.

## **Part II: Descriptions of Programs Included in the SuperNOFA**

This section provides brief descriptions of the programs included in HUD's 2003 SuperNOFA. The descriptions summarize the purpose of the programs, eligible applicants, and eligible activities. Before applying for a particular program, applicants should read the SuperNOFA explanation of the program, including Eligible Applicants, to make sure that their organizations and proposed activities qualify under the program regulations. The descriptions in the SuperNOFA are more detailed than those provided below. You may also contact your HUD Field Office (see appendix A) for more information.

The program descriptions are presented in the same order as they appear in table 1. The programs are grouped under subheadings based on the general purpose of the program.

## Housing and Community Development

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Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

### Technical Assistance (TA)

- HOME TA
- HOME-CHDO TA
- McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA

### Universities and Colleges

- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)
- Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC)
- Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC)
- Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP)
- Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC)
- COPC Community Futures Demonstration
- Early Doctoral Student Research Grant (EDSRG) Program
- Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant (DDRG) Program
- Community Development Work Study Program (CDWSP)

### Fair Housing Outreach/Enforcement and Housing Counseling

- Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)
  - Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI)
  - Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)
  - Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI)
- Housing Counseling Program (HCP)
  - Local Counseling Agencies
  - National, Regional, Multistate Agencies
  - State Housing Finance Agencies (SHFAs)
  - Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias
  - Predatory Lending
  - Section 8 Homeownership Program

### Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

- Lead Hazard Control Program
- Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies
- Healthy Homes Demonstration
- Lead Outreach Grant Program
- Operation Lead Elimination Action Program (LEAP)

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### Technical Assistance

**HOME TA.** The HOME Investment Partnerships Program provides funds to States and local governments (participating jurisdictions [PJs]) based on a formula to implement local housing strategies to increase the supply of housing for low-income people. HOME TA is designed to improve the ability of PJs to effectively design and implement HOME strategies. HOME TA provides funds to the following entities:

- HOME PJs.
- For-profit or nonprofit professional and technical services firms with demonstrated capacity to provide TA.
- Public-purpose organizations responsible to chief elected officials of PJs established pursuant to State or local legislation.
- Agencies or authorities established by two or more PJs to carry out activities consistent with the purposes of the HOME program.
- National or regional nonprofit organizations that have memberships comprised predominantly of entities, officials of entities of PJs, or PJs' agencies or established organizations.

The funding may be used for the following activities:

- To facilitate the exchange of HOME-related information.
- To improve the ability of HOME participants to design and implement housing strategies that include an analysis and reduction of regulatory barriers, reflect sound management and fiscal controls, and demonstrate measurable outcomes in the use of public funds, and accurate and timely reporting of those accomplishments.
- To encourage private lenders and for-profit developers of low-income housing to participate in public-private partnerships to achieve the purposes of HOME.
- To assist PJs in developing strategies that ameliorate the affordability gap between rapidly increasing housing costs and the less rapid growth in incomes among low-income households.
- To facilitate the establishment and efficient operation of land assembly, under which title to vacant and abandoned parcels of real estate located in or causing blighted neighborhoods is cleared for use, consistent with the purposes and timeframes of the HOME statute.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

***HOME Community Housing Development Organization TA (HOME-CHDO TA).*** HOME-CHDO TA is designed to provide education and organizational support assistance to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) in the HOME program. Not less than 40 percent of the funds made available for HOME-CHDO TA in FY 2003 shall be made available to eligible organizations that have worked primarily in one State. HOME-CHDO TA provides funds to the following entities:

- Nonprofit intermediary organizations that customarily provide services in more than one community related to the provision of affordable housing, or the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods.



- Other nonprofit organizations that engage in community revitalization, including all eligible organizations under Section 233 of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act, as amended.

The funding may be used for the following activities:

- To provide organizational support assistance to increase CHDO capacity and accountability.
- To provide housing education assistance to cover expenses related to the provision or administration of programs for educating, counseling, or organizing homeowners and tenants eligible to receive assistance under the HOME program.
- To offer programwide support to eligible CHDOs for managing and conserving properties developed under the HOME program in a fiscally responsible and accountable manner.
- To increase the investment of private capital in housing for very low-income households, particularly by encouraging the establishment of benevolent loan funds through which private financial institutions will accept deposits at below-market interest rates, and make those funds available at favorable rates to developers of low-income housing and to low-income homebuyers.
- To establish privately owned, local community development banks and credit unions to finance affordable housing.
- To provide organizational support, technical assistance, and education to community groups for the establishment of community land trusts as defined in Section 233 of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act, as amended.

To provide technical assistance to businesses, unions, and organizations involved in construction and rehabilitation of low-income housing to assist women residing in the area to obtain jobs involving such activities, including facilitating access by helping such women develop nontraditional skills, recruiting, providing continuing on-the-job support, counseling and educating businesses regarding suitable work environments, providing information to such women regarding opportunities for establishing small housing construction and rehabilitation businesses, and providing materials and tools for training such women. Priority will be given to organizations rehabilitating single or multifamily housing owned or controlled by HUD pursuant to Title II of the National Housing Act, and which have women members that constitute 25 percent or less of the total number of workers in the occupation.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

***McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA (McKinney-Vento TA).*** McKinney-Vento TA is designed to improve the effectiveness of homeless assistance strategies implemented through HUD's Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program and Continuum of Care, which includes the Supportive Housing Program (SHP), Shelter Plus Care (S+C), and Section 8 Assistance for

Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Dwellings. McKinney-Vento TA funds States, units of general local government, public housing agencies (PHAs), and nonprofit or for-profit groups including educational institutions and areawide planning organizations that are qualified to provide TA. These organizations use the funds to provide technical assistance that enhances the planning, development, administration, and/or evaluation skills of McKinney-Vento program applicants, prospective applicants, funding recipients, and project sponsors.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

***Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS TA (HOPWA TA).*** HOPWA TA is designed to improve the overall effectiveness of programs and projects implemented with HOPWA funding. It accomplishes this by funding States, units of general local government, and nonprofit organizations to provide national, regional, and local programs to train HOPWA grantees, project sponsors, and potential recipients of HOPWA funds in comprehensive housing strategies, sound program/project management, and organizational capacity building.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

### **Universities and Colleges**

***Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU).*** The HBCU program is designed to help historically black colleges and universities expand their role and increase their effectiveness in addressing community development needs, such as neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development, in their localities. Under this program, HBCUs (status determined by the U.S. Department of Education) are awarded funding for projects designed to benefit primarily low- and moderate-income residents, help prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet an urgent community development need in the community in which the HBCU is located. The types of activities that are eligible under this program are the same as those that are eligible under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Real property acquisition.
- Clearance and demolition.
- Rehabilitation of residential and/or commercial structures.
- Direct homeownership assistance to low- and moderate-income people.
- Public facilities improvements.
- Special economic development activities.
- Eligible public services.
- Facilitation of the establishment/expansion of microenterprises.

- Assistance to community-based development organizations.
- Establishment of a community development corporation (CDC) to undertake eligible activities.
- Planning and administrative costs related to grant-funded activities.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

***Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC).*** HSIAC is designed to help nonprofit Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) of higher education expand their role and their effectiveness in addressing community development needs, such as neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development, in their communities. Under this program, HSIs (status determined by the U.S. Department of Education) are funded for projects designed to benefit primarily low- and moderate-income residents, help prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet an urgent community development need in the community in which the HSI is located. The types of activities that are eligible under the program are the same as those that are eligible under the CDBG program. These include the following:

- Real property acquisition.
- Clearance and demolition.
- Rehabilitation of residential and/or commercial structures.
- Direct homeownership assistance to low- and moderate-income people.
- Public facilities improvements.
- Special economic development activities.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

***Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC).*** This program is designed to help nonprofit AN/NHIAC expand their roles and their effectiveness in addressing community development needs, such as neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development needs, in their communities. Under this program, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian Institutions (status determined by the U.S. Department of Education) are funded for projects designed to benefit primarily low- and moderate-income residents, prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet an urgent community development need in the community in which the AN/NHIAC is located. The types of activities that are eligible under the program are the same as those that are eligible under the CDBG program. These include the following:

- Real property acquisition.
- Clearance and demolition.
- Rehabilitation of residential and/or commercial structures.

- Direct homeownership assistance to low- and moderate-income people.
- Public facilities improvements.
- Special economic development activities.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

***Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP).*** TCUP is designed to help nonprofit tribal colleges and universities build, expand, renovate, and equip their facilities, especially those facilities that are used by or are available to the larger community. Each funded activity must benefit low- and moderate-income persons; aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight; or meet other urgent community development needs for which no other financial resources are available.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

***Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC).*** The COPC program is designed to help colleges and universities apply their human, intellectual, and institutional resources to the challenge of revitalizing distressed communities. COPC provides funding to accredited 2- or 4-year degree-granting nonprofit institutions of higher learning to address at least three of the following issues in a targeted urban community:

- Local housing.
- Infrastructure.
- Economic development.
- Neighborhood revitalization.
- Healthcare.
- Job training.
- Crime prevention.
- Education.
- Planning.
- Community organization.

Grantees may address these issues by conducting and applying relevant research, coordinating outreach efforts with neighborhood groups and residents, acting as a local information exchange, galvanizing support for neighborhood revitalization, developing public service projects and instructional programs, and collaborating with other partnership centers. Multiple institutions of higher learning in a particular region also may apply jointly as a consortium.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

**COPC Community Futures Demonstration.** COPC Community Futures Demonstration provides funds to schools of architecture, planning, or design at 2-year colleges, 4-year colleges, and universities. Funds go to develop innovative case study housing plans and designs that address community housing needs or to develop long-range plans for local communities that address future growth and development trends in their local metropolitan area or region.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

**Early Doctoral Student Research Grant (EDSRG) Program.** The EDSRG program is designed to assist students in the early stages of their doctoral programs with cultivating research skills by having them prepare manuscripts that focus on housing and urban development issues. Students, who will receive funding for 1 year, must have a major or a concentration within a major in a field related to housing and urban development. Support from their universities, in the form of office space, equipment, and other resources, is required.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

**Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant (DDRG) Program.** The DDRG program is designed to help doctoral candidates complete their research and dissertations on housing and urban development issues. Candidates, who will receive funding for a 2-year period to offset their expenses while completing their dissertations, must have completed all of their coursework, must have had their dissertation topics approved by committee, and must have dissertation advisors assigned. Support from their universities, in the form of office space, equipment, and other resources, is required.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

**Community Development Work Study Program (CDWSP).** CDWSP is designed to attract economically disadvantaged and minority graduate students to careers in community and economic development. It accomplishes this by providing funding to institutions of higher learning that offer graduate degrees in community development, areawide planning organizations applying on behalf of two or more institutions of higher learning, and States applying on behalf of two or more institutions of higher learning located in the State. The grantees provide work stipends, tuition support, and additional forms of support to economically disadvantaged and minority graduate students. The students must be enrolled full time in graduate programs in community and economic development, community planning or management, or other related fields of study. Related fields include public administration, urban management, and urban planning and exclude sociology and fields such as law, economics, education, and history.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

## **Fair Housing Education and Outreach/Enforcement and Housing Counseling**

***Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)***. FHIP is designed to increase compliance with the Fair Housing Act and with substantially equivalent State and local fair housing laws by providing funding that results in an increased number of referrals to HUD of fair housing complaints and other information regarding discriminatory housing practices. FHIP has two objectives, Education/Outreach and Enforcement.

