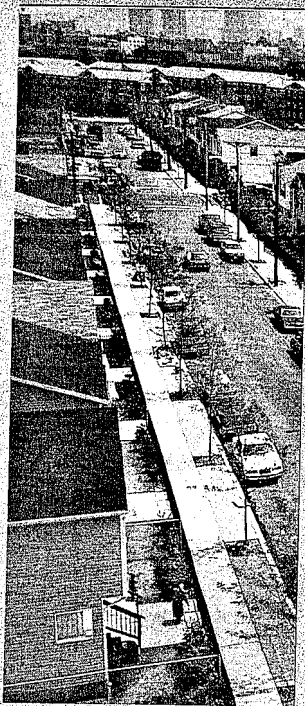
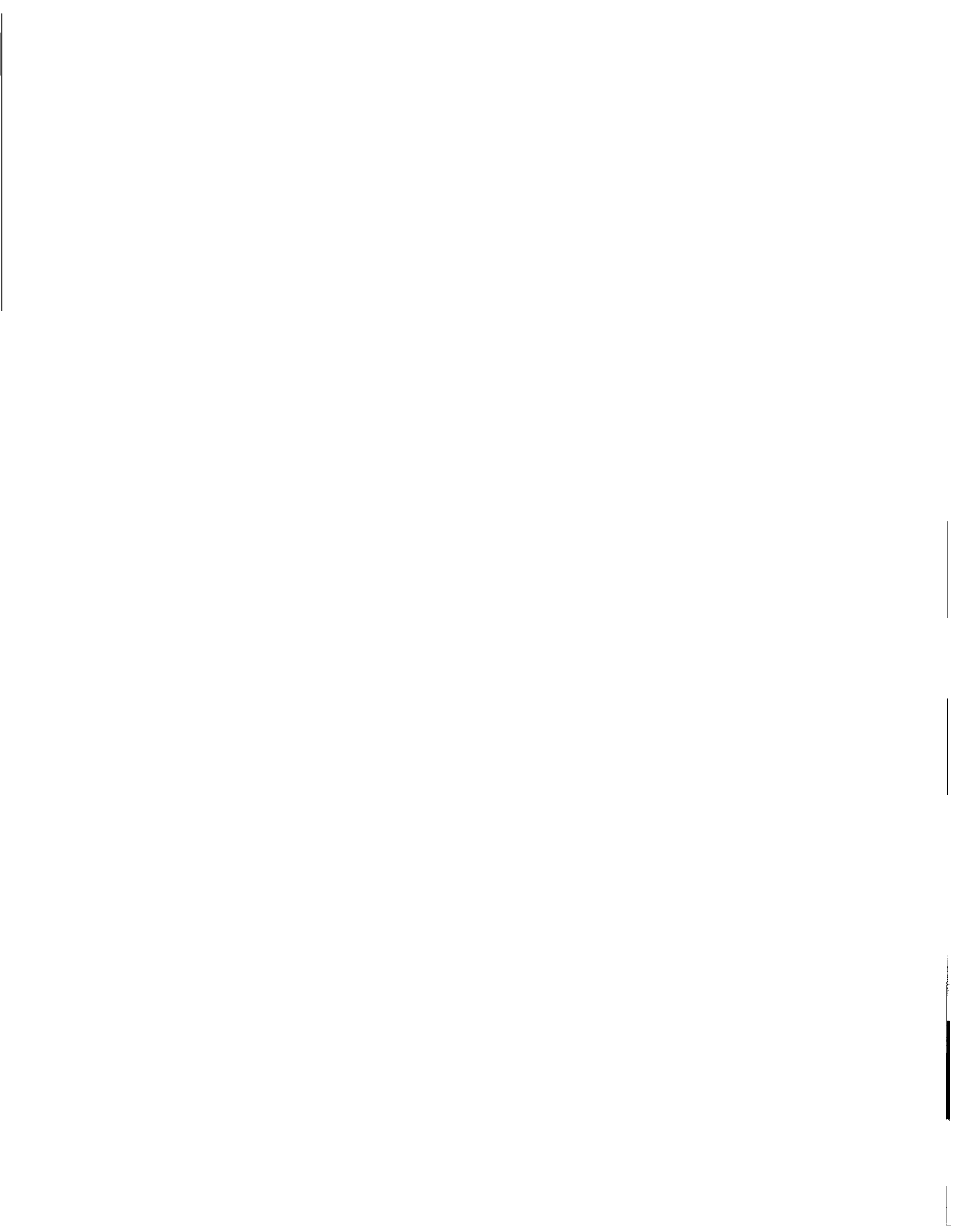


U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT
TO CONGRESS
ON
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

*Building Communities:
Together 1994*







HUD

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

MAR 2 1985

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 113 (a) and 810 (e) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and Sections 281 and 284 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, it is my pleasure to submit the 1993 Consolidated Annual Report on housing and community development programs administered by Assistant Secretary Andrew Cuomo and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The programs of Community Planning and Development (CPD) are the backbone of two of my major priorities: to reduce homelessness and to reinvigorate economically depressed communities.

