

Connecting with Communities: A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the 2004 SuperNOFA Process



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Alfonso Jackson, Secretary**



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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 2004 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 HUD's Super Notice of Funding Availability (SuperNOFA). This part includes tables listing the 2004 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 competitive 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 2004 SuperNOFA announces approximately \$2.3 billion in 49 funding opportunities¹, 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 TDHEs, nonprofit organizations, public and private developers and managers of affordable housing, universities, PHAs and resident organizations, and graduate students in fields of interest to HUD. These funds are in addition to, and complement, the more than \$31.5² sent to communities in formula grants, housing choice vouchers, and other funding.

¹ 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.

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

Most of the more than \$33.8 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 Alphonso Jackson has established several Secretarial Policy Priorities for the Department. The rating plans in each NOFA encourage applicants to undertake specific activities that further HUD's policy priorities and 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 the quality of life in our Nation's communities.
- Encourage accessible design features, including:
 - Visitability in new construction and substantial rehabilitation.
 - Use of universal design.
- Provide full and equal access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations in HUD program implementation.
- Promote participation of minority-serving institutions in HUD programs.
- End chronic homelessness within 10 years.
- Remove regulatory barriers to affordable housing.

Block Grants (IHBG), Emergency Shelter Grants (ESGs), Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA), formula portion, Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP), 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's mission is to support and develop HUD's relationship with community and faith-based organizations. 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 and community-based grassroots organizations, including faith-based organizations, communities can utilize all their resources to build stronger communities.

Southwest Border Region (SWBR), Colonias and Migrant/Farmworker Initiative

The Southwest Border Region (SWBR), Colonias and Migrant/Farmworkers Initiative, works to improve the lives of people living along the U.S.-Mexico border and in farmworker communities throughout the United States. SWBR does this by coordinating resources and collaborating with Federal, State, and local partners to bring existing resources to these underserved rural populations. *Colonias* are rural communities located within 150 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border that often lack the basic infrastructure most U.S. citizens take for granted, such as running water, electricity, and paved roads. Many colonias are located in rural areas without formally sanctioned local governance and thus are unincorporated communities. As such they lack the collective services that local government customarily provides. Colonias typically have high rates of poverty, which makes it more difficult for residents to help pay for roads, sanitary water and sewer systems, decent housing, street lighting, and other basic services. Without these services in place, colonias struggle with issues often associated with developing nations. The first colonias began to develop in the 1950s and continue to exist for a variety of reasons.

Conclusion

Connecting with Communities: A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the 2004 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.

A copy of the User's Guide is also available through HUD's Web site at 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 Super Notice of Funding Availability (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. The General Section of the SuperNOFA identifies HUD policies and requirements applicable to all programs. Each program NOFA contained in the SuperNOFA describes program details including the grant's purpose, eligible applicants, amount of funding available, acceptable activities under the program, application process and requirements, and pre-established factors used to evaluate funding requests. The SuperNOFA as published in the *Federal Register* is the official, legally binding document HUD uses to evaluate applications. Therefore, if there is a discrepancy between any materials published by HUD in its *Federal Register* publication and other information provided in hard copy or on HUD's Web site or the Grants.gov Web site, the *Federal Register* publication prevails.

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 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 youth ages 16 to 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.

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. Applicants who are eligible to apply for funding are listed in Table 2.

If you are an individual looking for information on Government benefits, refer to the GovBenefits Web site at www.govbenefits.gov/index.jsp, the official Government benefits Web site. This free confidential tool helps individuals find Government benefits they may be eligible to receive.

Competitive Grant Program List

Table 1 lists all of the programs included in the 2004 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.

Table 1: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFA	
<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount³ (millions)</i>
Housing and Community Development Programs	\$296.837
Technical Assistance (TA)	\$36.834
• HOME TA	[9.59]
• HOME Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) TA	[6.992]
• McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA	[10.541]
• Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA	[2.0]
• Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) TA	[1.5]
• Youthbuild TA	[6.211]
Universities and Colleges	\$34.351
• Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)	[11.014]
• Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC)	[6.95]
• Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC)	[6.5]
• Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP)	[2.98]
• Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC)	[6.907]
Student Research and Study Programs	\$3.908
• Early Doctoral Student Research Grant (EDSRG) Program	[.15]
• Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant (DDRG) Program	[.4]
• Community Development Work Study Program (CDWSP)	[3.358]

³ 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.

Table 1: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFA	
<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount³ (millions)</i>
Fair Housing Education and Outreach/Enforcement	\$18.73
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI) [11.85] — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) [3.78] — Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI) [2.1] • FHIP-Historically Black Colleges and Universities [1.0] 	
Housing Counseling	\$36.014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Counseling Program (HCP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Local Counseling Agencies [12.201] — National, Regional [16.763] — State Housing Finance Agencies (SHFAs) [2.0] • Housing Counseling Supplementary Funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias [0.35] — Predatory Lending [2.70] • Section 8 Homeownership Program [2.0] 	
Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control	\$167
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program [96.0] • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program [50.0] • Healthy Homes Technical Studies Program [2.0] • Lead Technical Studies Program [3.0] • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program [5.0] • Lead Outreach Grant Program [2.0] • Operation Lead Elimination Action Program (LEAP) [9.0] 	
Economic Development and Empowerment Programs	[\$237.252
Economic Development	\$180.652
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) [25.352] • Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP) [26.8] • Youthbuild [59.4] • Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program Coordinators [47.7] • Public Housing Neighborhood Networks Program [21.4] 	

Table 1: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFA	
<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount³ (millions)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models Elderly and Persons with Disabilities [11.4] — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models Family [16.0] — ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services [13.2] — ROSS Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency [16.0] 	\$56.6
Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance Programs	\$1.734 billion
Homelessness Assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program for Homeless Individuals • Shelter Plus Care (S+C) 	\$1 billion
Elderly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly [495.2] • Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP) for Eligible Multifamily Projects [55.5] 	
Persons With Disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities [117.7] • Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons With Disabilities (Mainstream Program) [11.8] 	
Other Targeted Housing Assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) [29.227] • Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing [25.0] 	

What's New?

Grants.gov

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.

Grants.gov is a major component of the Administration's E-Government initiative. Grants.gov 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 the redundant, paper-based processes currently required of grant applicants. By allowing applicants to apply for Federal grants through the simplified, unified Grants.gov system, transactions with the Government for obtaining financial assistance will be easier, quicker, and in accord with the President's Management Agenda.

The Grants.gov Web site (www.grants.gov), allows organizations to electronically find and apply for competitive grant opportunities from all Federal grantmaking agencies. Navigation of the site is simple. Use the colored tabs and links at the top of the screen to access primary sections and links on the left side of the screen to access content within each section.

HUD is one of the supporting partner agencies for the E-Grants initiative. The implementation date for the Grants.gov storefront "Find and Apply" mechanism was October 2003. Grantees and applicants are encouraged to check regularly for updates on the Grants.gov initiative. Information can be obtained from HUD's Web site at www.hud.gov/grants/index.cfm. Under the Grants.gov initiative, applicants can sign up to receive agencies' notifications of funding opportunities at www.grants.gov/ReceiveGrantOpportunityNotification.

New Fiscal Year (FY) 2004 Funding Opportunities

The FY 2004 SuperNOFA contains a number of new funding opportunities:

- Community Development Block Grant Technical Assistance (CDBG TA) provides funds to State and local government, based on a formula, to implement community and economic development projects.
- Youthbuild TA provides appropriate training, information, and TA to federally funded Youthbuild programs.
- Fair Housing Initiatives Program-Historically Black Colleges and Universities (FHIP-HBCU) and Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) assist projects that educate and inform the public about rights and obligations under the Fair Housing Act and substantially equivalent State and local fair housing laws. Applications are solicited for this initiative, under the EOI-College and University Component, to organize and operate a fair housing legal-clinical education program that will benefit the public by producing well-trained clinicians and lawyers who are capable of educating and informing the public about fair housing rights and obligations.
- Residential Opportunities Self Sufficiency (ROSS) Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency provides grants to public housing agencies (PHAs) to hire a program coordinator to link participating families to the supportive services they need in order to achieve self-sufficiency.

Dun and Bradstreet Data Universal Number System (DUNS) Requirement.

Background. In a notice published on October 30, 2002 (67 FR 66177), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) proposed to establish the Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) DUNS number as the universal identifier for Federal grant and cooperative agreement applicants. The OMB notice solicited public comment and included a proposal to establish this policy as a government-wide requirement. On June 27, 2003 (69 FR 38402), OMB published a notice of final policy issuance that implemented a government-wide requirement for applicants to provide a DUNS number when applying for Federal grants or cooperative agreements on or after October 1, 2003.