Education and Outreach (EOI). FHIP-EOI assists national and local projects that inform and educate the public about their rights and obligations under the Fair Housing Act and substantially equivalent State and local fair housing enforcement laws. Almost any public or private organization that is formulating or carrying out programs to prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices is eligible for FHIP-EOI. Eligible program activities include:

- Holding education symposia.
- Duplicating existing fair housing materials for distribution.
- Conducting outreach and providing information on fair housing through printed and electronic media.
- Providing outreach to persons with disabilities.
- Developing or implementing Fair Housing Month activities.
- Making fair housing referrals.

There are two FHIP enforcement initiatives:

Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI). FHIP-PEI provides funding to Qualified Fair Housing Organizations (QFHOs) and Fair Housing Organizations (FHOs) for a broad range of activities related to enforcing the Fair Housing Act and substantially equivalent State and local fair housing laws.

Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI). FHIP-FHOI is designed to build the capacity of organizations to conduct fair housing enforcement activities in unserved and underserved areas with large concentrations of persons protected by the Fair Housing Act.

Fair housing enforcement grants are generally limited to QFHOs, which are agencies with no fewer than 2 years of enforcement-related experience, and FHOs, which are agencies with at least 1 year of enforcement-related experience. The eligible activities for enforcement grants are:

- Conducting intake of allegations of housing discrimination, testing, and evaluating testing results.

- Investigating individual complaints and systemic housing discrimination.
- Mediating or otherwise voluntarily resolving allegations of fair housing discrimination.
- Litigating fair housing cases.

*Program Office: Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity*

**Housing Counseling Program (HCP).** This program supports the delivery of a wide variety of housing counseling services to homebuyers, homeowners, low- to moderate-income renters, and the homeless. The primary objectives of the program are to expand homeownership opportunities and improve access to affordable housing. Counselors provide guidance and advice to help families and individuals improve their housing conditions and meet the responsibilities of tenancy and homeownership. Agencies funded through this program may also provide Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM) counseling to elderly homeowners who are looking to convert equity in their homes into income that can be used to pay for home improvements, medical costs, and/or living expenses.

HCP funds HUD-approved local housing counseling agencies; national, regional, and multistate agencies; and State Housing Finance Agencies (SHFAs). The 2003 SuperNOFA includes a special set-aside for agencies providing services to residents of Colonias, for counseling and education regarding predatory lending, and for counseling performed in conjunction with HUD's Section 8 Homeownership Program. Local agencies are funded directly by HUD to provide services within their communities. Intermediaries and SHFAs manage the use of HUD housing counseling funds by local affiliates and branches.

For information on how to become a HUD-approved housing counseling agency, consult the HUD Web site at [www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/hcc/hccprof13.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/hcc/hccprof13.cfm).

*Program Office: Housing*

### **Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control**

**Lead Hazard Control Program.** The purpose of the Lead Hazard Control Program is to reduce the exposure of young children to lead hazards in their homes. This program provides funding to States, Indian tribes, and local governments to evaluate and reduce lead hazards in private housing rented or owned by low-income families. Examples of activities that can be funded under this program include:

- Inspection and testing of homes for lead hazards.
- Remediation of lead hazards.
- Blood testing of young children.

- Partnering with community-based organizations.
- Temporary relocation of families during hazard control.
- Training low-income people to become lead hazard control workers.
- Community education and outreach.
- Data collection, analysis, and evaluation.
- Pre- and post-hazard reduction testing.

*Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control*

**Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies.** The purpose of this program is to improve the efficacy and cost effectiveness of methods for detecting and controlling environmental health and safety hazards in the home. This program funds State and local governments and academic, nonprofit organizations, and for-profit organizations to support research on these issues. Specific research topics for which applications are being solicited include:

- Evaluation of environmental health and safety hazard control methodologies.
- Low-cost analytical technologies for the rapid, onsite determination of environmental contaminants in the home environment.
- New or novel methods of environmental health and safety hazard evaluation or control, or other areas of research that are consistent with the overall goals of the program.

*Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control*

**Healthy Homes Demonstration.** The Healthy Homes Demonstration is designed to develop, demonstrate, and promote cost-effective preventive measures to correct multiple housing-related safety and health hazards that cause serious diseases and injuries to children. HUD is interested in reducing threats to a maximum number of residents, especially children in low-income families, in a cost-efficient manner. The objectives of the demonstration are to mobilize public and private resources, involving cooperation among all levels of government, the private sector, and faith-based and other community-based organizations to develop the most promising, cost-effective methods for identifying and controlling housing-based hazards. Healthy Homes Demonstrations develop housing assessment, maintenance, renovation, and construction techniques to identify and correct housing-related illness and injury risk factors, disseminate healthy homes information, and replicate successful models. Eligible applicants are States, local governments, federally recognized Indian tribes, nonprofit institutions, and for-profit firms located in the United States.

*Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control*

**Lead Outreach Grant Program.** The purpose of the Lead Outreach Grant Program is to develop and distribute outreach and educational materials in order to raise public awareness of childhood



lead poisoning and its prevention; promote proper lead hazard identification and control methods among at-risk communities and at-risk populations of children and workers in the housing maintenance or rehabilitation fields; and encourage occupants to identify potential lead-based paint hazards and report them to property owners and managers, public health officials, and/or housing officials as appropriate. Eligible applicants are nonprofit organizations, such as groups of parents of children who have had lead poisoning; grassroots organizations, including faith-based and community-based organizations; and for-profit firms, such as marketing/advertising, broadcasting, publishing, and print media companies.

*Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control*

**Operation Lead Elimination Action Program (LEAP).** The purpose of Operation LEAP is to leverage private-sector resources to eliminate lead poisoning as a major public health threat to young children. Operation LEAP is a HUD initiative designed to provide seed money to nonprofit and for-profit entities that possess the capacity to mobilize substantial private-sector resources to support lead hazard control activities in housing. Resources generated by Operation LEAP grantees will be used to assist national, State, and local efforts being conducted on both a preventive and a remedial basis to prevent childhood lead poisoning. To be eligible to apply for funding under this program, applicants must be a tax-exempt nonprofit or for-profit entity or firm. States and units of general local government and their departments are not eligible. Private colleges and universities are eligible as a nonprofit entity.

*Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control*

## Economic Development and Empowerment

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Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

- Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)
  - Self-Help Homeownership Opportunities Program (SHOP)
  - Youthbuild
  - Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED)
  - Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program Coordinators
  - Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency Program (ROSS)
    - ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models - Elderly and Persons with Disabilities
    - ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models - Family
    - ROSS for Neighborhood Networks
    - ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services
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***Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI).*** BEDI is designed to help local communities redevelop brownfields, which are defined as abandoned, idled, or underused real property, including industrial and commercial facilities, where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by the presence or potential presence of environmental contamination. BEDI provides funding to local governments to be used in conjunction with Section 108 loan guarantees to finance redevelopment of brownfields sites. Eligible activities include:

- Site acquisition.
- Demolition.
- Remediation costs associated with construction or reconstruction.
- Infrastructure construction or reconstruction.
- Assistance to for-profit businesses for economic development.
- Construction or reconstruction of public facilities.

Funding for BEDI is provided through a specific appropriation for brownfields redevelopment under the authority of the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) program. BEDI funds are intended to be used in a manner consistent with previous iterations of the EDI program, but with a particular emphasis on the redevelopment of brownfields sites. BEDI funds must be used in conjunction with a Section 108 loan guarantee. Many brownfields activities are also eligible for

CDBG funding, which is awarded to entitlement communities and States on a formula basis and does not need to be used in conjunction with a Section 108 loan guarantee.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

**Self-Help Homeownership Opportunities Program (SHOP).** SHOP is designed to facilitate and encourage nonprofit organizations to provide innovative single-family or multifamily homeownership opportunities through the provision of self-help housing in which the homebuyer contributes a significant amount of sweat equity toward the construction of the dwelling. Only experienced national or regional organizations or consortia (which cover two or more States) are eligible to apply. Program funds may be used only for:

- Land acquisition and/or infrastructure improvements.
- Administration, planning, and management development costs.<sup>14</sup>

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

**Youthbuild.** Youthbuild is designed to provide economically disadvantaged young adults with opportunities to obtain an educational experience that will enhance their employment skills as a means to achieving self-sufficiency. Youthbuild provides funds to nonprofit organizations, State and local housing agencies, State and local governments, and other organizations eligible to provide education and employment training under Federal employment training programs. The funding is used to implement housing construction/rehabilitation training programs for disadvantaged and very low-income high school dropouts ages 16 to 24. Youthbuild programs offer educational and job-training services, counseling and other support activities, and onsite paid training in housing rehabilitation or construction work. At least 50 percent of each participant's time is spent in classroom training.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

**Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED) Program.** The RHED program is designed to build capacity for planning and implementing rural housing and economic development strategies and to support innovative housing and economic development activities in rural areas. The program provides funding to local rural nonprofit organizations, CDCs, Indian tribes, SHFAs, and State economic or community development agencies for capacity building and implementation of innovative housing and economic development activities in rural areas. Examples of capacity-building activities include hiring and training staff; purchasing, developing, and managing management information system (MIS) tools; and obtaining expertise from outside sources.

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<sup>14</sup> Not to exceed 20 percent of any grant.

Examples of implementation costs include design costs, acquisition of land and buildings, provision of infrastructure, and construction.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

**Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program Coordinators.** The FSS program is intended to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of assistance under the housing choice voucher and public housing programs with public and private resources to enable participating families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. An FSS program coordinator ensures that program participants are linked to the supportive services they need to achieve self-sufficiency.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

**Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program.** ROSS is designed to help public housing residents become economically self-sufficient. ROSS funds PHAs, resident management corporations, resident councils, resident organizations, intermediary resident organizations, citywide resident organizations, nonprofit entities supported by residents, Indian tribes, and tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs) to provide supportive services and resident empowerment activities to public housing residents. Applications for renewal of public housing service coordinator grants will be solicited through a separate notice, not through this SuperNOFA.