This report is a departure from traditional annual reports. Rather than just offering facts and figures, it contains many examples of how our programs made a difference in people's lives: homes rehabilitated for the poor, new jobs created in distressed areas, the construction of medical facilities in small communities without adequate health care, the construction of water systems in the Colonias along the Mexican border, and provision of services for the homeless.

As with most Annual Reports, this reflects the latest data at the time of production, which in this case was generally 1992. This report reflects accomplishments for the year, but does not include the new Reinvention Blueprint, which proposes consolidation of a number of these programs into larger funds. I hope you will find this informative and useful in your deliberations.

In the final analysis, HUD will not be judged by the number of regulations written or reports produced, but by results. I hope that the examples of the results of HUD community development programs will be helpful to you in considering our proposal to create more attractive and viable communities.

Sincerely,


Henry G. Cisneros

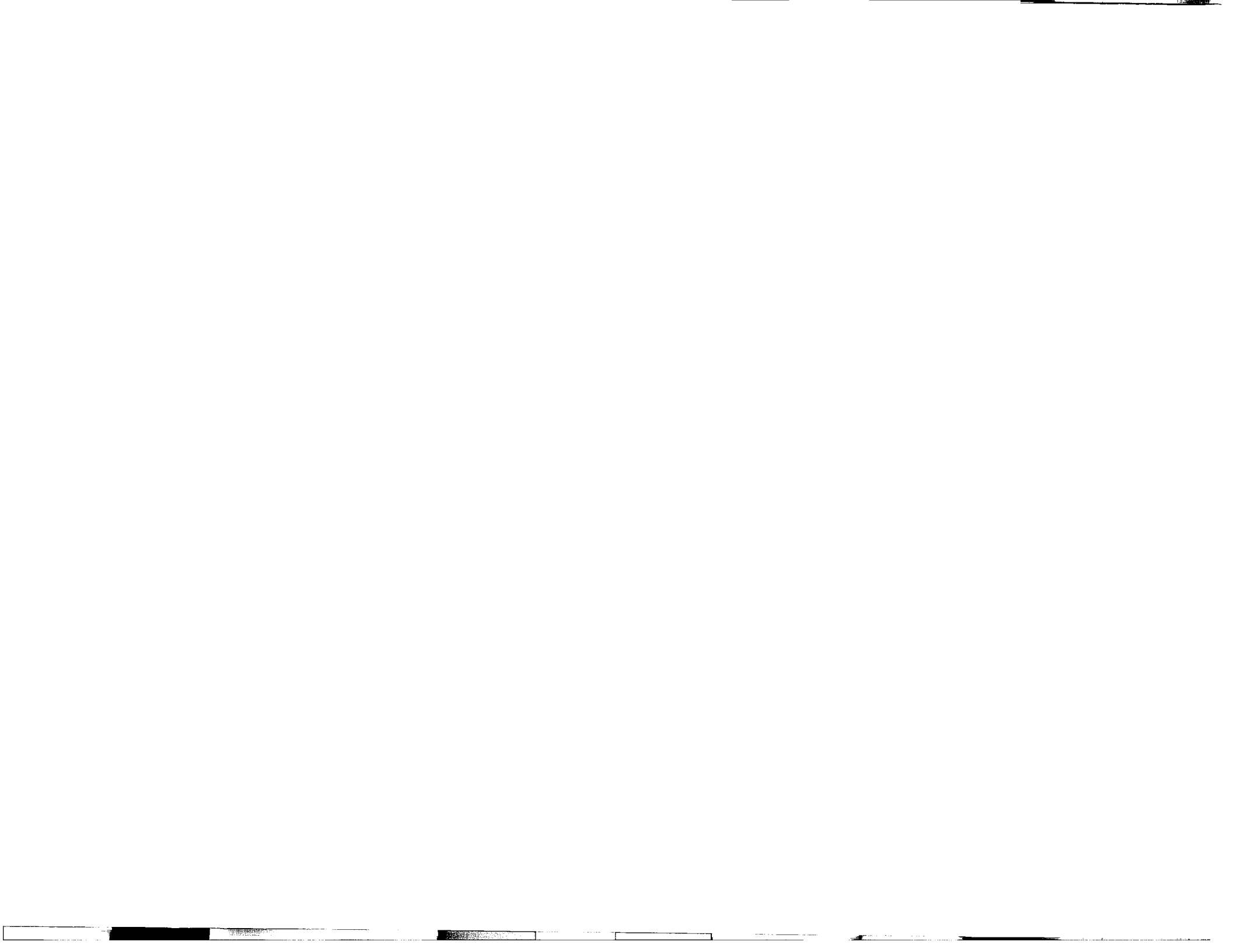


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EPD Program Activities and Accomplishments