HUD is implementing OMB's DUNS policy and making it widely applicable to HUD funding programs by amending 24 CFR part 5 to add a new subpart K that requires organizations that apply for HUD grants or financial assistance to provide a DUNS number. The *Standard Form 424 (SF-424) Application for Federal Financial Assistance* includes a place under **Number 5, Applicant Information**, for all applicants to insert their DUNS Number. This policy covers funds awarded as a grant, cooperative agreement, capital fund or operating fund subsidy, capital advance, or other assistance.

All applicants (except individuals) must have a DUNS number to receive an award from HUD. The DUNS requirement also applies to groups of organizations applying for HUD grants or financial assistance as consortia. To obtain a DUNS number, call 866-705-5711. Persons with hearing impairments can call the TTY number at 866-814-7818.

A copy of HUD's regulation implementing the DUNS requirement and published in the *Federal Register* on March 26, 2004, can be found on HUD's Web site at www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/duns.cfm.

SuperNOFA Incentive Criteria for Reducing Regulatory Barriers

On November 25, 2003, HUD published a notice for public comment announcing the Department's intention to provide incentives in the FY 2004 competitive funding process to eligible applicants in communities that have taken steps to reduce or address regulatory barriers to affordable housing. On March 22, 2004, HUD published its final notice making regulatory reform for affordable housing a Secretarial Policy Priority. Applicants who complete a questionnaire identifying regulatory barriers can receive up to two points in the evaluation of their application. On April 21, 2004, HUD published a technical correction to this notice, which also responded to a question received since publication of the notice on March 22. For details of this Secretarial Policy Priority, go to HUD's Web site at www.hud.gov/grants/index.cfm. For information on how HUD will evaluate applications for funding using this criteria, please read the *Federal Register* notices and instructions provided under the SuperNOFA.

American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI)

The American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) was signed into law on December 16, 2003. The American Dream Downpayment Assistance Act authorizes up to \$200 million annually for FY 2004–07. ADDI will provide funds to all 50 States and to local participating jurisdictions (PJs) that have populations of at least 150,000 or will receive an allocation of at least \$50,000 under the ADDI formula. ADDI will be administered as part of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, a formula grant program.

ADDI aims to increase the homeownership rate, especially among low-income minority households, and to revitalize and stabilize communities. ADDI will help first-time homebuyers with the biggest hurdle to homeownership: downpayment and closing costs. The program was created to assist low-income first-time homebuyers in purchasing single-family homes by providing funds for downpayments, closing costs, and rehabilitation carried out in conjunction with assisted home purchases.

Home repair or rehabilitation costs include items (1) identified in an appraisal or home inspection; or (2) are completed within a year of the purchase of the home, and that are necessary to bring the housing into compliance with health and safety housing codes (including the reduction of lead-paint hazards and the remediation of other home health hazards).

To be eligible for ADDI assistance, individuals must be first-time homebuyers interested in purchasing single-family housing. A first-time homebuyer is defined as an individual (and his or her spouse) who have not owned a home during the 3-year period prior to the purchase of a home with ADDI assistance. ADDI funds may be used to purchase one- to four-family housing, condominium units, cooperative units, or manufactured housing. Additionally, individuals who qualify for ADDI assistance must have incomes not exceeding 80 percent of area median income. The amount of ADDI assistance provided to any family may not exceed the greater of 6 percent of the purchase price of a single family housing unit or \$10,000.

If you are interested in obtaining downpayment assistance through ADDI, please contact your local HOME administering agency.

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. Each program NOFA will identify a specific due date for application submission. Therefore, pay special attention to the submission date listed in the individual NOFAs and the submission information listed in the General Section. 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 for each NOFA, HUD will accept (and encourage) applications submitted before the due dates listed. Applicants to programs that are required to be submitted to the State Point of Contact (SPOC) in accordance with Executive Order 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs," which was issued with the desire to foster the intergovernmental partnership and strengthen federalism by relying on State and local processes for the coordination and review of proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development, should allow ample time for the State review process prior to submitting an application to HUD (see the General Section of the SuperNOFA). The order allows each State to designate an entity to perform this function.

Common Factors for Award

Most of HUD's competitive grant programs announced in the SuperNOFA and other stand-alone NOFAs use five criteria, known as Factors for Award, to rate and rank applications in the grant competitions. 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 follow:

1. Capacity of the Applicant and Relevant Organizational Staff.
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 *Federal Register* publication on 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 of the Applicant and Relevant Organizational Staff. 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 Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice.⁴

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 telephone 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 1-800-877-8339.) 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 CDBG 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 each program NOFA. 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.
- Activities in your workplan give priority to the needs identified in factor 2.

⁴ Both the Consolidated Plan and AI are described in part V of this User’s Guide.

- 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 each program NOFA. 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 his/her 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 successfully increase homeownership opportunities for minorities or persons with disabilities in your community, or you may improve 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. You should carefully review the program NOFA(s) for which you are seeking funding, as many of the NOFAs contain specific outputs and outcomes that applicants are expected to achieve if awarded funds.

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 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 uses a logic model to assist applicants in identifying outputs and outcomes. HUD's Logic Model Form will help you complete your response to rating factor 5. Training via satellite broadcast will be provided and available as a Webcast from HUD's Web site at www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/fundsavail.cfm. Webcast training information is available on HUD's Web site at www.hud.gov: click on "Training."

Although HUD does not offer direct grants or loans to individuals, we do work with local governments and nonprofit organizations to make financial assistance and counseling available. Further information can be obtained from HUD's Web site at www.hud.gov/grants/index.cfm.

If you are an individual looking for information on Government benefits, refer to GovBenefits Web site at govbenefits.gov, the official Government benefits Web site, a free, confidential tool that helps individuals find Government benefits they may be eligible to receive.

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.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type	
<i>Type of Applicant⁵</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME Technical Assistance (TA) • McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA • Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) TA • Youthbuild TA • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) • Housing Counseling Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — State Housing Finance Agencies (SHFAs) — Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias — Predatory Lending — Section 8 Homeownership Program • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program • Healthy Homes Technical Studies Program • Lead Technical Studies Program • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program • Lead Outreach Grant Program • Youthbuild • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Shelter Plus Care (S+C) • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive
Units of General Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME TA • McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA • HOPWA TA • CDBG TA • Youthbuild TA • FHIP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — EOI — FHIP-Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)

⁵ Please refer to the Eligible Applicants Section of the program description in the SuperNOFA for specific applicant eligibility requirements.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type	
<i>Type of Applicant⁵</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
Units of General Local Government (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program • Healthy Homes Technical Studies Program • Lead Technical Studies Program • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program • Lead Outreach Grant Program • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program • Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) • Youthbuild • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — SHP — S+C • HOPWA—Competitive
Public Housing Agencies (PHAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA • FHIP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — EOI • Youthbuild • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program • Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models—Elderly and Persons with Disabilities — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models—Family — ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services (HSS) — ROSS for Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) — Public Housing for Neighborhood Networks • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — SHP — Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program for Homeless Individuals — S+C • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities⁶ • Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons With Disabilities (Mainstream Program) • Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing • Housing Choice Voucher FSS Program Coordinators

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

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type	
<i>Type of Applicant⁵</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ROSS Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models–Elderly/Persons with Disabilities — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models–Family — ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services (HSS) — ROSS for Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS)
Indian Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program ● Healthy Homes Technical Studies Program ● Lead Technical Studies Program ● Healthy Homes Demonstration Program ● Lead Outreach Grant Program ● ROSS Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models–Elderly and Persons with Disabilities — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models–Family — ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services (HSS)
<i>Nonprofit Organizations and Others</i>	
Nonprofit Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community Development TA ● HOME TA ● HOME Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) TA ● McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA ● HOPWA TA ● CDBG TA ● FHIP⁷ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI) — EOI — Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI) — HBCU

⁷ 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.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type	
<i>Type of Applicant⁵</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Nonprofit Organizations and Others</i>	
Nonprofit Organizations (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Counseling Programs (HCP)⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Local Housing Counseling Agencies — National, Regional — Supplemental Funding — Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias — Predatory Lending — Section 8 Homeownership Program • Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Healthy Homes Technical Studies Program — Lead Technical Studies Program — Healthy Homes Demonstration Program — Operation Lead Elimination Action Program (LEAP) • Youthbuild • Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)⁹ • ROSS Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models–Elderly and Persons with Disabilities — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models–Family — ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services (HSS) — ROSS for Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) • Public Housing Neighborhood Networks • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — SHP — Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation SRO Program for Homeless Individuals (private, nonprofit organizations) • Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly • Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP) for Eligible Multifamily Projects • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities • Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons With Disabilities (Mainstream Program) • HOPWA–Competitive • Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing

⁸ For HCP the nonprofit organization must be a HUD-approved housing counseling agency.