ROSS has the following four funding categories:

- *Resident Service Delivery Models - Elderly and Persons with Disabilities* funds programs that enable the elderly or people with disabilities to live independently.
- *Resident Service Delivery Models- Family* funds activities that establish and implement comprehensive programs to help families achieve self-sufficiency.
- *Neighborhood Networks (NN)* provides grants to PHAs and qualified nonprofit entities to establish and operate new Neighborhood Networks Centers for public housing residents and provides funding to update and expand existing computer technology centers to become Neighborhood Networks centers. Computer centers operating in public housing developments or planned for public housing developments receive assistance through this program to secure the necessary space, computer hardware, software, and peripherals.
- *Homeownership Supportive Services* provides grants to PHAs and qualified nonprofit entities for counseling and other supportive services designed to help residents of public housing achieve homeownership.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

## Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance

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Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

### Homeless Assistance

- Continuum of Care
  - Supportive Housing Program (SHP)
  - Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program
  - Shelter Plus Care (S+C)

### Elderly

- Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly
- Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP) for Eligible Multifamily Projects

### Persons With Disabilities

- Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities
- Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons With Disabilities (Mainstream Program)

### Other Targeted Housing Assistance

- Housing for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) - Competitive
- Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing

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## Homeless Assistance

The Continuum of Care is a comprehensive approach to assisting individuals and families in moving from homelessness to independence and self-sufficiency. Understanding that homeless people have varying needs, the Continuum of Care provides a continuum of services allowing individuals to move from emergency shelter to transitional housing, then to permanent housing. Along the way, individuals in need of counseling and supportive services, job training, and other social services are provided with these opportunities so that root causes of homelessness are addressed. Funding for Continuum of Care approaches is provided through three competitive programs: Supportive Housing Program (SHP), the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program, and Shelter Plus Care (S+C). In addition to the programs in the SuperNOFA, the Continuum of Care is also supported through one formula grant program, the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program.

***Continuum of Care—Supportive Housing Program (SHP).*** SHP helps homeless people live as independently as possible by facilitating the development of housing and related supportive services for people moving from homelessness to independent living. SHP funds States, local governments, other government agencies (such as PHAs), and nonprofit organizations that provide housing and supportive services for the homeless. SHP supports five types of program designs:

- Transitional housing, which helps homeless people move to permanent housing.
- Permanent housing for homeless people with disabilities.

- Safe Havens, 24-hour supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless people with severe mental illness.
- Supportive services for homeless people not living in supportive housing.
- Other types of innovative supportive housing for homeless people.

Supportive services include childcare, employment assistance, outpatient health services, case management, assistance in locating and accessing permanent housing, help in obtaining employment, nutritional counseling, security arrangements, implementation and operation of a homeless management information system, and other assistance. SHP funds may be used to:

- Acquire land for a homeless facility.
- Build, rehabilitate, or lease housing for homeless persons.
- Pay for new or increased supportive services for homeless people.
- Cover day-to-day operating expenses of supportive housing.
- Pay administrative expenses.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

***Continuum of Care—Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO)***

***Program.*** Section 8 SRO is designed to ensure an adequate supply of SRO units to provide housing for the homeless. This program funds PHAs and private nonprofit organizations for rental assistance to homeless individuals who rent rehabilitated SRO units. The rental assistance is paid to owners of the rehabilitated units in the form of monthly rental subsidies. A portion of the subsidy covers the normal rental assistance that would be paid on behalf of the person occupying the unit under the Section 8 SRO program. The rest of the subsidy can be used by the owner to help offset the monthly debt service on the rehabilitation financing. Occupants of the rehabilitated units must be otherwise eligible for Section 8 rental assistance.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

***Continuum of Care—Shelter Plus Care (S+C).*** S+C is designed to ensure the availability of supportive housing opportunities for homeless people with disabilities and their families. S+C's primary focus is persons who are seriously mentally ill; who have chronic problems with alcohol, drugs, or both; or who have HIV/AIDS. S+C funds States, local governments, and PHAs to provide rental assistance for homeless people with disabilities and their families. Four types of rental assistance are available: tenant-based, project-based (contracted with a building owner), sponsor-based (contracted with a nonprofit organization), and SRO-based. Grantees must match the rental assistance with supportive services that are at least equal in value to the amount of HUD's rental assistance.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

## **Elderly**

***Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly.*** The Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly program is designed to enable very low-income elderly people (age 62 or older) to live independently by increasing the supply of rental housing with supportive services. Section 202 provides interest-free capital advances to private nonprofit organizations to construct, rehabilitate, or acquire (with or without rehabilitation) rental housing with supportive services for very low-income elderly. The capital advance remains interest-free and does not need to be repaid as long as the housing remains available to very low-income elderly people for at least 40 years. The program also provides rental assistance for project residents. Residents pay no more than 30 percent of their adjusted gross income in rent while the project rental assistance covers the difference between the monthly approved operating cost and the rent received from the tenant.

*Program Office: Housing*

***Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP) for Eligible Multifamily Projects.*** ALCP supports the conversion of existing eligible projects for the elderly to a licensed assisted-living facility (ALF). The program provides grants to private, nonprofit project owners to convert the cost of the physical conversion of existing units and common office and services space to assisted living. The grant requires that the project remain available for very low- and/or low-income residents for 20 years beyond the term of the original mortgage. Project owners must provide the necessary board and supportive services to support activities of daily living for frail elderly ALF residents consistent with the licensing requirements of the State in which the project is located.

*Program Office: Housing*

## **Persons With Disabilities**

***Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities.*** The Section 811 program is designed to enable very low-income persons with disabilities to live independently by increasing the supply of rental housing with supportive services. The program provides interest-free capital advances to nonprofit organizations to construct, rehabilitate, or acquire (with or without rehabilitation), rental housing with supportive services, if necessary, for very low-income people with disabilities who are at least 18 years old. The advance remains interest-free and does not need to be repaid as long as the housing remains available for very low-income persons with disabilities for at least 40 years. The program also provides rental assistance for project residents. Residents pay 30 percent of their adjusted gross income in rent while Section 811 pays the difference between the monthly approved operating cost and the rent received from the tenant.

*Program Office: Housing*

## **Housing Choice Vouchers**

***Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons With Disabilities (Mainstream Program).*** The purpose of the Mainstream Program is to enable very low-income people with disabilities, whether elderly or non-elderly, to access affordable, private housing of their choice on the private market. The Mainstream Program provides PHAs and nonprofit disability organizations with funding for housing choice vouchers for persons with disabilities.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

## **Other Targeted Housing Assistance**

***Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive.*** HOPWA is designed to provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income people with HIV/AIDS and their families. Ninety percent of HOPWA funds are awarded through a formula and made available through the Consolidated Planning process. The remaining funds are awarded through competition. The competitive portion of HOPWA funds State and local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations. Funding may be used for a range of activities, including housing information services; resource identification; project or tenant-based rental assistance; short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness; housing and development operations; and supportive services. Applicants may submit one of two types of applications: Long-Term Comprehensive Strategies or Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS). Long-Term Comprehensive Strategies applications propose provision of housing and services in areas that did not qualify for the formula portion of HOPWA. SPNS applications propose the development and operation of model or innovative programs that can be replicated in other communities.

***Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing.*** The Service Coordinator program is designed to ensure that elderly persons and persons with disabilities who are residents of multifamily insured and assisted housing developments are linked to the supportive services they need to continue living independently in these projects. The program funds owners of multifamily assisted housing developments designed for occupancy by the elderly and people with disabilities, such as Section 8, 202, 221(d)(3), and 236, to hire service coordinators. The coordinators are responsible for ensuring that residents of the project are linked to community-based supportive services. Public housing service coordinator renewals will be funded through a separate notice, not through this SuperNOFA.

*Program Office: Housing*



## Part III: Additional Competitive Programs Not Included in the SuperNOFA

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

### **Public Housing Revitalization HOPE VI**

- HOPE VI Revitalization Grants
- HOPE VI Demolition Grants

### **University Programs**

- Urban Scholars Fellowship Program
- Research Studies on Homeownership and Affordable Lending
- Research on Socio-Economic Change in Cities

### **Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control**

- Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Program

### **Elderly**

- Predevelopment Grants—Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly

### **Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program**

- Community Development Block Grant for Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages

### **Technical Assistance**

- Permanent Housing and Special Efforts for Subpopulations Technical Assistance (PHASES TA)

### **Homeless Assistance**

- Collaborative Initiative to End Chronic Homelessness (CIECH)

### **Public Housing Revitalization HOPE VI**

***HOPE VI Revitalization Grants.*** HOPE VI revitalization grants may be used for activities including relocation, demolition, development and rehabilitation of public housing rental units and homeownership units, and community and supportive services to residents to revitalize severely distressed public housing developments in accordance with Section 24 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. Public housing agencies (PHAs) that have severely distressed public housing in their inventory and meet the threshold requirements of the NOFA are eligible to apply for HOPE VI funds.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

**HOPE VI Demolition Grants.** HOPE VI demolition grants fund PHAs for the demolition of severely distressed public housing units without revitalization, where demolition would otherwise not occur due to lack of available resources. This NOFA was published in the *Federal Register* on April 4, 2003.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

## **University Programs**

**Urban Scholars Fellowship Program.** This program is designed to provide 15-month fellowships to post-doctoral students to help them undertake research studies related to HUD topics. The long-range goal of the program is to help these students secure tenure and increase the number of scholars working on and teaching about issues of importance to HUD.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

**Research Studies on Homeownership and Affordable Lending.** The Research Studies on Homeownership and Affordable Lending program will fund technical studies that will produce knowledge to support policy development to increase affordable lending, reduce downpayment constraints, and promote homeownership for low- and moderate-income households, minority families, and areas that have been underserved by the mortgage finance system.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

**Research on Socio-Economic Change in Cities.** The Research on Socio-Economic Change in Cities program will fund empirical research projects on trends in urban areas including social, economic, demographic, and fiscal change in cities. Funded projects will provide HUD with a basic understanding of how cities are changing, the factors driving those changes, and the impact of public policy on change. This NOFA was published in the *Federal Register* on March 26, 2003.

*Program Office: Policy Development and Research*

## **Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control**

**Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Program.** The Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Program is designed to provide grants to units of general local government in areas of the highest lead paint abatement needs, as determined by the highest number of pre-1940 units and disproportionately high numbers of documented cases of lead-poisoned children under age 6. Under this program at least 90 percent of the funds are to be used for lead abatement or interim control of lead-based paint hazards in privately owned rental housing units that serve low-income

families with children under age 6. Housing units treated under this demonstration must remain available for low-income residents for at least 3 years following treatment.

*Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control*

## **Elderly**

***Predevelopment Grants—Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly.*** In 2003, Congress appropriated funds for grants to private nonprofit organizations and consumer cooperatives covering costs of architectural and engineering work, site control, and other planning relating to the development of supportive housing for the elderly that is eligible for assistance under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959. A NOFA will be published later this year.