CPD Program Activities and Accomplishments

The goal of Community Planning and Development programs is to improve the lives of low-income Americans by providing decent and affordable housing, revitalizing neighborhoods and communities, stimulating economic growth, providing economic opportunities, and delivering needed services. CPD programs work together to make communities more livable for their residents.

Housing, jobs, transportation, social services, and access to them, are all vital elements of communities that work. All these interdependent elements must all be in place to assure a community's success. A good job means little if people cannot find a decent place to live, or cannot reasonably get to their jobs. Likewise, homeownership is not possible if residents cannot get to employment or retail centers. A community also needs to be a part of a larger entity where everything fits together so that residential neighborhoods are linked to places of employment, supermarkets, health care, and other opportunities.

Community-Based Planning

Planning is the first step toward creating communities that work. Planning for the use of CPD funds must take into consideration all the elements that make communities viable. Planning is encouraged in CPD programs and can also be a requirement prior to funding. CPD also funds the development of plans to enhance the use of grant monies.

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) requires jurisdictions to assess their housing market and conditions, identify housing needs, and set housing priorities. Based on this assessment, communities develop a strategy for addressing the identified needs. State and local governments receiving Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are required to prepare a community development plan that addresses housing and community development needs and identifies long- and short-term objectives. One element of the Heinz Neighborhood Development Program (NDP) is developing neighborhood improvement plans.

Many grantees use strategic plans to help them implement CPD programs. While not easily quantified, community planning produces beneficial results.

Planning establishes the basis for effective implementation of CPD programs. While each CPD program has specific activities that can be carried out, they all contribute to the enrichment of living conditions for low-

KENDALL-WHITTIER NEIGHBORHOOD REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Tulsa, Oklahoma

The Kendall-Whittier neighborhood, once a vibrant suburban community on the eastern edge of Tulsa, had in recent years experienced physical and social deterioration. To counter the deterioration, the area's neighborhood association, churches, business leaders, and the University of Tulsa began collecting funds for a redevelopment plan in 1989. The City of Tulsa provided matching funds from its Community Development Block Grant Program, which allowed the Kendall-



Whittier planning process to begin in 1990. Studies, planning workshops, and meetings attended by local residents, business owners, representatives of local institutions and public entities were held to determine neighborhood strengths, weak-

nesses, problems, and possible solutions. As a result of this public/private cooperation, a Masterplan for redeveloping the neighborhood was unveiled in late 1990. It was officially adopted by the City and County in May of 1991 as a "Special District Plan" and incorporated into the City of Tulsa's Comprehensive Plan.

Implementation of the plan has involved a full range of funding sources. The Kendall-Whittier Neighborhood Association was successful in obtaining \$2 million in funding from the City's 1990 sales tax extension. A quarter of the funding went to the installation of streetscape improvements in Whittier Square. The remaining \$1.5 million were used to acquire 10 acres of a planned public/institutional use site. A Community Development Block Grant funded the installation of landscape screening along the north side of the neighborhood and the construction of a cul de sac to shield nearby residents from traffic generated in and around Whittier Square. The City's Public Works Department also made improvements to streets in the area. Other developments affecting the area include the construction of a new post office that opened in August 1993 and expansion of the University of Tulsa's campus.

Acquisition of additional land for the public/institutional use site is currently under way. Initial funds were insufficient for acquiring all the property needed for the project. In February 1993, applications for Special Purpose Grants totaling \$1.75 million were sent to HUD. The grant will provide funds for additional land acquisition, construction of a park, and site improvements.

The cost of revitalizing neighborhoods like Kendall-Whittier is much less than the cost of building new neighborhoods. The implementation of the Kendall-Whittier plan demonstrates how aging neighborhoods can use local public-private partnerships for the public good.

income Americans. The Kendall-Whittier project describes how CPD programs contribute to the individual elements that make up a community.