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

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type	
<i>Type of Applicant⁵</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Nonprofit Organizations and Others</i>	
Colleges and Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA • CDBG TA • Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC) • HBCU¹⁰ • Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC)¹¹ • Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC)¹² • Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP)¹³ • FHIP • EOI • FHIP-HBCU • Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies Program • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program • Operation LEAP (non-public entities) • Lead Outreach Grant Program • Community Development Work Study Program (CDWSP)
Doctoral Students and Post-Doctoral Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant (DDRG) • Early Doctoral Student Research Grant (EDSRG)
Resident Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FHIP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — EOI • ROSS Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models–Elderly and Persons with Disabilities — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models–Family

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

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

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

¹³ 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.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type	
<i>Type of Applicant⁵</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Nonprofit Organizations and Others</i>	
Owners of Assisted Low-Income Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing
Federally Approved Education and Employment Training Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youthbuild
For-Profit Professional and Technical Services Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME TA • HOME CHDO TA • McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA • CDBG TA • Youthbuild TA • FHIP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — EOI • Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies Programs • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program • Lead Outreach Grant Program • Operation LEAP

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 failure to submit the proper certifications, 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.)

Part II: Descriptions of Programs Included in the SuperNOFA

This section provides brief descriptions of the programs included in HUD's 2004 Super Notice of Funding Availability (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

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

Technical Assistance (TA)

- HOME TA
- HOME-Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) TA
- McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) TA
- Youthbuild TA

Universities and Colleges

- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)
- Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC)
- Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC)
- Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP)
- Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC)
- 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)
- FHIP-HBCU
- Housing Counseling Program (HCP)
 - Local Counseling Agencies
 - National, Regional
 - State Housing Finance Agencies (SHFAs)

Supplemental Funding

- Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias
- Predatory Lending
- Section 8 Homeownership Program

Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

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

Technical Assistance (TA)

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 knowledge of the HOME program and the capacity to provide TA.
- Public purpose organizations responsible to the chief elected officers 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 improve the ability of HOME participants to design and implement housing programs that reflect sound underwriting, management, and fiscal controls; demonstrate measurable outcomes in the use of public funds; and include accurate and timely reporting of HOME program accomplishments.
- To encourage public-private partnerships that yield an increase in the amount of private dollars leveraged for HOME-assisted projects and result in an increase in the commitment and production of HOME-assisted units.
- To assist PJs in developing strategies that ameliorate the affordability gap between rapidly increasing housing costs and the less rapid growth in income among low-income households, especially among underserved populations.
- To assist PJs in developing strategies that increase and help sustain homeownership opportunities for low-income households, particularly low-income minority households, and directly result in the commitment and completion of HOME-assisted units.

Approximately \$9.59 million is available under the HOME TA Program for fiscal year (FY) 2004.

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 CHDOs in the HOME program with the objective of developing their HOME-assisted units. Not less than 40

percent of the funds made available for HOME-CHDO TA in FY 2004 shall be made available to eligible organizations that have worked primarily in one State. HOME-CHDO TA provides funds to the following entities:

- Public or private nonprofit intermediary organizations that customarily provide services in more than one community related to the provision of decent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons or related to the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods; have demonstrated experience in providing a range of assistance (such as financing, TA, construction, and property management assistance) to CHDOs or similar organizations that engage in community revitalization; and have demonstrated the ability to provide TA and training for community-based developers of affordable housing.

The funding may be used for the following activities:

- To assist new CHDOs and potential CHDOs develop the organizational capacity to own, develop, and sponsor HOME-assisted projects. A *new CHDO* is defined as a nonprofit organization that within 3 years of the publication of this NOFA was determined by a PJ to qualify as a CHDO and is expected to enter into a written agreement with that PJ to own, develop, or sponsor HOME-assisted housing within 24 months of the PJ's determining the organization qualifies as a CHDO.

To improve the HOME program production and performance of existing CHDOs in the areas of:

- Program design and management, including underwriting, project financing, property management, and compliance; and
 1. Organizational management and capacity, including fiscal controls, board development, contract administration, and compliance systems.
 2. Provision of organizational support TA and training to community groups for the establishment of community land trusts as defined in Section 223(f) of the Cranston Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act.
 3. Funding of various operating expenses for eligible CHDOs that own, develop, or sponsor HOME-assisted housing under the "passthrough" provision. Such operating expenses may include reasonable and necessary costs for the operation of the CHDO including salaries, wages, and other employee compensation and benefits; employee education, training, and travel; rent; utilities; communication costs; taxes; insurance; and equipment, materials, and supplies. Providers must establish written criteria for selection of CHDOs receiving passthrough funds. PJs must designate the organizations as CHDOs and generally, the organizations should not have been in existence more than 3 years. Providers must enter into an agreement with the CHDO that the agreement and passthrough funding may be terminated at the discretion of HUD if no written legally binding agreement to provide assistance for a specific housing project (for acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, or tenant-based rental assistance) has been made by the PJ with the CHDO within 24 months of initially receiving passthrough funding. The passthrough amount, when combined with other capacity building and operating support available through the HOME program, cannot exceed

the greater of 50 percent of the CHDO's operating budget for the year in which it receives funds or \$50,000 annually.

Approximately \$6.992 million is available under the HOME-CHDO TA Program for FY 2004.

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 the following entities:

- States.
- Units of general local government.
- Public housing agencies (PHAs).
- Public or private 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 TA that enhances the planning, development, administration, and/or evaluation skills of McKinney-Vento program applicants, prospective applicants, funding recipients, and project sponsors. The TA activities are focused on the following priorities:

- To facilitate the exchange of information between community organizations to develop and implement a communitywide discharge plan for individuals exiting publicly funded institutions (e.g., criminal justice system, foster care system, mental health system) so that these individuals do not become homeless.
- To improve the ability of eligible applicants to develop and operate permanent housing projects for chronically homeless persons.
- To develop materials on effective grant administration for grantees and sponsors.
- To improve the ability of eligible grantees and sponsors to reach out to chronically homeless persons.
- To improve the ability of grantees and sponsors in coordinating services that are available through mainstream resources with housing units available for homeless persons.
- To assist in the formation of metropolitan, regional, and Statewide Homeless Management Information Systems.
- To develop materials on effective grant management for ESG recipients, including guidance on Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) implementation.

Approximately \$10.541 million is available under the McKinney-Vento TA program for FY 2004.

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.

HOPWA TA funds the following entities:

- For-profit and nonprofit organizations.
- States.
- Units of general local government.

The TA activities are focused on the following priorities:

- To improve HOPWA client access to health and human welfare resources in connection with housing provided under the program.
- To increase appropriate use of HOPWA management and performance reporting tools.
- To obtain accurate data reporting and program evaluation.
- To develop and train on tools to measure and evaluate long-term outcomes for clients on housing stability, reduced risk of homelessness, and improved access to care.
- To improve the ability of grantees and project sponsors to reach and assist persons who are chronically homeless persons.
- To disseminate HOPWA Special Projects of National Significance successes and lessons learned.
- To enhance the ability of grantees and sponsors to sustain program operations.

Approximately \$2 million is available under the HOPWA TA Program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Community Development Block Grant TA (CDBG TA). CDBG TA is designed to provide funds to States and local governments based on a formula to implement community and economic development projects. CDBG TA accomplishes this by improving the ability of grantees and their subrecipients to implement community and economic development strategies and projects in their jurisdictions. CDBG TA provides funds to the following entities:

- States.

- Units of general local government.
- National or regional nonprofit organizations that have membership comprised predominately of entities or officials of entities of CDBG recipients.
- For-profit or nonprofit professional and technical services companies or firms that have demonstrated knowledge of the CDBG program and the capacity to provide TA services.
- Public or private nonprofit or for-profit organizations, including educational institutions and areawide planning organizations.