*Program Office: Housing*

## **Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program**

***Community Development Block Grants for Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages.*** The primary objective of this program is to aid the development of viable Indian and Alaskan Native communities that provide a suitable living environment with decent housing and significant economic opportunities, particularly for people with low to moderate income. The program funds federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaskan Native villages, and in certain circumstances, tribal organizations, on a competitive basis for housing rehabilitation, land to support new housing, new housing construction, community infrastructure, community buildings, economic development, public services, and planning.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

## **Technical Assistance**

***Permanent Housing and Special Efforts for Subpopulations Technical Assistance Program (PHASES TA).*** The PHASES TA program is designed to provide TA to grantees, project sponsors, and potential applicants for the McKinney-Vento Act funded Supportive Housing Program, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy, and Shelter+Care projects. This TA promotes the development of permanent housing and supportive services, including innovative approaches to enable homeless persons to live as independently as possible, as part of the Continuum of Care approach.

Funds are available for TA providers to help organizations that operate, or wish to provide McKinney-Vento programs, to better serve their clients' permanent and special housing and supportive service needs. *Special* refers to one or more of three designated populations: homeless

veterans, homeless persons in living in Colonias, or homeless persons receiving assistance from faith-based and other community grassroots organizations. A fourth kind of TA will be available for providers of permanent housing serving any or all categories of homeless people.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

### **Homeless Assistance**

***Collaborative Initiative to End Chronic Homelessness (CIECH)***. CIECH is a coordinated effort among the Interagency Council on the Homeless, HUD, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs that seeks to integrate permanent housing and supportive services for the chronically homeless population and for disabled homeless families. This initiative will encourage communities to create a collaborative and comprehensive approach to addressing chronic homelessness. This NOFA was published in the *Federal Register* on January 27, 2003.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

## **Part IV: HUD's Formula-Based Programs**

HUD's competitive programs are meant to work in tandem with HUD's larger formula programs, Housing Choice Voucher Contract Renewals, and loan guarantee programs. Whereas the competitive programs offered in the 2003 SuperNOFA have approximately \$2.3 billion in funding opportunities, HUD's formula-based programs and Section 8 contract renewals total nearly \$30.2 billion.

This section provides descriptions of HUD's major noncompetitive programs, which include:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program
- Economic Development Loan Guarantee (Section 108)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program
- Housing Choice Voucher Contract Renewals
- Competitive Allocation Area Voucher Funding Program
- Public Housing Operating Fund
- Public Housing Capital Fund Program (CFP)
- Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) Program
- Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG) Program
- Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Formula
- Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP)
- Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Homeownership Programs
- Indian Home Loan Guarantees (Section 184)
- Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184A)
- Title VI Loan Guarantee Program

Together, these programs account for the majority of funding provided by HUD and set the context in which the competitive grant programs operate.

### **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program**

The CDBG program is the Federal Government's primary program for promoting community revitalization throughout the country. CDBG provides annual grants on a formula basis to approximately 1,000 metropolitan cities and urban counties (entitlement communities). In

addition, it provides formula-based grants to 49 States and Puerto Rico for distribution to smaller, nonentitled communities. (HUD directly distributes funds to nonentitled communities in Hawaii. CDBG funds are used for a wide range of community development activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and improved community facilities and services. Activities that can be funded with CDBG dollars include:

- Acquisition of real property.
- Acquisition and construction of public works and facilities.
- Code enforcement.
- Relocation assistance.
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of residential and nonresidential properties.
- Provision of public services, including, but not limited to, those concerned with employment, crime prevention, childcare, health, drug abuse, education, and fair housing counseling.
- Provision of special economic development assistance.
- Assistance to community-based development organizations for neighborhood revitalization, community economic development, and energy conservation projects.
- Homeownership assistance.
- Clearance and demolition.
- Planning and administrative costs, including actions to meet the grantee's certification to affirmatively further fair housing.
- Microenterprise assistance.

Each activity must meet at least one of the CDBG program's three national objectives:

- Principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons (primary objective).
- Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight.
- Meet other community development needs that present a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community.

During a 3-year period, at least 70 percent of the funds spent by a grantee must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

Approximately \$4.3 billion is available for distribution. Seventy percent of CDBG funding is allocated to metropolitan cities and counties known as entitlement communities, and the remaining 30 percent is allocated to States under the State CDBG program for distribution to nonentitled units of general local government. Allocations are made on the basis of a dual formula that takes into account population, poverty, overcrowded housing, age of housing, and growth lag.

Entitlement communities carry out their own programs. Under the State CDBG program, States design a distribution system to pass funds through to smaller, nonentitlement communities and are responsible for ensuring compliance with program requirements. Localities receiving CDBG funding often pass a large portion of their funding through to other organizations, such as nonprofit organizations, to implement CDBG-funded activities.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

## **Economic Development Loan Guarantees (Section 108)**

Section 108, the loan guarantee provision of the CDBG program, is one of the most potent and important public investment tools that HUD offers to local governments. It allows local governments participating in the CDBG program to obtain Federal loan guarantees that enable them to borrow money at more favorable terms (usually for less cost) than would be possible without the guarantees. Local governments use the borrowed funds to help finance and leverage private investment in large economic development and other revitalization projects. Under the Section 108 program, CDBG entitlement communities (or nonentitlement communities, if the State makes the necessary pledge of CDBG funding) borrowing federally guaranteed funds must pledge their current and future CDBG allocations (up to the loan amount) as security for the loan.

Like other CDBG assistance, Section 108 loan guarantees must be used for activities that meet national CDBG objectives as described previously. Eligible activities include:

- Property acquisition.
- Rehabilitation of publicly owned property.
- Housing rehabilitation.
- Economic development activities.
- Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation of public facilities.
- Public works and other site improvements for Colonias.

In recent years, Section 108 loan guarantees have been used to encourage primarily economic development either through public physical development projects (for example, acquiring a failed shopping center for rehabilitation or assembling land for a new hotel or factory) or through loans to private firms and individuals (for example, providing below-market financing for the expansion of an existing firm). However, Section 108 guarantees also have financed other initiatives, such as Homeownership Zones and community-based lending institutions.

Eligible communities may apply for loan guarantees year round. To apply, entitlement communities should contact their local HUD Field Office. Nonentitlement communities may

apply through their State (except in Hawaii). For FY03, HUD is authorized to guarantee as much as \$273 million under the Section 108 program.

To make the Section 108 program easier to use, HUD has created the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) and Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI). EDI and BEDI provide grants to enhance the security of Section 108-guaranteed loans and the feasibility of revitalization projects financed through the Section 108 program. For FY03, only BEDI is included in the SuperNOFA; BEDI is described in part III of this User's Guide.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

## **HOME Investment Partnerships Program**

The HOME Investment Partnerships program affirms the Federal Government's commitment to provide decent, safe, and affordable housing to all Americans and to alleviate the problems of excessive rent burdens, homelessness, and deteriorating housing stock. HOME provides funds and general guidelines to State and local governments to design affordable housing strategies that address local needs and housing conditions. HOME strives to meet both the short-term goal of increasing the supply and availability of affordable housing and the long-term goal of building partnerships between State and local governments and private and nonprofit housing providers. HOME funds may be used for such activities as tenant-based rental assistance, homebuyers assistance, property acquisition, new construction, rehabilitation (including site improvements, demolition, and relocation), and administrative costs. All HOME-based housing and rental assistance must target low- and very low-income families. HOME funds may not be used as matching funds for other Federal programs. Jurisdictions must reserve 15 percent of their HOME funds for housing to be developed, sponsored, or owned by Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). A CHDO is a private, community-based nonprofit organization that has, among its purposes, the provision of decent, affordable housing for low-income people. In FY03, \$1.987 billion (less \$133.2 million in set-asides) is appropriated for the HOME program. HOME programs must affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) in all their activities.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

## **Housing Choice Voucher Program Contract Renewals**

The Housing Choice Voucher (tenant-based) Program increases the housing choices available to very low-income households by making privately owned housing affordable to them. The program provides funds to local public housing agencies (PHAs), which then provide housing choice vouchers to qualified very low-income households. These vouchers provide rent subsidies that equal the difference between 30 percent of the household's adjusted income and the gross rent of the unit, provided the gross rent does not exceed the PHA-approved payment standard. The



subsidies are paid directly to the landlord by the PHA. Under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, a family may select a unit with a gross rent that exceeds the PHA's payment standard, but the family must pay the additional amount. However, the law restricts a voucher holder from renting a unit that would initially require the family to pay more than 40 percent of the family's adjusted income for rent. Voucher funding is used for tenant-based assistance, which can be provided for any eligible rental unit as long as the landlord agrees to participate in the program. Each PHA has the option to use as much as 20 percent of its tenant-based voucher funding to provide project-based voucher (PBV) assistance to competitively selected existing, rehabilitated, or newly constructed units. All voucher units must be inspected by the PHA to ensure their compliance with HUD housing quality standards.

PHAs may also elect to use a portion of their voucher funding to assist very low-income families in purchasing a home. The PHA funding that would otherwise be used for rental assistance is dedicated to paying a portion of the family's monthly mortgage payment. As soon as funding for housing choice vouchers is awarded to a PHA, the PHA receives funding from HUD on an annual basis until the contract for the funding expires.<sup>15</sup> Congress appropriates new funding to renew the expiring contracts each year.

There are two basic types of housing choice vouchers: competitive allocation area and special purpose. Most housing choice vouchers are competitive allocation area vouchers, which are initially awarded through a competition. A Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for FY03 Fair Share Funding was published in the *Federal Register* on March 26, 2003.

Some housing choice vouchers are provided for a variety of special purposes, such as relocating public housing tenants who are displaced because of public housing demolition or disposition, designation of mixed-use public housing units as single use (that is, disabled and elderly to elderly only), and court settlements. These vouchers often are provided as part of a competitive grant program, such as HOPE VI or the Mainstream Program.

In FY03 approximately \$15.2 billion is appropriated to renew expiring Section 8 rental assistance contracts. This includes both Housing Choice Voucher Contract Renewals and project-based assistance for multifamily rental housing. This represents the largest single line-item appropriation, excluding housing loan insurance, in HUD's FY03 budget.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

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<sup>15</sup> Prior to FY98, Indian tribes and/or Indian housing authorities were eligible for funding from the Section 8 rental certificate and voucher programs. Although they are no longer eligible for new funds, they do receive annual funding for previously approved certificates and vouchers until the contract associated with the funding expires.