This report covers all of CPD's programs, but the time frames and reporting baseline for these programs are often different. In this Annual Report to Congress, Entitlement CDBG dollars represent the total amount expended for activities in FY 1991. The Emergency Shelter Grant program data are based on a 1991 study of that program. The State CDBG Program covers the

amount obligated in fiscal year 1992. The HOME and HOPE 3 Programs represent the amount disbursed as of the end of FY 1993. The Section 108 loan program reports on loan commitments made during FY 1993. The Supportive Housing, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation SRO Housing, Shelter Plus Care, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and the Community Development Work Study programs are all based on the competitive grants awarded in FY 1993. The Neighborhood Development Program reports funds awarded in FY 1992.

Housing activities receive the largest share of CPD funds, followed by infrastructure development activities, economic development activities, and homeless assistance. Administration expenses accounted for fourteen percent of CPD funds expended during the reporting periods.

People, particularly low-income Americans, are the main focus of CPD programs. Recipients of grant funds report to HUD their accomplishments in terms of the number of low- and moderate-income jobs created, the number of families assisted, and the number of housing units produced. Statutory and program requirements dictate the type and extent of data that are reported.

This section illustrates how CPD funds assist low-income Americans. Performance data cited in this section are based on HOME completed projects, CDBG Entitlement Grantee Performance Reports, CDBG State Performance and Evaluation Reports, and applications for CPD competitive grant awards.

Data Limitations

CDBG Entitlement

Due to program requirements and inconsistencies in Grantee Performance Reports provided by grantees, the data included in this report have some limitations. For certain types of activities, grantees only have to report accomplishments upon completion of activities, making it difficult to analyze accomplishment data. Because grantees are required to report accomplishments on direct beneficiary activities on an ongoing basis, only data for those activities were used for analysis.

While Direct Benefits data are the best available, they have inherent limitations. Some grantees report direct benefits data on an annual basis, while others report those on a cumulative basis. There is no way to distinguish between the two when the data are aggregated nationally. Entitlement grantees also have the option of reporting direct beneficiaries as persons or households.

For the sake of consistency and simplicity, numbers in this report are considered at the person, rather than household, level.

The total numbers in this report reflect persons served by activities that meet strict criteria. The criteria ensure that legitimate project accomplishments are reported to Congress. To obtain an accurate cost per person served, the analysis is based on the total expended to date, rather than the amount expended during the reporting period.

State CDBG

In FY 1992 HUD initiated a program, in cooperation with the States, to simplify and improve the reliability of accomplishment data submitted by States in their Performance and Evaluation Reports. FY 1993 is the second year in which states have voluntarily reported accomplishment data on an activity-by-activity basis for fiscal year allocations. In order to minimize the reporting effort, these data were not requested for years prior to FY 1991. All but one State reported this information for FY 1992.

Selected accomplishments of public facilities, housing, and economic development activities are based on proposed and actual accomplishments of activities funded from the FY 1991 and FY 1992 State CDBG allocations. States reported actual benefits as of June 30, 1993, for completed local grants. Since most FY 1991 and FY 1992 grants were still in progress as of June 1993, most accomplishments have yet to be realized. Succeeding years should reflect these.

HOME

The HOME program has faced the inevitable start-up problems of a new program. However the program is gaining momentum with increasing commitments and disbursements. Other programs covered in this report are well established. Data reported in the FY 1995 annual report should provide a better picture of the HOME program's annual accomplishments. Most

Under a grant awarded to Kent County, Michigan, the Vet Center and the YMCA provide housing and extensive supportive services to 30 mentally ill homeless veterans who also have problems with substance abuse.



HOME data presented in this section of the report are for completed projects only.

Competitive Programs

Data for the competitive programs are primarily based on proposed accomplishments indicated by the grant recipients in their application for assistance.

Initiatives

As part of the consolidation of planning application and reporting requirements for formula programs, many of the problems associated with the differing reporting systems are being addressed by computer applications that support the consolidation.

Housing

CPD programs help low-income Americans obtain decent and affordable housing. Program activities range from providing emergency shelter to homeless individuals and families to supplying financial assistance to help low-income Americans become homeowners. The programs are designed to assist homeless persons, renters, and new and existing homeowners.

CPD program grantees engage in many activities that meet the goals of avoiding homelessness, increasing and preserving affordable housing, and expanding opportunities for homeownership. They include

- acquiring real property
- rehabilitating existing properties
- extending financial assistance to homebuyers
- constructing new housing
- providing rental assistance
- leasing or selling HUD-acquired single family homes.