The CDBG TA may provide program information to facilitate skills and knowledge in planning, developing, and administering activities under the CDBG program and Section 108 Loan Guarantees for recipients and other entities that need but do not possess such skill and knowledge. TA activities are focused on the following priorities:

- To improve CDBG and Section 108 program knowledge through program-specific recipient training.
- To improve CDBG and Section 108 recipient understanding of performance measurement from a national programmatic perspective.
- To improve recipient knowledge and skills to develop and implement local CDBG performance measurement systems.
- To assist recipient development of local CDBG performance measurement systems.
- To develop model local protocols that ensure accurate program recordkeeping and performance data by recipients, subrecipients, and subgrantees.
- To develop materials on effective grant administration for grantees, subrecipients, and subgrantees.

Approximately \$1.5 million is available under the CDBG TA program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Youthbuild TA (Youthbuild TA). Youthbuild TA funds are designed to provide appropriate training, information, and TA to federally funded Youthbuild programs and to HUD regarding the management, supervision, and coordination of such Youthbuild programs.

Youthbuild TA funds are available to public or private nonprofit agencies that have significant prior experience in the operation of projects similar to the Youthbuild program and that have the capacity to provide effective TA.

Youthbuild TA funds are focused on improving the management and implementation of Youthbuild programs, improving Youthbuild program applications, strengthening Youthbuild

program design, and assisting HUD in the management, supervision, and coordination of Youthbuild programs.

Approximately \$6.211 million is available under the Youthbuild TA program for FY 2004.

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 effectiveness in addressing community development needs in localities, including neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income. Only HBCUs as determined by the U.S. Department of Education are eligible to apply for funding under this program. HBCUs must also be accredited by a national or regional accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. The types of activities that are eligible under this program are the same as those that are eligible under the CDBG program and must meet one of the CDBG national objectives. 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 administration of costs related to grant-funded activities.

Approximately \$11.014 million is available under the HBCU program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC) Program. HSIAC is designed to assist 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. Under this program, HSIs (as defined by the U.S. Department of Education) are funded for projects that benefit primarily low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet urgent community development needs for which no other financial resources are available. Examples of eligible activities under this program include:

- 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.

Approximately \$6.95 million is available under the HSIAC program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC) Program. The AN/NHIAC program is designed to assist nonprofit Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian (AN/NHI) Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) 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, accredited AN/NHI IHEs (as defined by the U.S. Department of Education) are funded for projects that benefit primarily low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet urgent community development needs for which no other financial resources are available. Examples of eligible activities under this program include:

- 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.

Approximately \$6.5 million is available under the AN/NHIAC program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP). The TCUP program is designed to assist tribal colleges and universities (TCUs) in building, expanding, renovating, and equipping their own facilities. Under this program, TCUs (as defined by the U.S. Department of Education) are awarded funds for activities that benefit primarily 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. Examples of eligible activities under this program include:

- Equipment purchase.
- Construction.
- Facilities improvement.

Approximately \$2.98 million is available under TCUP for FY 2004.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC) Program. The COPC program is designed to help nonprofit colleges and universities establish or conduct outreach and applied research activities to address problems in urban areas. The program also seeks to encourage structural changes, both within an IHE and in the way the institution relates to the community. The COPC program provides funding to accredited 2- or 4-year colleges and universities to establish and operate COPCs that address at least three of the following issues in a targeted urban community:

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

Multiple IHEs in a particular region also may apply jointly as a consortium.

Approximately \$6.907 million is available under the COPC program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Early Doctoral Student Research Grant (EDSRG) Program. The EDSRG program enables a doctoral student in the early stages of his/her doctoral program to cultivate research skills through the preparation of research manuscripts that focus on housing and urban development issues. An applicant can receive up to \$15,000 for a maximum grant period of 12 months. Applicants applying for funding under this program must meet the following requirements:

1. Be a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (recipients of Alien Registration Recipient Card Form I-551, commonly referred to as a “green card”).
2. Not have taken preliminary/comprehensive examinations.
3. Completed at least two semesters or three terms of a doctoral studies program.
4. Receive support from their university in the form of office space, equipment, and/or other resources.

Approximately \$150,000 is available under the EDSRG program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant (DDRG) Program. The DDRG program enables doctoral candidates to complete their research and dissertations on housing and urban development issues. Applicants can receive up to \$25,000 for a maximum grant period of 24 months. Students applying for funding under this program must meet the following requirements:

- Be a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (recipients of Alien Registration Recipient Card Form I-551, commonly referred to as a green card).
- Not have taken preliminary/comprehensive examinations.
- Completed at least two semesters or three terms of a doctoral studies program.
- Had their dissertation topic approved by appropriate institutional advisory staff.
- Receive support from their university in the form of office space, equipment, and/or other resources.

Approximately \$400,000 is available under the DDRG program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Community Development Work Study Program (CDWSP). CDWSP awards 2-year grants to accredited IHEs, area planning organizations (APOs), and States applying on behalf of IHEs to

provide assistance to economically disadvantaged and minority graduate students who participate in a community development work study program. This funding allows IHEs to provide students with work stipends, tuition support, and other additional forms of support. 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.

Approximately \$3.358 million is available under CDWSP for FY 2004.

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.

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.

Education and Outreach (EOI). FHIP-EOI assists national and local projects that inform and educate the public about 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 all protected classes.
- Developing or implementing Fair Housing Month activities.
- Referring fair housing complaints.

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

Approximately \$17.73 million is available under FHIP for FY 2004.¹⁴

Program Office: Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Fair Housing Initiatives Program, Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)–Partnership with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (FHIP-HBCU). EOI assists projects that educate and inform the public about rights and obligations under the Fair Housing Act and substantially equivalent State and local fair housing laws. Applications are solicited for this initiative under the EOI-College and University Component to organize and operate a fair housing legal-clinical education program that will benefit the public by producing well-trained clinicians and lawyers who are capable of educating and informing the public on fair housing rights and obligations. In 2004, HUD has developed a new initiative which will provide funding to HBCUs with law schools accredited by the American Bar Association (ABA) to develop fair housing curricula and a clinical fair housing law program for law students. These fair housing legal-clinical education programs will also serve as national models that can be replicated at any ABA-accredited law school.

Approximately \$1 million is available under the FHIP-HBCU program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

¹⁴ See Table 1 for individual program amounts.

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 homeless individuals and families. 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, HUD-approved national and regional intermediaries, and State housing finance agencies (SHFAs). The 2004 SuperNOFA includes supplemental funds for agencies providing services to residents of colonias, for counseling and education regarding predatory lending, and for counseling and education performed in conjunction with HUD's Homeownership Voucher 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 subgrantees, including 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.

Approximately \$36.014 million is available under HCP for FY 2004.¹⁵

Program Office: Housing

Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program. The purpose of the Lead-Based Paint 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:

- Risk assessments, paint inspections, and clearance testing of homes for lead hazards.
- Remediation of lead hazards in units through interim controls and abatement of lead hazards.
- Blood testing of young children in units where lead hazard control activities will be undertaken.
- Partnering with faith-based and community-based organizations to conduct lead hazard control activities.

¹⁵ See Table 1 for individual program amounts.

- Temporary relocation of families during hazard control work in a unit.
- Training low-income people to conduct lead hazard control worker activities.
- Community education and outreach.
- Data collection, analysis, and evaluation.

Approximately \$96 million is available under the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program. The Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program is designed to provide grants to units of general local government in areas with the highest lead paint abatement needs, as determined by the highest number of pre-1940 occupied rental units and a disproportionately high number 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-based paint abatement, interim controls, combined lead-based paint inspection and risk assessment, clearance testing, and the temporary relocation of occupants during lead hazard control work in privately owned housing units that serve low-income families with children under age 6. Housing units treated under this demonstration grant program must remain available for low-income residents for at least 3 years following lead hazard control work.

Approximately \$50 million is available under the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Healthy Homes Technical Studies Program. The purpose of this program is to improve the efficacy and cost effectiveness of methods for detecting and controlling housing-related health and safety hazards in the home. This program funds State and local governments, academic institutions, other nonprofit organizations, for-profit organizations, and federally recognized Native American tribes to support research on these issues. Examples of research topics for which applications are being solicited are:

- Evaluation of methodologies to assess and control residential environmental health and safety hazards.
- Testing of low-cost analytical technologies or visual assessment tools for the rapid onsite determination of environmental contaminants in the home environment.
- Other areas of research consistent with the overall goals of the program.

Approximately \$2 million is available under the Healthy Homes Technical Studies Program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Lead Technical Studies Program. The purpose of this program is to improve the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of methods for detecting and controlling residential lead-based paint hazards. This program funds State and local governments and academic and other nonprofit organizations, for-profit organizations, and federally recognized Native American tribes to support research on these issues. HBCUs are also eligible to apply under a set-aside. Examples of research topics for which applications are being solicited are:

- Assessing the effectiveness of novel cleaning technologies.
- Reducing exterior soil and dust-lead hazards.
- Assessing the effectiveness of ongoing maintenance programs in controlling lead-based paint hazards.
- New and creative uses of public databases to improve lead hazard control activities.
- Other areas of research consistent with the overall goals of the program.