## **Competitive Allocation Area Voucher Funding Program**

This program provides housing choice vouchers to PHAs based on a fair-share allocation that reflects the housing needs of very low-income families within the jurisdiction served by a PHA. Vouchers are also provided to PHAs based on other criteria determined to be beneficial to the efficient operation of the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The PHAs issue the vouchers to families on the PHA's housing choice voucher waiting list to enable these families to access decent, safe, and affordable housing of their choice on the private market. For FY03 there are no funds available for the Competitive Allocation Area Voucher Funding Program.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

## **Public Housing Operating Fund**

The Public Housing Operating Fund program provides funds, based on a formula, to PHAs to help them meet their operating and maintenance expenses and offset operating deficits associated with public housing units. For FY03, more than \$3.5 billion is appropriated for the Public Housing Operating Fund program. The program provides subsidies to approximately 3,050 PHAs. Funding allocations are based primarily on the operating fund formula.

Under this formula, each PHA's subsidy is equal to the difference between a formula-determined allowable expense level (plus utility and independent audit costs) and the PHA's projected income (rents and charges to residents for excess utility consumption).

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

## **Public Housing—Capital Fund Program (CFP)**

CFP provides funding based on a formula to PHAs so they may carry out capital and management activities. All PHAs, regardless of size, are eligible to participate in CFP. Eligible activities under CFP include:

- Development, financing, and modernization of public housing developments.
- Vacancy reduction.
- Planned code compliance.
- Management improvements.

For FY03, approximately \$2.8 billion is appropriated to CFP.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

## **Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) Program<sup>16</sup>**

The IHBG program was created by the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996. This Act also repealed Indian eligibility for many other HUD programs, including those falling under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 and some that are announced in the SuperNOFA. It provides annual grants, on a formula basis, to all eligible Indian tribes or tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs) based on submission of a compliant Indian Housing Plan. The funds may be used for a wide range of affordable housing activities. For FY03, the sixth year of implementing this program, approximately \$645 million is appropriated for the IHBG Program.

Anyone with questions regarding IHBG should contact their area Office of Native American Programs (ONAP). A list of area ONAPs is provided in appendix B.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

## **Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG) Program**

The 2003 HUD appropriations set aside \$9.5 million specifically to provide a block grant for affordable housing activities for Native Hawaiians. The grant will be made available to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to carry out affordable activities for Native Hawaiian families who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands.

If you have questions regarding the NHHBG program you may contact the Office of Native American Programs in Washington, D.C., at 202-401-7914, or 303-672-5248 (TDD).

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

## **Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program**

The ESG program is designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for homeless persons, make additional shelters and transitional housing available, meet the costs of operating shelters, provide essential social services to homeless individuals, and help prevent homelessness. ESG funds States, metropolitan cities, urban counties, and territories according to the formula used for the CDBG program. ESG funding may be used for renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters or transitional housing; provision of essential social services; payment of operating costs for shelters; and the development and implementation of homeless prevention activities, such as short-term mortgage/rent or utility payments, security deposits, first month's rent, landlord-tenant mediation,

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<sup>16</sup> Also known as Native American Housing Block Grant.

and tenant legal services. For FY03, approximately \$150 million is available through the ESG program.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

### **Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)**

HOPWA is designed to provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income people with HIV/AIDS and their families. Ninety percent of HOPWA funds are awarded using a formula and are made available through the Consolidated Planning process. The formula allocates funding to States and cities in metropolitan areas that have the greatest number of cumulative HIV/AIDS cases. The remaining 10 percent of HOPWA funding is awarded through a competition announced in the SuperNOFA. Funding may be used for a range of activities, including housing information services; resource identification; project or tenant-based rental assistance; short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness; housing and development operations; and supportive services. In FY03, approximately \$261 million is available for distribution through the formula portion of HOPWA.

*Program Office: Community Planning and Development*

### **Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP)**

FHAP is designed to build a coordinated, intergovernmental enforcement effort to further fair housing. It provides funding to State and local fair housing enforcement agencies that have been certified by the Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity as administering laws that are substantially equivalent to the Fair Housing Act. Funding FHAP agencies encourages them to assume a greater share of the responsibility for the administration and enforcement of their fair housing statutes and ordinances. FHAP funding is distributed through a formula and can be used to cover the costs of processing dual-filed complaints, training, administrative costs, special enforcement efforts, fair housing partnerships, and the development and enhancement of other fair housing projects. In FY03, approximately \$25.5 million has been appropriated to FHAP.

*Program Office: Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity*

### **Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Homeownership Programs**

One of HUD's most fundamental functions is increasing homeownership, particularly among low- and moderate-income people. The primary means of accomplishing this is by insuring mortgage loans issued by private financial institutions. This insurance protects qualified lenders against the risk of default on mortgages issued to qualified borrowers, which encourages private lenders to approve loans to borrowers and in areas that they might not approve otherwise. In addition,

HUD's mortgage insurance programs make it more affordable for low- and moderate-income borrowers to purchase homes by reducing the downpayment required, limiting certain fees, and allowing the financing of many closing costs.

FHA, which is a critical part of HUD, administers a variety of mortgage insurance programs, each intended to serve a slightly different need. The centerpiece of FHA's insurance programs is the Section 203(b) program, which insures mortgages for moderately priced, one- to four-family homes. Additional programs provide insurance for adjustable rate mortgages (Section 251), disaster victims' homes (Section 203(h)), mortgages to increase energy efficiency (Section 513), homes in older declining areas (Section 223(e)), homes in outlying areas (Section 203(i)), condominiums (Section 234(c)), and cooperative housing units (Section 203(n)). In addition, FHA offers programs that enable borrowers to finance housing rehabilitation costs as part of the mortgage (Section 203(k)).

All of these programs operate through HUD-approved lenders (for example, banks, mortgage companies, and savings and loans) that provide FHA-insured mortgages. Generally, any person able to meet the cash investment, mortgage payments, and credit requirements can apply for a FHA-insured mortgage from a HUD-approved lender. However, these loans generally are limited to owner-occupied housing units. Also, to ensure that these programs serve low- and moderate-income people, the maximum dollar value of FHA-insured mortgages is limited. The current limit for single-family units ranges from \$154,896 to \$297,840. FHA-insured mortgages generally can be used for new or existing units.

FHA also manages four programs that offer unique opportunities for teachers, law enforcement officers, local governments, and nonprofit organizations to turn HUD Homes (properties on which a borrower has defaulted on an FHA-insured mortgage) into tools for community revitalization. These programs are Teacher Next Door, Officer Next Door, Dollar Homes, and Sales to Non-Profit Organizations. Through these programs, FHA offers HUD Homes at deeply discounted prices to teachers, law enforcement officers, local governments, and nonprofit organizations.

### *Program Office: Housing*

## **HUD's Discount Property Sales Programs**

**Teacher Next Door** enables full-time, State-certified K–12 classroom teachers or administrators in public schools, private schools, or Federal, State, county, or municipal educational agencies to purchase HUD Homes at 50 percent of the list price. The homes must be located in HUD-designated revitalization areas and in the school district where the purchaser is employed. Teachers must live in the homes they purchase through the program as their sole residence for at least 3 years from the date of purchase and cannot own other residential property during this term.

**Officer Next Door** enables law enforcement officers to purchase HUD Homes at 50 percent of the list price. The home must be located in a HUD-designated revitalization area. Officers must live in the homes they purchase through the program as their sole residence for at least 3 years from the date of purchase and cannot own other residential property during this term.

**Dollar Homes** allows local governments to purchase HUD-owned homes for \$1 each to create housing for families in need and to benefit neighborhoods. Under the policy, single-family homes that are acquired in foreclosure actions by FHA are eligible for sale to local governments around the Nation for \$1 each whenever FHA is unable to sell the homes for 6 months. By selling vacant homes for \$1 after 6 months on the market, HUD makes it possible for communities to fix up the homes at considerable savings and put them to good use. The newly occupied homes can then act as a catalyst for neighborhood revitalization, attracting new residents and businesses to the area.

**Sales to Non-Profit Organizations** offers community-based nonprofit organizations the opportunity to purchase HUD homes at discounts of up to 30 percent off the appraised value. With this discount, local nonprofit organizations invest in property rehabilitation and resell to first-time homebuyers and low- and moderate-income families.

For more information about these and other FHA programs, visit HUD's Web site ([www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov)), contact a HUD-approved lender (a searchable listing of HUD-approved lenders is available on HUD's Web site) or a HUD-approved housing counseling agency, or call the Homeownership Center (HOC) nearest you. For a list of HOCs and contact information, refer to appendix D at the back of this document. Lenders interested in becoming HUD-approved lenders should contact the Director of Single Family Programs at the nearest HUD Field Office (see appendix A for a listing of HUD Field Offices).

For FY03, HUD is authorized to guarantee as much as \$165 billion in mortgage financing through the FHA Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund.

*Program Office: Housing*

## **Indian Home Loan Guarantees (Section 184)**

Because most land in Indian country is held in trust by the Federal Government, it cannot be mortgaged. Section 184 provides loan guarantees to private lenders so that they will issue mortgage financing for projects located on such land. Section 184 provides loan guarantees to private lenders approved by HUD/FHA, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, or the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The loans must be issued for one- to four-family homes located in Indian or Alaskan Native areas. The loans may be used for construction, acquisition, refinancing, or rehabilitation of homes. Borrowers must be Indians or Indian families who will occupy the

property as a principal residence and meet the credit and underwriting standards of the program; Indian housing authorities, including TDHEs; or Indian tribes.

Eligible borrowers apply for loans through private mortgage lenders that prepare the documents and submit them to the ONAP Denver Program Office for approval. For more information on Indian Home Loan Guarantees, contact the Office of Loan Guarantee at 800-561-5913 or 303-675-1600, or the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339.

For FY03, HUD is authorized to guarantee as much as \$197 million in mortgages through Section 184.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

### **Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantees (Section 184A)**

Effective with the FY03 HUD appropriations, Native Hawaiians have a loan guarantee program designed specifically for them. The Section 184A program will provide access to sources of private financing to Native Hawaiian families who otherwise could not acquire housing financing because of the unique legal status of the Hawaiian Home Lands, or as a result of a lack of access to private financial markets. It is anticipated that the FY03 HUD appropriation of \$1 million to support loan guarantees can fund 142 home mortgages based on a median single-family price of \$280,000.

Anyone with questions regarding the Section 184A program should contact the ONAP Loan Guarantee Office at 800-561-5913 or 303-675-1600, or the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*

### **Title VI Loan Guarantee Program**

Title VI loan guarantees are designed to increase the ability of Indian tribes to secure private financial resources for developing affordable housing. Under the program, HUD guarantees loans issued by Indian tribes or TDHEs for affordable housing activities. Indian tribes and TDHEs participating in the program must pledge current and future IHBG program allocations as security for the guarantee.

Proceeds from loans guaranteed under this program may be used for affordable housing activities eligible under IHBG. These include modernization or operating assistance for housing developed under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; acquisition, new construction, or rehabilitation of housing

(which may include site development, development of utilities, and utility services); housing-related services; housing management services; and model housing activities.