Approximately \$3 million is available under the Lead Technical Studies Program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Healthy Homes Demonstration Program. The Healthy Homes Demonstration Program 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.

Approximately \$5 million is available under the Healthy Homes Demonstration Program for FY 2004.

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 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; 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; and increase enrollment of low-income housing units for remediation through the HUD Lead Hazard Control Program or other similar lead hazard control programs. 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.

Approximately \$2 million is available under the Lead Outreach Grant Program for FY 2004.

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 nonprofit entities.

Approximately \$9 million is available under Operation LEAP for FY 2004.

Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Economic Development and Empowerment

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

- Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)
- Self-Help Homeownership Opportunities Program (SHOP)
- Youthbuild
- Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program Coordinators
- Public Housing Neighborhood Networks
- 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 Homeownership Supportive Services
 - ROSS for Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency

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. BEDI funds are to be used to strengthen the economic feasibility of a brownfields economic development project financed with a Section 108 guaranteed loan or to directly enhance the

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

Approximately \$25.352 million is available under BEDI for FY 2004.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Self-Help Homeownership Opportunities Program (SHOP). SHOP is designed to facilitate and encourage 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.¹⁶

Approximately \$26.8 million is available under SHOP for FY 2004.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Youthbuild Program. 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.

Approximately \$59.4 million is available under the Youthbuild program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

¹⁶ Not to exceed 20 percent of any grant.

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.

Approximately \$47.7 million is available under FSS for FY 2004.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Public Housing Neighborhood Networks (NN) Program. Neighborhood Networks provides funds to PHAs and qualified nonprofit entities to establish and operate new Neighborhood Networks centers or update and expand existing Neighborhood Networks centers. Neighborhood Networks centers operate in public housing developments and offer a wide range of services that help residents gain 21st Century job skills and achieve economic self-sufficiency. Neighborhood Networks also provides funding for physical improvements, computer hardware, software, Internet, and so on.

Approximately \$21.4 million is available under the Public Housing Neighborhood Networks Programs for FY 2004.

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, and nonprofit entities supported by residents, Indian tribes, and tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs) to provide training and supportive services to public housing residents. This year, the ROSS program has added the Public Housing Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program, which was previously funded under the Operating Fund. The Public Housing FSS NOFA will provide funding on a competitive basis for PHAs to hire an FSS program coordinator. In another change this year, renewals of the Public Housing Elderly/Disabled Service Coordinator grants will be funded through the Operating Fund, not through a separate notice or the SuperNOFA.

ROSS has the following four funding categories:

- *Resident Service Delivery Model—Elderly and Persons with Disabilities* funds programs to enable elderly/people with disabilities living in public housing to live independently.

- *Resident Service Delivery Models–Family* provides funds to PHA, resident associations, and qualified nonprofits to implement comprehensive programs that help families achieve economic self-sufficiency.
- *Homeownership Supportive Services* provides funds to PHAs, tribes/TDHEs, and qualified nonprofit entities for counseling and other supportive services designed to help residents of public and Indian housing achieve homeownership.
- *Public Housing FSS* provides funds to PHAs so they may hire a program coordinator to link participating families to the supportive services they need to achieve self-sufficiency.

Approximately \$56.9 million is available under the Public Housing Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency Programs for FY 2004.¹⁷

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

¹⁷ See Table 1 for individual program amounts.

Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance

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 Person with Disabilities

Other Targeted Housing Assistance

- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing

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 agencies (such as PHAs), and nonprofit organizations that provide housing and supportive services for the homeless. SHP supports six 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.
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a computerized system that captures client-level information over time regarding characteristics of homeless persons.
- 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 public housing agencies (PHAs) and private nonprofit organizations for rental assistance to homeless individuals who rent rehabilitated SRO units. The rental assistance is paid to the 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 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 has a primary focus on 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 to 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.

Approximately \$1 billion is available under the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance programs for fiscal year (FY) 2004.

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 the 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.

Approximately \$495.2 million is available under the Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly for FY 2004.

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, common space, and office 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.

Approximately \$55.5 million is available under the ALCP for FY 2004.

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 that includes supportive services. The program provides interest-free capital advances to nonprofit organizations to construct, rehabilitate, or acquire (with or without rehabilitation) rental housing that includes supportive services 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 no more than 30 percent of their adjusted gross income in rent, and the project rental assistance covers the difference between the monthly approved operating cost and the rent received from the tenant.

Approximately \$117.7 million is available under the Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities for FY 2004.

Program Office: Housing

Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons With Disabilities (Mainstream Program). The purpose of the Mainstream Program is to enable very low-income people with disabilities, both elderly and non-elderly, to access the 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.

Approximately \$11.8 million is available under the Mainstream Program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Other Targeted Housing Assistance

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 remaining funds are awarded and made available through a 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 provisions 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.

Approximately \$29.227 million is available for the HOPWA Program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing. The Service Coordinators program is designed to ensure that elderly persons and people with disabilities who are residents of multifamily insured and assisted housing developments are linked to the supportive services they need to continue living independently. The program funds owners of multifamily assisted housing developments designed for occupancy by the elderly and people with disabilities (such as Sections 8, 202, 221(d)(3), and 236). Owners use grant funds to hire service coordinators and to pay administrative costs associated with the positions. Service coordinators work with development and community residents, helping them locate, create, and obtain affordable supportive services.

Approximately \$25 million is available under the Service Coordinators program for FY 2004.

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 Main Street Grants for Small Communities
- HOPE VI Neighborhood Networks

University Programs

- Urban Scholars Fellowship Program

Elderly

- Section 202 Demonstration Planning Grant Program

Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program

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

Economic Development

- Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED)

Capacity Building

- Housing Counseling Training
- Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing – Enterprise Foundation (Enterprise), Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), Habitat for Humanity, and YouthBuild USA

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 Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) are eligible to apply for HOPE VI funds.

Approximately \$120 million is available for HOPE VI revitalization grants for fiscal year (FY) 2004.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

HOPE VI Main Street Grants for Small Communities. HOPE VI Main Street grants will be used in support of revitalization or redevelopment of a historic or traditional commercial area and

involves investment, or other participation, by the Government and private entities. Congress appropriated up to 5% of the HOPE VI appropriation of approximately \$149 million for the Main Street Program.

Approximately \$5 million is available for HOPE VI Main Street grants for FY 2004.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

HOPE VI Neighborhood Networks Grants. The purpose of the HOPE VI Neighborhood Networks grants is to assist in closing the digital divide between public housing and HOPE VI residents and the community at large. Grants funds may be used to develop or improve Neighborhood Networks centers and to provide Neighborhood Networks related courses at the centers. Eligibility is limited to current HOPE VI Revitalization grantees.

Approximately \$5 million is available for HOPE VI Neighborhood Networks grants with FY 2003 appropriations.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

University Programs

Urban Scholars Fellowship Program. The Urban Scholars program is designed to encourage new scholars (faculty in the first 5 years of their initial academic appointment) to undertake research now and throughout their careers on topics of interest to HUD. Applicants applying for funds under this program can receive up to \$55,000 for a maximum grant period of 15 months. Eligible applicants are doctorate recipients who have an academic appointment at an institution of higher education (IHE); propose a research project that can be completed within the maximum 15-month fellowship period; receive support from their university; and are either a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (recipients of Alien Registration Recipient Card Form I-551, commonly referred to as a “green card”). The long-range goal of the program is to help faculty secure tenure and increase the number of scholars working on and teaching issues of importance to HUD’s mission.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Elderly

Section 202 Demonstration Planning Grant Program. The Consolidated Appropriations Resolution of FYs 2003 and 2004 provided predevelopment grant funds to private nonprofit organizations and consumer cooperatives. Eligible activities under this program include architectural and engineering work, site control, and other planning activities relating to the

development of supportive housing for the elderly that would otherwise be eligible for assistance under Section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959. A NOFA will be published in the near future.

Approximately \$25 million is available for the Section 202 Demonstration Planning Grant Program for FY 2004 provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (Public Law 108–7), approved February 20, 2003, and \$20 million provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2004 (Public Law 108–199), approved January 23, 2004.

Program Office: Housing

Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) 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 incomes. 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.

Approximately \$645.1 million is available for the CDBG for Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages for FY 2004.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Economic 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, community development corporations (CDCs), federally designated Indian tribes, State housing finance agencies (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. Examples of implementation costs include design costs, acquisition of land and buildings, provision of infrastructure, and construction.

Approximately \$25 million is available under the RHED program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Capacity Building

Housing Counseling Training Program. 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. Counselors also help borrowers avoid inflated appraisals, unreasonably high interest rates, unaffordable repayment terms, and other conditions that can result in a loss of equity, increased debt, default, and eventually foreclosure.

Approximately \$39.8 million is available for the Housing Counseling Training Program for FY 2004.

Program Office: Housing

Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing Program. The purposes of the program are to provide: (1) Training, education, support, and advice to enhance the technical and administrative capabilities of community development corporations (CDCs) and community housing development organizations (CHDOs) and (2) Loans, grants, development assistance, predevelopment assistance, or other financial assistance to CDCs/CHDOs to carry out community development and affordable housing activities that benefit low-income families and persons. Awards will be made to four organizations—Enterprise, LISC, Habitat for Humanity, and YouthBuild USA.

Of the FY 2004 funds appropriated for the Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing Program, \$29.8 million is made available in equal shares to Enterprise and LISC. In addition, approximately \$4.7 million is appropriated to Habitat for Humanity and \$1.9 million to YouthBuild USA.

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 2004 Super Notice of Funding Availability (SuperNOFA) have approximately \$2.3 billion in funding opportunities, HUD’s formula-based programs and Section 8 contract renewals total nearly \$31.5 billion.

Table 3: HUD’s Formula-Based Programs

<i>Grant Programs</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program • Economic Development Loan Guarantee (Section 108) • HOME Investment Partnerships Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) • Housing Choice Voucher Program Contract Renewals • Competitive Allocation Area Voucher Funding Program • Public Housing Operating Fund • Public Housing Capital Fund Program (CFP) • Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) • Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG) • Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184A) • Emergency Shelter Grant Program (ESG) • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) • Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) • Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Homeownership Programs • HUD’s Discount Property Sales Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Teacher Next Door — Office Next Door — Dollar Homes — Sales to Nonprofit Organizations • Indian Home Loan Guarantees (Section 184) • Title VI Loan Guarantee Program

This section provides descriptions of HUD’s major noncompetitive programs.

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 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 a 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.

Seventy percent of CDBG funding is allocated to metropolitan cities and counties known as entitlement communities, and the remaining funds are 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, housing age, 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.

Approximately \$4.331 billion is available for the CDBG program for fiscal year (FY) 2004.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Economic Development Loan Guarantee (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). To make the Section 108 program easier to use, HUD has the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) program. BEDI provides grants to enhance the security of Section 108 guaranteed loans and the feasibility of revitalization projects financed through the Section 108 program.

Approximately \$273 million in loan commitments is available under the Economic Development Loan Guarantee (Section 108) for fiscal year 2004.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) 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 the acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of rental housing; tenant-based rental assistance; homebuyer assistance; rehabilitation of rental housing; and administrative costs. All HOME-assisted 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 December 2003, HUD announced the **American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI)**. ADDI aims to increase the homeownership rate, especially among low-income and minority households, and to revitalize and stabilize communities. ADDI will help first-time homebuyers

with the biggest hurdle to homeownership: downpayment and closing costs. The program was created to assist low-income, first-time homebuyers in purchasing single-family homes by providing funds for downpayments, closing costs, and rehabilitation carried out in conjunction with assisted home purchases. ADDI will provide downpayment, closing costs, and rehabilitation assistance to eligible individuals. The amount of ADDI assistance provided may not exceed \$10,000 or six percent of the purchase price of the home, whichever is greater. The rehabilitation must be completed within a year of the home purchase. Rehabilitation may include, but is not limited to, the reduction of lead paint hazards and the remediation of other home health hazards. To be eligible for ADDI assistance, individuals must be first-time homebuyers interested in purchasing single-family housing. A first-time homebuyer is defined as an individual (and his or her spouse) who have not owned a home during the 3-year period prior to the purchase of a home with ADDI assistance. ADDI funds may be used to purchase one- to four-family housing, condominium units, cooperative units, or manufactured housing. Additionally, individuals who qualify for ADDI assistance must have incomes not exceeding 80 percent of area median income.

Approximately \$2.060 billion (less \$23.8 million in set-asides) is appropriated for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program including \$86.9 million is available for ADDI for FY 2004.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Housing Choice Voucher Program Contract Renewals

Tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher Program Contract Renewals increase 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 PHA pays the subsidies directly to the landlord. 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. To ensure their compliance with HUD housing quality standards, the PHA must inspect all voucher units.

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.¹⁸ Congress appropriates new funding to renew the expiring contracts each year.

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 other grant programs, such as HOPE VI or the Mainstream Program.

Approximately \$17.531 billion is available under Housing Choice Voucher Program Contract Renewals for FY 2004.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Public Housing Operating Fund

The Public Housing Operating Fund program provides funds, based on a formula, to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) to help them meet their operating and maintenance expenses and offset operating deficits associated with public housing units. 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).

Approximately \$3.579 billion is available for the Public Housing Operating Fund for FY 2004.

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:

¹⁸ Prior to FY 1998, 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.

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

Approximately \$3 billion is available for CFP for FY 2004.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) Program¹⁹

The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 created the IHBG program. 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.

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.

Approximately \$650 million is available for IHBG for FY 2004.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG) Program

The NHHBG program provides block grant funds for affordable housing activities for Native Hawaiians. The grant will be made available to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to carry out the following activities for Native Hawaiian families who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands:

1. Development.
2. Housing Services.
3. Housing Management Services.
4. Crime Prevention and Safety Activities.
5. Model Activities.

Approximately \$9.4 million is available for the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant Program.

¹⁹ Also known as Native American Housing Block Grant.

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

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantees (Section 184A)

The FY04 HUD appropriations provide Native Hawaiians with 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. The loan guarantee allows for infrastructure developments necessary to achieve the affordable housing goals of the program. It is anticipated that the FY04 HUD appropriation of \$1 million will support up to \$40 million in loan guarantees that 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

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, and tenant legal services.

Approximately \$159 million is available for the ESG program for FY 2004.

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.

Approximately \$265 million is available for the HOPWA formula program for FY 2004.

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.

Approximately \$185 billion in loan commitments is available for FHAP for FY 2004.

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 by insuring mortgage loans issued by private financial institutions. This insurance, administered through HUD's FHA, protects lenders against the risk of default on mortgages issued to qualified borrowers. By providing mortgage insurance, FHA gives private lenders the security they need to lend to first-time homebuyers who might not be able to qualify for a conventional loan. HUD's mortgage insurance programs provide affordable options for low-

and moderate-income borrowers to purchase homes by reducing the downpayment required, limiting certain fees, and allowing financing of some of the closing costs.

FHA 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. For FHA's current mortgage limits, you can go to HUD's Web site at www.hud.gov.

FHA current limit for single-family units ranges from \$160,176 to \$290,319.

HUD's Discount Property Sales Programs

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. For additional information on these FHA programs, you can go to www.hud.gov.

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 plus closing costs 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 plus closing costs whenever FHA is unable to sell the homes for 6 months. By selling each vacant home for \$1 plus closing costs 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 Nonprofit 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 are then more readily able to resell to first-time homebuyers and low- and moderate-income families.

For more information about these and other FHA programs you can visit HUD's Web site (www.hud.gov), contact a HUD-approved lender (a searchable listing of HUD-approved lenders is available on HUD's Web site) or 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).

Indian Home Loan Guarantees (Section 184)

Because the Federal Government holds most land in Indian country in trust, 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 who 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. Persons with hearing impairments can contact the Federal Relay Service at 800–877–8339.

Approximately \$197 million in loan commitments is available for the Indian Loan Guarantee Program for FY 2004.

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 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).

Approximately \$17 million in loan commitments is available for the Title VI Loan Guarantee Program for FY 2004.

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 Super Notice of Funding Availability [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 housing location, availability, and accessibility. 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 their 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, qualify. 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 simply by 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 its 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 mid-sized 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-Based Paint 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.