Lenders providing affordable housing financing to Indian tribes or TDHEs apply directly to HUD for the loan guarantees. The lenders must be either supervised, approved, regulated, or insured by an agency of the Federal Government. To apply, eligible lenders should contact the ONAP Denver Program Office (see appendix B for contact information). In FY03, HUD was authorized to guarantee as much as \$16.7 million under the Title VI Loan Guarantee Program.

*Program Office: Public and Indian Housing*



## Part V: Coordinating HUD Programs

HUD is interested in communities that create and implement comprehensive, coordinated strategies to address community problems and opportunities. Increased coordination can be achieved in at least four ways: coordination with the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice, coordination of different competitive grant programs (those announced through the SuperNOFA as well as other competitive programs announced independently of the SuperNOFA), coordination among applicants, and coordination of HUD's competitive and formula-based programs.

This section discusses these types of coordination and provides hypothetical examples of each, but the examples do not cover all possible ways to coordinate HUD's programs. In fact, they barely scratch the surface. We hope that they will spawn thinking to generate creative approaches to coordination.

*This section has been written to assist both new and current users of HUD programs. Many of you may already be familiar with these examples. For more ideas on coordinating HUD funding, please call your local HUD office and speak with your local representative.*

### Coordination With the Consolidated Plan

Each community seeking funding from HUD's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships, Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA), or Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) programs must submit a Consolidated Plan to HUD. The Consolidated Plan incorporates, into a single document, one plan and application for funding from all of these formula-based programs. Applicants to HUD's competitive grant programs will benefit from designing their strategies and activities around the needs, priorities, goals, and objectives identified in their communities' Consolidated Plans.

The Consolidated Plan is developed through a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for its community development and housing activities. It integrates economic, physical, community, and human development into comprehensive and coordinated strategies that enable all members of a community to work together to solve local problems. A complete Consolidated Plan describes the lead agency responsible for overseeing its development and implementation as well as all agencies, groups, and organizations that participate in the process. It also includes a summary of the citizen participation process, public

comments, and efforts made to broaden public participation in preparing the plan. In addition, all Consolidated Plans include:

- Housing and homeless needs assessments.
- A housing market analysis describing the significant characteristics of the community's housing market, including concentrations of minority and/or low-income families, the condition of public housing units, the inventory of homeless facilities, and barriers to affordable housing.
- A 3- to 5-year Strategic Plan for addressing identified priorities.
- An annual Action Plan describing specific projects and activities being implemented during a program year.
- Certifications indicating that communities are following a citizen participation plan, affirmatively furthering fair housing, following an anti-displacement and relocation plan, and meeting other legal requirements.

Coordination of competitive grants with the Consolidated Plan occurs when you become involved in the process of developing the plan; when you use grant funding to address the plan's needs, priorities, and objectives; when you design program strategies that are consistent with outlined activities; and when you use information and outcomes obtained through implementing your programs to improve future Consolidated Plan development. Such coordination serves several purposes. It helps ensure that money is not spent on two or more separate programs that conflict with one another. It helps eliminate duplication of efforts and spending and promotes consistency between needs and funding. It helps to ensure consistency of specific proposals with overall community development and revitalization strategies and provides the basis for assessing performance to ensure accountability and results for Community Planning and Development-funded programs.

To obtain a copy of your community's Consolidated Plan, contact the community development office of your local government or your local HUD Field Office. A list of HUD Field Offices is provided in appendix A. Small cities (communities under 50,000 population) that are considered CDBG nonentitlement communities should contact their State housing and community development office for a copy of their Consolidated Plans.

## **Coordination With the AI**

Each jurisdiction submitting a Consolidated Plan must ensure that it is affirmatively furthering fair housing. To fulfill the affirmatively furthering fair housing requirements, jurisdictions should do the following:

- Conduct an AI within the jurisdiction.
- Take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis.

- Maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions in its regard.

States also are required to assume responsibility for ensuring that units of local government that receive CDBG funds through the State comply with the affirmatively furthering fair housing requirements.

The AI is a review of a State or local jurisdiction's laws, regulations, administrative policies, procedures, and practices to assess how these affect the location, availability, and accessibility of housing. It is also a review of conditions, both public and private, affecting fair housing choice. The AI examines existing and potential barriers to fair housing in a community for all classes protected under the Fair Housing Act. Such barriers may include lending discrimination, inequities in service delivery, and obstacles to the provision of housing for people with disabilities. Once the AI is completed, the jurisdiction must take actions to overcome the effect of any impediments identified.

To obtain a copy of your jurisdiction's AI, contact your local government housing and community development office. Small cities that are CDBG nonentitlement communities should contact their State housing and community development office for a copy of its AI.

Affirmatively furthering fair housing is critical to ensuring that viable, sustainable communities are available to all people regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, and sex. It is also a HUD priority, and in some programs, a legal requirement. The AI is the logical source for information for you as you address affirmatively furthering fair housing as part of your program strategy.

## **Coordination of Competitive Grant Programs**

One of the basic goals of the SuperNOFA approach is to make it easier for you to coordinate the use of two or more competitive grant programs. HUD's SuperNOFA provides communities with a menu of resources to use in addressing their problems. By having information on all of HUD's competitive grant programs, you should acquire a better understanding of the multiple resources available to address community needs and opportunities. Table 2 (see part I) provides a useful starting point for new applicants to begin their efforts at coordination. You can review the table and determine the type of applicant category under which you or your organization qualifies. Next, you can examine the corresponding available programs to determine the programs for which you will apply. The following examples describe some ways in which you can combine two or more competitive grant programs.

### **Example: University Involvement in Housing Counseling**

A university located in a midwestern city was determining how it could become more involved in its surrounding community, which, in its heyday, had been one of the strongest and liveliest in the city. The community had provided a variety of housing, cultural, and commercial opportunities to a racially and economically diverse group of residents. However, over time, it began to deteriorate. Although it was still relatively stable, it was in serious jeopardy of becoming racially and economically isolated from the rest of the metropolitan area. The university wanted to contribute to the stabilization and revitalization of the area but its resources were limited. It decided that participation in the **Community Outreach Partnership Center (COPC)** program was part of the solution.

A group of university personnel, students, and local residents designed a comprehensive COPC program to address community planning, economic development, and housing. Each component of its program was multifaceted. Its housing strategy was of particular interest, calling for a combination of housing rehabilitation, homeownership programs, and counseling services. The community had expressed a concern that some homeowners and landlords in the area were engaging in discriminatory practices. Because many of the professors and students in the university's community planning program had developed expertise in fair housing law, the university developed a housing counseling program. To help fund the effort, the university applied for a **Fair Housing Initiatives Program Education and Outreach Initiative (FHIP-EOI)** grant. It planned to use the funds to develop educational materials on fair housing, provide fair housing counseling services, and convene areawide meetings of housing industry and fair housing groups on the university campus. A local community organization agreed to help staff the counseling service. To boost staff resources and enhance the education of its community planning graduate students, the university also applied for funding from the **Community Development Work Study Program (CDWSP)**. The work study funding will provide tuition and stipend support to full-time community development graduate students who will work for the housing counseling service.

### **Coordination Among Applicants**

Coordination among applicants is one of the most effective ways to promote the successful use of HUD's programs. This type of coordination occurs when you join forces with one or more organizations to submit an application for a grant program to jointly implement the funded activities, or when you and other organizations submit separate applications for different grants with the intent to coordinate the use of the money, if awarded. Coordination among applicants is important for several reasons:

- It eliminates duplication of efforts.
- It helps to prevent the implementation of conflicting programs by different applicants.

- It enables each participating organization to leverage the expertise and resources of other participants, which creates more comprehensive approaches to problems.
- Most importantly, it fosters collaboration and communication among different organizations working in the same or related fields or neighborhoods.

Such communication and collaboration can foster solutions that go far beyond the reach of HUD's, or any other governmental agency's, programs. You should remember that truly effective coordination does not occur by simply including as many organizations as possible as sponsors of your application. Instead, it comes about by carefully selecting the most appropriate partners for designing and implementing your particular strategy. Your choice should be based on criteria such as areas of expertise, resources, missions, and the ability of the organizations to work together to complement one another's activities.

### **Example: Continuum of Care Homelessness Assistance**

A growing city in the Southwest had reached a critical point in its expansion. Its economy was thriving, creating a healthy supply of jobs that pay well and a strong housing market. Although these dynamics were celebrated by city boosters, politicians, and residents, they had a negative side: increased homelessness. The problem was caused by a combination of factors, including the tight housing market; an immigration of poorer, less-skilled residents seeking jobs; and other, more subtle, factors that the city leaders could not completely disentangle. Having witnessed the experiences of older cities where homelessness problems had become significant, the political, business, and community leaders decided to forge a strategy to address this emerging issue.

City leaders held a summit to discuss homelessness for government officials; community groups; homeless housing providers, care providers, and advocates; foundation representatives; and members of the housing industry. The result of the summit was the formation of a communitywide planning process to develop a comprehensive **Continuum of Care** system to address the growing problem. The city integrated this planning process with its efforts to conduct housing and homelessness needs assessments and a housing market analysis as required for its Consolidated Plan. The first step of the planning process was to assess the extent of homelessness and the needs of homeless people in the community. Once this was completed, the community evaluated how it had been responding to those needs. The evaluation revealed that some organizations were addressing the issues, but their efforts were not coordinated in any significant way. Moreover, many of the organizations needed help in increasing their capacities to deal with issues. The community then took the third step of designing a way to meet the needs of homeless people. HUD's Continuum of Care programs for homeless individuals and families were viewed as a strong source of support for meeting these needs.

The first step in implementing the homelessness strategy was to improve the provision of emergency shelters. The city used its formula-based **Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)** funds to set up a homelessness prevention program that paid rent for persons receiving eviction notices and increased the service capacity of an overburdened emergency shelter system. Emergency shelters were only a temporary fix, however. They did not address long-term housing needs nor did they tackle the problems that lead to homelessness. To address some of these needs, a local nonprofit organization applied for funding from the **Supportive Housing Program (SHP)** to provide both transitional housing and support services to help people overcome some of the problems that made them homeless, such as lack of jobs and poor health. SHP funding also enabled nonprofit organizations to assist the homeless in obtaining permanent housing. The local public housing agency (PHA) helped by assisting a private, nonprofit owner of a deteriorating single-room occupancy facility to acquire a **Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO)** grant. The grant provided rental subsidies to the owner of a facility for homeless individuals who rented units that had been rehabilitated by the owner. The owner used a portion of the rental assistance to help pay the debt incurred for the rehabilitation. As a byproduct of the homelessness planning process, community leaders also recognized a housing issue that the community had not addressed: the enforcement and awareness of fair housing laws. Although housing discrimination did not appear to be a major problem, some community leaders were concerned that a continuing influx of Hispanic immigrants might cause discrimination to become an issue. Discrimination did not seem to be a major cause of homelessness, but it did relate to the availability of housing for minorities, which could affect the extent of homelessness and overcrowding. The community felt that increasing awareness and enforcement of the issue would be a useful tool in the overall housing strategy; however, no qualified fair housing enforcement organizations existed in their region. Community leaders convinced a qualified fair housing enforcement organization from outside the community to apply for a **Fair Housing Initiatives Program Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHIP-FHOI)** grant to create a new fair housing enforcement organization to conduct fair housing activities in their region.

## **Coordination of HUD's Competitive and Formula-Based Programs**

As the preceding examples demonstrate, the potential for combining competitive grants and collaboration among grant applicants is high. Together these types of coordination provide significant opportunities to create and implement comprehensive strategies for addressing community problems. A third type of coordination is the coordination of HUD's competitive program funding with HUD's formula-based programs. The preceding examples demonstrated that such coordination does not have to occur in isolation. Both HUD programs and their implementation require funding recipients to leverage their competitive grant resources with other financial and nonfinancial resources. HUD's formula-based programs can be one source of financial leverage. In addition, formula-based programs often provide a more reliable source of leverage financing. CDBG and HOME programs are the formula-based programs most commonly

coordinated with competitive programs. They are often used to fund a portion of acquisition, construction, and service costs associated with physical development projects designed to house or otherwise assist low- and very low-income people.

**Example 1: Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program**

A nonprofit community development corporation (CDC) in a midsized city wanted to create a housing facility that would provide an environment to encourage healthy social and interpersonal assimilation for people with disabilities. Its plan was to create a facility that would set aside 50 percent of its units for very low-income people with disabilities and leave the remaining units available to people without disabilities. After much planning and searching, the CDC found two adjacent buildings that it felt would provide a suitable physical structure and geographic location for the proposed facility. The buildings would enable the CDC to create 30 units, 14 of which would be set aside as permanent housing for people with disabilities. The CDC had financing available from its internal resources and from foundations that pledged their support for the project. Still, it needed to leverage additional financing to make the project feasible. A mix of HUD competitive and noncompetitive programs provided a great leveraging resource.

The CDC applied for an interest-free capital advance through the **Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities** program to cover the acquisition and rehabilitation costs of the 14 apartment units for persons with disabilities. The CDC also arranged for any supportive services needed by the residents. Rental assistance provided through the Section 811 program covered the difference between 30 percent of the tenants' contribution toward rent and the HUD-approved operating costs of the project. To help fund acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction costs of the remaining units, the CDC acquired **HOME Investment Partnerships** program funds through the State's community development agency. Further financing came from the State's Department of Human Services and another community nonprofit organization.

**Example 2: Continuum of Care/Supportive Housing and CDBG**

A nonprofit organization whose mission is to help battered women and their children had grown substantially in experience and resources over its 15-year history and was ready to undertake a project it had planned for years. The project was multifaceted and would enable the organization to serve long-term and short-term needs of its clients. It entailed the construction and operation of a large facility that included an emergency shelter for battered women and their children, 12 transitional housing units, a childcare facility, and office space.

The nonprofit organization had strong community support and raised significant funds from private donations for the operating and service costs of the facility. It also had accumulated some development funds through a special fundraising drive that it began a few years earlier. Though

the money was not enough to cover all of the acquisition, design, and construction costs, it could be used as matching funds in a variety of grant programs for which the organization could apply. The organization decided to form a partnership with local and State governments, the local PHA, and HUD. A local nonprofit acquired **Continuum of Care SHP** funds from HUD, which it used to cover a portion of the costs of acquisition, construction, and operation of the transitional housing portion of the facility. It also paid for some of the supportive services provided, such as childcare. One of the reasons the grant was awarded to the nonprofit entity was because of the extensive amount of additional resources that the funding would leverage, including local funds, foundation funds, and State housing agency grants. In addition, because the emergency shelter portion of the building served very low-income persons, the nonprofit received **CDBG** funds for a portion of the acquisition and construction costs from the city. The city now provides an annual allocation of CDBG funds to cover the operating expenses of the facility.

### **Example 3: Brownfields**

An older city located in the Northeast faced the problem of what to do with its abandoned and underused industrial sites. Once the engine of prosperity for the city, these sites had become eyesores that had negative impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods. To make matters worse, the city's previous efforts to redevelop the sites had been unsuccessful because potential businesses feared that the sites were environmentally contaminated. In search of a way to turn these burdensome sites into sparks for job creation and neighborhood revitalization, the city assembled a special task force to address the issue. The task force recommended a comprehensive renewal strategy, combining both residential and business development with strong links between the old industrial sites and their surrounding neighborhoods. The city fully supported the plan and made it a priority in its Consolidated Plan. It allocated its own general funds, HUD **CDBG** funds, and other financial resources to begin implementation at an initial demonstration site, yet it needed additional project startup funds and help to make the program more comprehensive. To fill these needs, the city looked to HUD's competitive grant programs.

The city decided to focus its efforts on the site that had the most development potential. During the initial marketing of the site, the city discovered that several businesses were interested in the project but were reluctant to commit because of contamination issues. The city conducted some initial soil assessments and found evidence of moderate contamination. It applied for funding from the **Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)** to help finance initial cleanup and replace the site's aging infrastructure. This money was combined with cleanup money provided by the State's Department of Environment and a **Section 108** loan to enable a developer to acquire and clear land that was owned by an industrial company formerly located at the site. These HUD resources, combined with those committed by the State, the city, and the private sector, spurred implementation of the economic redevelopment portion of the plan.



The city still needed to create firm links to the surrounding community. It actively pursued local hiring commitments from businesses locating at the site. It obtained commitments from a local community college to conduct customized job training for neighborhood residents. It also committed some of its CDBG resources to the physical redevelopment of the area, including the creation of a park at a former industrial site. To further its efforts to link the neighborhood to the business redevelopment strategy, the city applied for additional HUD competitive grants. Because homes in the area were built in the early 1900s—about the same time that the plants that used to dominate the area were also built—many of them contained lead-based paint hazards. The city sought funds from the **Lead Hazard Control Program**, which it planned to use to assess the extent of the lead-based paint hazards, remediate the hazards, and provide on-the-job training and certification in lead paint hazard control to residents of the area. As part of a broader initiative to rehabilitate some of the dilapidated housing in the area, the city decided to apply for **Youthbuild** funding. The grant would enable young high school dropouts in the area to receive classroom and on-the-job training in housing rehabilitation. Both Youthbuild and Lead Hazard Control trainees would make substantial direct contributions to rehabilitating housing in the area, giving them a renewed sense of pride in themselves and the neighborhood. The training would also provide them with skills, enabling them to acquire stable jobs that pay well.

## Appendix A: HUD Field Office Contact Information

*Not all field offices listed handle all of the programs contained in the SuperNOFA. Applicants should look to the SuperNOFA for contact numbers for information on specific programs. Office hour listings are local time.*

*Persons with hearing or speech impediments may access any of these numbers via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339. This is a toll-free number.*

### **New England**

Bangor Office  
Chase Building  
202 Harlow Street, Suite 101  
Bangor, ME 04401-4925  
207-945-0467  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Burlington Office  
159 Bank Street, Second Floor  
Burlington, VT 05401-0879  
802-951-6290  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Hartford Office  
One Corporate Center  
Hartford, CT 06103  
860-240-4844, ext. 3100  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Manchester Office  
Norris Cotton Federal Building  
275 Chestnut Street  
Manchester, NH 03101-2487  
603-666-7510, ext. 3016  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:40 p.m.

Massachusetts State Office  
O'Neil Federal Building  
10 Causeway Street, Room 301  
Boston, MA 02222-1092  
617-994-8200  
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.

Providence Office  
10 Weybosset Street, Sixth Floor  
Providence, RI 02903-2808  
401-528-5230  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

### **New York/New Jersey**

Albany Area Office  
52 Corporate Circle  
Albany, NY 12203-5121  
518-464-4200, ext. 4204  
Office Hours: 7:30 a.m.–4 p.m.

Buffalo Area Office  
Lafayette Court  
465 Main Street, Fifth Floor  
Buffalo, NY 14203-1780  
716-551-5733  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Camden Office  
Hudson Building  
800 Hudson Square, Second Floor  
Camden, NJ 08102-1156  
856-757-5081  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Newark Office  
One Newark Center, 13th Floor  
Newark, NJ 07102-5260  
973-622-7900, ext. 3300  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

New York State Office  
26 Federal Plaza, Suite 3541  
New York, NY 10278-0068  
212-264-1161  
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.

Syracuse Field Office  
128 Jefferson Street  
Syracuse, NY 13202  
315-477-0616  
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.

### **Mid-Atlantic**

Baltimore Office  
10 South Howard Street, Fifth Floor  
Baltimore, MD 21201-2505  
410-962-2520, ext. 3474  
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Pennsylvania State Office  
The Wanamaker Building  
100 Penn Square East  
Philadelphia, PA 19107-3380  
215-656-0600  
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Pittsburgh Area Office  
339 Sixth Avenue, Sixth Floor  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-2515  
412-644-6436  
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Richmond Office  
600 East Broad Street  
Richmond, VA 22319  
804-771-2100  
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Washington, DC Office  
820 First Street, NE., Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20002-4205  
202-275-9200  
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

West Virginia State Office  
405 Capitol Street, Suite 708  
Charleston, WV 25301-1795  
304-347-7036, ext. 101  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Wilmington Office  
920 King Street, Suite 404  
Wilmington, DE 19801  
302-573-6300  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

### **Southeast/Caribbean**

Birmingham Office  
Medical Forum Building  
950 22nd Street, North, Suite 900  
Birmingham, AL 35203-2617  
205-731-2617  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Caribbean Office  
171 Carlos E. Chardon Avenue  
San Juan, PR 00918-0903  
787-766-5201  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Florida State Office  
909 Southeast First Avenue  
Miami, FL 33131  
305-536-5678  
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.

Georgia State Office  
40 Marietta Street  
Five Points Plaza  
Atlanta, GA 30303-2806  
404-331-4111  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Jacksonville Area Office  
301 West Bay Street, Suite 2200  
Jacksonville, FL 32202-5121  
904-232-2627  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Kentucky State Office  
601 West Broadway  
Louisville, KY 40201-1044  
502-582-5251  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

Knoxville Area Office  
710 Locust Street, SW., Suite 310  
Knoxville, TN 37902-2526  
865-545-4384  
Office Hours: 7:30 a.m.-4:15 p.m.