REGION I

Bangor Field Office

Margaret Chase Smith Federal Building
202 Harlow Street, First Floor
Bangor, ME 04402-1384
207-945-0467
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
202 Harlow Street, Suite 9998
207-941-2011
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m. –6:00 p.m., M-F

Boston Regional Office

O’Neil Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Room 301
Boston, MA 02222-1092
617-994-8223
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
217 Hanover Street
617-723-6397
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Burlington Field Office

159 Bank Street, Second Floor
Burlington, VT 05401-4411
802-951-6290
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
11 Elmwood Ave
802-863-6033
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Hartford Field Office

One Corporate Center
20 Church Street, 19th Floor
Hartford, CT 06103-3220
860-240-4800
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
141 Weston Street
860-524-6092
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m., M-F

Manchester Field Office

1000 Elm Street, Eighth Floor
Manchester, NH 03101-1730
603-666-7510, ext. 3016
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1000 Elm Street, Suite 104
603-623-3681
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Providence Field Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
24 Corliss Street
401-276-8615
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m., M-F

Region II

Albany Office

52 Corporate Circle
Albany, NY 12203-5121
518-464-4200
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1425 Central Avenue
518-458-1859
Business Hours: 9:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m., M-F

Buffalo Office

Lafayette Court
465 Main Street, 5th Floor
Buffalo, NY 14203-1780
716-551-5755
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1200 William Street, Room 200
716-846-2301
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

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.

Convenient USPS Station:
401 Market Street
856-963-6597
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Newark Office

One Newark Center, 13th Floor
1085 Raymond Boulevard
Newark, NJ 07102–5269
973–622–7900
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
2 Federal Square
973-693-5235
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–9:00 p.m., M-F

New York Regional Office

26 Federal Plaza, Suite 3541
New York, NY 10278–0068
212–264–8000
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
73 Pine Street
212-809-6108
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Syracuse Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
444 South Salina Street
315-472-0817
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Region III

Baltimore Office

10 South Howard Street, Fifth Floor
Baltimore, MD 21201–2505
410–962–2520, ext. 3061
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
900 East Fayette Street
410-347-4202
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–10:00 p.m., M-F

Charleston Office

405 Capitol Street, Suite 708
Charleston, WV 25301–1795
304–347–7000, ext. 103
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1002 Lee Street, East
304-561-1000
Business Hours: 5:30 a.m.–7:00 p.m., M-F

Philadelphia Regional Office

The Wanamaker Building
100 Penn Square East
Philadelphia, PA 19107–3380
215–656–0600
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
900 Market Street, Lobby
215-923-2472
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Pittsburgh Office

339 Sixth Avenue, Sixth Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-2515
Phone: 412-644-6436
Fax: 412-644-4240
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
700 Grant Street, Suite A
412-642-0769
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Richmond Office

600 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-771-2100, ext 3736
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1801 Brook Road
804-775-6304
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Washington, DC Office

820 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4205
202-275-9200, ext. 3077
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE.
202-523-2368
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–11:59 p.m., M-F

Wilmington Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
1101 North King Street
302-656-0228
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Region IV

Atlanta Regional Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
183 Forsyth Street, SW
404-521-2053
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–8:00 p.m., M-F

Birmingham Office

Medical Forum Building
950 22nd Street, North, Suite 900
Birmingham, AL 35203-5302
205-731-2617
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
351 24th Street, North
205-521-0822
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m., M-F

Columbia Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
1601 Assembly Street
803-733-4643
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Greensboro Office

Asheville Building
1500 Pinecroft Road
Greensboro, NC 27407-3707
336-547-4000, ext. 2801
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:45 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
301 Four Seasons Town Center
800-275-8777
Business Hours: 10:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m., M-F

Jackson Office

McCoy Federal Building
100 West Capitol Street, Room 910
Jackson, MS 39269
601-965-4757
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:45 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
401 East South Street
601-351-7096
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Jacksonville Office

301 West Bay Street, Suite 2210
Jacksonville, FL 32202-5121
904-232-2627
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1100 Kings Road
904-366-4886
Business Hours: 6:00 a.m.–10:00 p.m., M-F

Knoxville Office

710 Locust Street, SW., Suite 310
Knoxville, TN 37902-2526
865-545-4370
Office Hours: 7:30 a.m.–4:15 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
501 West Main Street
865-522-1070
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Louisville Office

601 West Broadway
P.O. Box 1044
Louisville, KY 40202
502-582-5251
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:45 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
835 South 7th Street
502-584-6045
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Memphis Office

300 Jefferson Avenue, Suite 300
Memphis, TN 38103-2389
901-544-3367
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1 North Front Street
901-576-2037
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Miami Office

909 Southeast First Avenue, Suite 500
Miami, FL 33131
305-536-4652
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1101 Brickell Avenue
305-377-9124
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Nashville Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
2245 Metrocenter Boulevard
615-254-5505
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Orlando Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
821 Herndon Avenue
407-897-3469
Business Hours: 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

San Juan Office

171 Carlos E. Chardón Avenue
San Juan, PR 00918-0903
787-766-5400, ext. 2038
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
525 Avenue FD Roosevelt, Suite 111
787-282-6331
Business Hours: 9:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m., M-F

Tampa Office

500 Zack Street, Suite 402
Tampa, FL 33602-3945
813-228-2026
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
925 North Florida Avenue
813-223-4225
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Region V

Chicago Regional Office

Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3507
312-353-5680
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
433 West Harrison Street
312-983-8182
Business Hours: 12:00 a.m.-11:59 p.m., M-F

Cincinnati Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
1623 Dalton Avenue
513-684-5664
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–9:00 p.m., M-F

Cleveland Office

1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 500
Cleveland, OH 44115-1815
216-522-4058, ext. 7102
Office Hours: 8:20 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
2400 Orange Avenue
216-443-4372
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m., M-F

Columbus Office

200 North High Street, Room 700
Columbus, OH 43215-2499
614-469-5737
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
850 Twin Rivers Drive
614-469-4267
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m., M-F

Detroit Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
1401 West Fort Street, Room M135
313-226-8075
Business Hours: 12:00 a.m.-11:59 p.m., M-F

Flint Office*

Municipal Center, North Building
1101 South Saginaw Street
Flint, MI 48502-1953
810-766-5112

Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

**this office is considering a move in the near future; confirm address before submitting applications*

Convenient USPS Station:

250 East Boulevard Drive
810-257-1506

Business Hours: 7:45 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Grand Rapids 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.

Convenient USPS Station:

225 Michigan Street, NW.
616-776-1515

Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m., M-F

Indianapolis Office

151 North Delaware Street, Suite 1200
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2526
317-226-6303

Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:45 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:

125 West South Street
317-464-6874

Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Milwaukee Office

310 West Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 1380
Milwaukee, WI 53203-2289
414-297-3214, ext. 8001

Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:

345 West Saint Paul Avenue
414-270-2308

Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–8:00 p.m., M-F

Minneapolis Office

920 Second Avenue, South, Suite 1300
Minneapolis, MN 55402

612-370-3000, ext. 2045

Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:

100 South First Street
612-349-0359

Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m., M-F

Springfield Office

Illini Financial Center
500 West Monroe Street, 1st Floor SW.
Springfield, IL 62704

217-492-4120

Office Hours: 8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:

2105 East Cook Street
217-788-7225

Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Region VI

Albuquerque Office

625 Silver Avenue, SW., Suite 100
Albuquerque, NM 87102-3185

505-346-7332

Office Hours: 8 a.m.–5 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:

303 Romero NW.
505-242-5927

Business Hours: 10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Dallas Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
1201 Main Street
214-752-5654
Business Hours: 12:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Fort Worth Regional Office

801 Cherry Street or,
P.O. Box 2905
Fort Worth, TX 76113-2905
817-978-5540
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
251 West Lancaster Avenue
817-870-8104
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Houston Office

1301 Fannin Street, Suite 2200
Houston, TX 77002
713-718-3199
Office Hours: 7:45 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
401 Franklin Street
713-226-3161
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m., M-F

Little Rock Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
600 East Capitol Avenue
501-375-5073
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Lubbock Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
5014 Gary Avenue
806-795-0836
Business Hours: 9:00 a.m.–5:45 p.m., M-F

New Orleans Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
701 Loyola Avenue
504-589-1706
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m., M-F

Oklahoma City Office

301 Northwest Sixth Street, Suite 200
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
405-609-8509
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
305 Northwest 5th Street
405-232-2176
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m., M-F

San Antonio Office

One Alamo Center
106 South St. Mary's Street, Suite 405
San Antonio, TX 78205
210-475-6806
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
105 South St. Mary's Street, Lobby 2
210-227-3399
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Shreveport Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
2400 Texas Avenue
318-677-2369
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m., M-F

Tulsa Office

1516 South Boston Avenue, Suite 100
Tulsa, OK 74119
918-581-7496
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
333 West Fourth Street, Room 246
918-732-6654
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., M-F

Region VII

Des Moines Office

210 Walnut Street, Room 239
Des Moines, IA 50309-2155
515-284-4512
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1165 Second Avenue
515-283-7575
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m., M-F

Kansas City Regional Office*

400 State Avenue, Room 500
Kansas City, KS 66101-2406
913-551-5462
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

**this office is considering a move in the near future; confirm address before submitting applications*

Convenient USPS Station:
550 Nebraska Avenue
913-621-0013
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., M-F

Omaha Office

10909 Mill Valley Road, Suite 100
Omaha, NE 68154-3955
402-492-3101
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
3021 Leavensworth Street
402-553-6576
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., M-F

St. Louis Office

1222 Spruce Street, Room 3207
St. Louis, MO 63103-2836
314-539-6583
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1720 Market Street, Room 3035
314-436-6853
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m., M-F

Region VIII

Casper Office

150 East B Street, Room 1010
Casper, WY 82601-1969
307-261-6250
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
150 East B Street, Lobby
307-237-8556
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., M-F

Denver Regional Office

1670 Broadway, 25th Floor
Denver, CO 80202-4801
303-672-5440
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
951 20th Street
303-296-4692
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–10:30 p.m., M-F

Region IX

Fargo Office

657 Second Avenue North, Room 366
Fargo, ND 58102
701-239-5040
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
657 Second Avenue, North
701-241-6115
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Helena Office

7 West Sixth Avenue
Power Block Bldg.
Helena, MT 59601
406-449-5050
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
2300 North Harris Street
406-443-3304
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

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.

Convenient USPS Station:
36 South State Street, Suite 202
801-359-6812
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Sioux Falls Office

2400 West 49th Street, Rm. I-201
Sioux Falls, SD 57105-6558
605-330-4223
Office Hours: 7:45 a.m.–4:15 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
2501 South Louise Avenue
605-575-3565
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Fresno Office

2135 Fresno Street, Suite 100
Fresno, CA 93721-1718
559-487-5032
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1900 E Street
559-497-7566
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Guam Office

San Ramon Building, Suite 306
115 San Ramon Street
Hagatna, Guam 96910
671-472-7231
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
143 Edward T Calvo Memorial Parkway
671-646-5539
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., M-F

Honolulu Office

500 Ala Moana Boulevard, Ste. 3A
Honolulu, HI 96813-4918
808-522-8175, ext. 256
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
1450 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 1066
808-973-7528
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Las Vegas Office*

333 North Rancho Drive, Suite 700
Atrium Building
Las Vegas, NV 89106–3714
702–388–6500
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
**this office is considering a move in the near future; confirm address before submitting applications*

Convenient USPS Station:
1801 North Martin Luther King Boulevard
702-648-0238
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Los Angeles Office

611 West Sixth Street, Suite 800
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213–894–8000, ext. 3001
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
750 West 7th Street, Suite 33
213-624-1952
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Phoenix Office

1 North Central Avenue, Suite 600
Phoenix, AZ 85004
602–379–7100
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
522 North Central Avenue, Lobby
602-253-9648
Business Hours: 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Reno Office

3702 South Virginia Street, Suite G2
Reno, NV 89502–6581
775–784–5383
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
279 East Plumb Lane
775-853-2615
Business Hours: 9:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Sacramento Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
801 I Street, Room 149
916-556-3415
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

San Diego Office

Symphony Towers
750 B Street, Suite 1600
San Diego, CA 92101–8131
619–557–5305, ext. 227
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
51 Horton Plaza
619-232-4015
Business Hours: 9:30 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

San Francisco Regional Office*

450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102–3448
415–436–6532
Office Hours: 8:15 a.m.–4:45 p.m.
**this office is considering a move in the near future; confirm address before submitting applications*

Convenient USPS Station:
1390 Market Street, Lobby
415-487-9013
Business Hours: 9:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Santa Ana 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.

**this office is considering a move in the near future; confirm address before submitting applications*

Convenient USPS Station:
615 North Bush Street
714-973-7721
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Tucson Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
141 South 6th Avenue
520-903-1958
Business Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

Region X

Anchorage Office

3000 C Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99503
907–667-9800
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
3721 B Street
907-273-5800
Business Hours: 10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., M-F

Boise Office

Suite 220, Plaza IV
800 Park Boulevard
Boise, ID 83712–7743
208–334–1088, ext. 3002
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
770 South 13th Street
208-433-4351
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Portland Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
715 Northwest Hoyt Street
503-294-2564
Business Hours: 7:00 a.m.–6:30 p.m., M-F

Seattle Regional Office

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

Convenient USPS Station:
301 Union Street
206-748-5417
Business Hours: 7:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., M-F

Spokane Office

Thomas Foley U.S. Courthouse Building
920 West Riverside, Suite 588
Spokane, WA 99201–1010
509–353–0674, ext. 3102
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Convenient USPS Station:
904 West Riverside
509-252-2337
Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., M-F

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.

<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 301 Northwest Sixth Street, Suite 200 Oklahoma City, OK 73102 405-609-8520 TDD: 405-609-8480
Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming	Northern Plains Office of Native American Programs, 8API UMB Plaza 1670 Broadway, 22nd Floor Denver, CO 80202-4801 303-672-5465 or 888-814-2945 TDD: 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

<i>Location of Tribes and TDHEs</i>	<i>ONAP Contact Information</i>
<p>Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada, and Ysleta del Sur in Texas</p>	<p>Southwest Office of Native American Programs, 9EPI One North Central Avenue, Suite 600 Phoenix, AZ 85004-2361 602-379-7200 TTY Number: 602-379-7181</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Southwest Office of Native American Programs (Albuquerque Office), 9EPI 625 Silver Avenue, SW., Suite 300 Albuquerque, NM 87102 505-346-6923</p>
<p>Idaho, Oregon, and Washington</p>	<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>
<p>Alaska</p>	<p>Alaska Office of Native American Programs, OCPI 3000 C Street, Suite 401 Anchorage, AK 99503 907-677-9800 or 877-302-9800 TDD: 907-677-9800</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.

<i>Program Office</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
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
Housing	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Housing 451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 9100 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-2601
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
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 P3206 Washington, DC 20410 202-755-1785

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>Philadelphia Homeownership Center</p> <p>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>Atlanta Homeownership Center</p> <p>40 Marietta Street, Eighth Floor Atlanta, GA 30303-2806</p> <p>Contact: Carolyn Hogans 404-331-5001, ext. 2129</p>	<p>Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, as well as the Caribbean</p>
<p>Denver Homeownership Center</p> <p>1670 Broadway, 21st Floor Denver, CO 80202</p> <p>Contact: Jonna Munson 800-543-9378, ext. 1987</p>	<p>Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming</p>
<p>Santa Ana Homeownership Center</p> <p>1600 North Broadway, Suite 200 Santa Ana, CA 92706-3927</p> <p>Contact: Rhonda J. Rivera, Chief 888-827-5605, ext. 3210</p>	<p>Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, as well as the Pacific Islands of American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas</p>

Appendix E: HUD Contacts for Colonias and Farmworkers

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>Colonias and Farmworker Specialists</i>	<i>States</i>
Lorenzo "Larry" Reyes 451 Seventh Street, SW., Suite 3120 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-3086, ext. 4658	Arizona, California
Esperanza "Espy" Holguin 2507 North Telshor Boulevard, Suite C-3 Las Cruces, New Mexico 88011 505-521-0050	New Mexico
Richard Lopez One Alamo Center 106 South St. Mary's Street, Suite 502 San Antonio, Texas 78205 210-475-6800, ext. 2296	Texas
<i>Farmworker Specialists</i>	<i>States</i>
Christine Talcott-Roberts Brickell Plaza Federal Building 909 SE First Avenue, Room 500 Miami, Florida 33131 305-536-5678, ext. 2214	Florida
Mark Pavolka Seattle Federal Office Building 909 First Avenue, Suite 200 Seattle, Washington 98104-1000 206-220-5101, ext. 5404	Washington, Oregon, Idaho

<i>HUD Headquarters Staff</i>	
Lorenzo “Larry” Reyes 451 Seventh Street, SW., Suite 3120 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-3086, ext. 4658	Vernette Thorne 451 Seventh Street, SW., Suite 3120 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-3086, ext. 2246
Tara Kirland 451 Seventh Street, SW., Suite 3118 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-3086, ext. 7451	Victoria Vargas 451 Seventh Street, SW, Suite 3118 Washington, DC 20410 202-708-3086, ext. 3323

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, DC 20410

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