Memphis Area Office  
One Memphis Place  
200 Jefferson Avenue, Suite 1200  
Memphis, TN 38103-2335  
901-544-3367  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Mississippi State Office  
McCoy Federal Building  
100 West Capital Street, Room 910  
Jackson, MS 39269-1096  
601-965-4700, ext. 2157  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

North Carolina State Office  
Koger Building  
2306 West Meadowview Road  
Greensboro, NC 27407-3707  
336-547-4001  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

Orlando Area Office  
3751 Maguire Boulevard, Room 270  
Orlando, FL 32803-3032  
407-648-6441  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

South Carolina State Office  
1835 Assembly Street, 11th Floor  
Columbia, SC 29201-2480  
803-765-5592  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

Tampa Area Office  
500 East Zack Street, Suite 402  
Tampa, FL 33602  
813-228-2026  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Tennessee State Office  
235 Cumberland Bend, Suite 200  
Nashville, TN 37228-1803  
615-736-5213, ext. 7120  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

### **Midwest**

Cincinnati Area Office  
15 East Seventh Street  
Cincinnati, OH 45202-3188  
513-684-3451  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

Cleveland Area Office  
1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 500  
Cleveland, OH 44115-1815  
216-522-4058, ext. 7102  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:40 p.m.

Flint Area Office  
Municipal Center, North Building  
1101 South Saginaw Street  
Flint, MI 48502-1953  
810-766-5110  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Grand Rapids Area Office  
Trade Center Building  
50 Louis Street, NW  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503-2648  
616-456-2100  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Illinois State Office  
Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building  
77 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, IL 60604-3507  
312-353-5680  
Office Hours: 8:15 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

Indiana State Office  
151 North Delaware Street, Suite 1200  
Indianapolis, IN 26204-2526  
307-266-6303, ext. 7034  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Michigan State Office  
477 Michigan Avenue  
Detroit, MI 48226-2592  
313-226-7900  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Minnesota State Office  
920 Second Avenue, South, Suite 1300  
Minneapolis, MN 55402  
612-370-3288  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Ohio State Office  
200 North High Street, Room 700  
Columbus, OH 43215-2499  
614-469-2540  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

Springfield Office  
320 West Washington Street, Seventh Floor  
Springfield, IL 62707  
217-492-4120  
Office Hours: 8:15 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

Wisconsin State Office  
310 West Wisconsin Avenue, Room 1380  
Milwaukee, WI 53203-2289  
414-297-3214, ext. 8000  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

## **Southwest**

Arkansas State Office  
425 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 900  
Little Rock, AR 72201-3488  
501-324-5401  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Dallas Office  
525 Griffin Street, Room 860  
Dallas, TX 75202-5007  
214-767-8300  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Houston Area Office  
2211 Norfolk, Suite 200  
Houston, TX 77098-4096  
713-313-2274, ext. 7021  
Office Hours: 7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Lubbock Area Office  
1205 Texas Avenue, Room 511  
Lubbock, TX 79401-4093  
806-472-7265, ext. 3030  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

New Mexico State Office  
625 Silver Avenue, SW., Suite 100  
Albuquerque, NM 87102-3185  
505-346-6463, ext. 7332  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

New Orleans Office  
Hale Boggs Building  
501 Magazine Street, Ninth Floor  
New Orleans, LA 70130-3099  
504-589-7201  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Oklahoma State Office  
500 West Main Street, Suite 400  
Oklahoma City, OK 73102-2233  
405-553-7500  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

San Antonio Area Office  
One Alamo Center  
106 South St. Mary's Street  
San Antonio, TX 78207-4563  
210-475-6806  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Shreveport Area Office  
401 Edwards Street, Room 1510  
Shreveport, LA 71101-3289  
318-676-3440  
Office Hours: 7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Texas State Office  
801 Cherry Street  
P.O. Box 2905  
Fort Worth, TX 76113-2905  
817-978-5980  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Tulsa Area Office  
1516 South Boston Avenue, Suite 100  
Tulsa, OK 74119-4030  
918-581-7168  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

### **Great Plains**

Des Moines Office  
210 Walnut Street, Room 239  
Des Moines, IA 50309-2155  
515-284-4573  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Kansas State Office  
400 State Avenue, Room 200  
Kansas City, KS 66101-2406  
913-551-5462, ext. 5  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Missouri State Office  
1222 Spruce Street, No. 3207  
St. Louis, MO 63103-2836  
314-539-6560  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Omaha Office  
10909 Mill Valley Road, Suite 100  
Omaha, NE 68154-3955  
402-492-3103  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

### **Rocky Mountains**

Colorado State Office  
633 17th Street, 14th Floor  
Denver, CO 80202-3607  
303-672-5440  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Helena Field Office  
Seven West Sixth Avenue  
Helena, MT 59601  
406-449-5050  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

North Dakota State Office  
657 Second Avenue North, Room 366  
Fargo, ND 58108  
701-239-5040  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Salt Lake City Office  
125 South State Street, Suite 3001  
Salt Lake City, UT 84138  
801-524-6070  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

South Dakota State Office  
2400 West 49th Street, Room I-201  
Sioux Falls, SD 57105-6558  
605-330-4223  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Wyoming State Office  
100 East B Street, Room 1010  
Casper, WY 82601  
307-261-6251  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

## **Pacific/Hawaii**

Arizona State Office  
400 North Fifth Street, Suite 1600  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-2361  
602-379-4434  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

California State Office  
450 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94102-3448  
415-436-6550  
Office Hours: 8:15 a.m.–4:45 p.m.

Fresno Area Office  
2135 Fresno Street, Suite 100  
Fresno, CA 93721-1718  
559-487-5033, ext. 232  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Hawaii State Office  
500 Ala Moana Boulevard, No. 3A  
Honolulu, HI 96813-4918  
808-522-8175, ext. 256  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4 p.m.

Los Angeles Area Office  
611 West Sixth Street, Suite 800  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
213-894-8007  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Nevada State Office  
333 North Rancho Drive, Suite 700  
Atrium Building  
Las Vegas, NV 89106-3714  
702-388-6208  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Reno Area Office  
3702 South Virginia Street, Suite G-2  
Reno, NV 89502-6581  
775-784-5356  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Sacramento Area Office  
925 L Street, Suite 175  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
916-498-5220, ext. 322  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

San Diego Area Office  
Symphony Towers  
750 B Street, Suite 1600  
San Diego, CA 92101-8131  
619-557-5310  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Santa Ana Area Office  
1600 North Broadway, Suite 101  
Santa Ana, CA 92706-3927  
714-796-5577, ext. 3006  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Tucson Area Office  
160 North Stone Avenue  
Tucson, AZ 85701-1467  
520-670-6000  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

## **Northwest/Alaska**

Alaska State Office  
949 East 36th Avenue, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99508-4399  
907-271-4170  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Idaho State Office  
Suite 220, Plaza IV  
800 Park Boulevard  
Boise, ID 83712-7743  
208-334-1990  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Oregon State Office  
400 Southwest Sixth Avenue, Suite 700  
Portland, OR 97204-1632  
503-326-2561  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Spokane Office  
U.S. Courthouse Building  
920 West Riverside, Suite 588  
Spokane, WA 99201-1010  
509-353-0674  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Washington State Office  
909 First Avenue, Suite 200  
Seattle, WA 98104-1000  
206-220-5101  
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.



## Appendix B: Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) Contact Information

*Persons with hearing or speech impediments may access any of these numbers via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339. This is a toll-free number.*

<i>Location of Tribes and TDHEs</i>	<i>ONAP Contact Information</i>
All States east of the Mississippi River (plus Minnesota and Iowa)	Eastern/Woodlands Office of Native American Programs, 5API Metcalf Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Room 2400 Chicago, IL 60604-3507 312-886-4532 or 800-735-3239
Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas (except for Ysleta del Sur)	Southern Plains Office of Native American Programs, 6IPI 500 West Main Street, Suite 400 Oklahoma City, OK 73102 405-553-7520 TDD Number: 405-553-7480
Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming	Northern Plains Office of Native American Programs, 8API Wells Fargo Tower, North 633 17th Street Denver, CO 80202-3607 303-672-5465 TDD Number: 303-672-5116
All Regions	Denver Program Office of Native American Programs 1999 Broadway, Suite 3390, Box 4 Denver, CO 80202 303-675-1600 or 800-561-5913

<b><i>Location of Tribes and TDHEs</i></b>	<b><i>ONAP Contact Information</i></b>
Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada, and Ysleta del Sur in Texas	<p>Southwest Office of Native American Programs, 9EPI                      One North Central Avenue, Suite 600                      Phoenix, AZ 85004-2361                      602-379-7200</p> <p><b><i>OR</i></b></p> <p>Southwest Office of Native American Programs                      (Albuquerque Office), 9EPI                      625 Silver Avenue, SW., Suite 300                      Albuquerque, NM 87102                      505-346-6923</p>
Idaho, Oregon, and Washington	<p>Northwest Office of Native American Programs, OAPI                      909 First Avenue, Suite 300                      Seattle, WA 98104-1000                      206-220-5270                      TDD Number: 206-220-5185</p>
Alaska	<p>Alaska Office of Native American Programs, OCPI                      949 East 36th Avenue, Suite 401                      Anchorage, AK 99508-4399                      907-271-4633                      TDD Number: 907-271-4328</p>

## Appendix C: HUD Headquarters Program Offices

*Persons with hearing or speech impediments may access any of these numbers via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339. This is a toll-free number.*

<b><i>Program Office</i></b>	<b><i>Contact Information</i></b>
Community Planning and Development	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room 7100 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-2690
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room 5100 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-4252
Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room 3206 Washington, DC 20410 202-755-1785
Housing	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Housing 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room 9100 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-3600
Policy Development and Research	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room 8100 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-1600
Public and Indian Housing	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room 4100 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-0950

## Appendix D: HUD Homeownership Centers

Persons with hearing or speech impediments may access any of these numbers via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339.

<i>Homeownership Center</i>	<i>States</i>
<p><b>Philadelphia Homeownership Center</b>                      Monica Schuster-Montgomery                      Wanamaker Building                      100 Penn Square East                      Philadelphia PA 19107-3380</p> <p>Contact: Robert Wright                      215-656-0527, ext. 3406</p>	<p>Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia</p>
<p><b>Atlanta Homeownership Center</b>                      Gayle Knowlson                      40 Marietta Street, Eighth Floor                      Atlanta, GA 30303-2806</p> <p>Contact: Fellece Sawyer-Coleman                      404-331-5001, ext. 2675</p>	<p>Alabama, Puerto Rico, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee</p>
<p><b>Denver Homeownership Center</b>                      Irma Devich                      Wells Fargo Building                      633 17th Street                      Denver, CO 80202-3607</p> <p>Contact:                      Irma Devich                      303-672-5216, ext. 1980</p>	<p>Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming</p>
<p><b>Santa Ana Homeownership Center</b>                      Jerrold Mayer                      1600 North Broadway, Suite 100                      Santa Ana, CA 92706-3927</p> <p>Contact:                      Rhonda J. Rivera, Chief                      888-827-5605                      714-796-1200, ext. 3210</p>	<p>Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Washington</p>