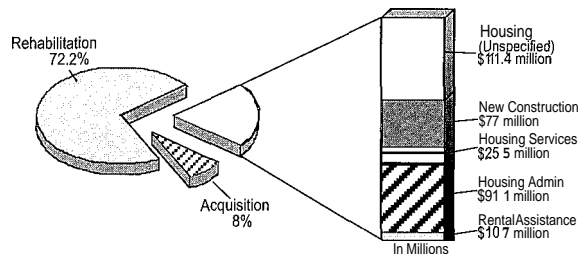
These activities can be undertaken to provide:

- emergency shelters for the homeless
- transitional supportive housing
- permanent supportive housing
- single room occupancy units
- multi-unit rental or homeowner housing
- single family rental or homeowner housing
- improvements to existing housing stock.

During the reporting periods of this report, approximately \$1.6 billion were spent or committed for housing activities. Exhibit 1-1 shows that the largest share of the funds went to rehabilitate existing housing. CDBG rehabilitation activity is primarily responsible for this focus. Real property acquisition comprised the other significant category of housing activity. Investments amounting to over \$66 million spurred new housing construction. While 100 percent of the HOME and HOPE 3 Programs are dedicated to housing activities,

the Entitlement CDBG grantees spent nearly \$1.1 billion, or 38 percent of their total expenditures, on housing activities. Nonentitlement communities in the State CDBG Program spent \$24.7 million (2.7 percent) on housing and Section 108 loans totaling \$61.8 million were committed to housing activities.

Exhibit 1-1
CPD Housing Assistance
\$1,592,220,000* Expended/Committed in FY 1993
Reporting Periods**



*\$1,275,119,158 Expended, \$317,028,109 Committed HOME and HOPE 3 = Funds Expended FY 1993, CDBG Entitlement Funds Expended in 1991 Program Year Shelter + Care, SRO Housing, Sec. 108, HCBU, CDWS = 1993 Committed, State CDBG & NCP = 1992 Committed

KOUNTZE PARK-SACRED HEART AFFORDABLE HOMEOWNERSHIP

Omaha, Nebraska

The City of Omaha has formed a partnership with the Federal government, lending institutions, and a nonprofit housing corporation to develop affordable homeownership opportunities for low-income residents.

The Kountze Park-Sacred Heart Affordable Homeownership Program in Omaha constructs single family homes designed to maintain the historical character of the existing neighborhood.



A total of 190 homes will be built throughout a 50-square block section of northeast Omaha.

The total cost of the project is \$14 million. The City of Omaha will allocate \$4 million to the project from WBGF funds during a five-year period. These funds are being used to acquire vacant lots and deteriorated structures, prepare sites, construct public improvements, relocate and install utilities, design housing units, provide financing and, when necessary, relocate residents to new housing units, preferably within the neighborhood. The City of Omaha will also allocate \$1.2 million for the project from its General Fund.

Except for first-time homebuyer assistance, CDBG contributed the largest share of expended CPD housing assistance. HOME funding, CPD's major housing program, provided a smaller portion of housing investment because of the newness of the program, implementation difficulties encountered by participating jurisdictions and because CDBG receives a much larger appropriation. HOME funds are expected to provide a larger percentage of CPD housing in ensuing years. At the end of FY 1993, more than \$425 million in HOME funds were committed to housing activities. These committed funds represent 55 percent more funds than were actually disbursed at that time.



Winston-Salem's Buy-Rehab Tandem Loan Program uses CDBG funds.

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

CPD funds are used to acquire properties that result in the provision of affordable housing. Acquisition may be the purchase of an existing house for a first-time homebuyer or the purchase of a vacant lot that is developed into an affordable housing complex. The purchase of real property is often the catalyst that makes housing projects successful. Over \$127 million in CPD funding went toward the acquisition of real property that directly led to affordable housing.

WEST WASHINGTON - CHAPIN REVITALIZATION PROJECT
South Bend, Indiana

Families are now calling the 1200 block of West Washington "Home." Thanks to the tireless efforts of the South Bend Heritage Foundation and many other organizations and individuals, the first residents have moved into West Washington Pl. Apartments.



This project has its roots in a comprehensive planning process that started more than seven years ago.

Because of increasing concern over violent crime in the area, local residents, the South Bend Heritage Foundation, and the City of South Bend united to form the West Washington-Chapin Revitalization Project, Inc. The first step of this organization was to create a comprehensive neighborhood plan.

Acting on the recommendations of the residents-based plan, the City of South Bend acquired land, demolished deteriorating structures, and prepared the land for development. South Bend Heritage then began developing affordable, multifamily housing. A \$4.3 million investment is now under way where vacant commercial buildings once stood.

Funding for this project came from several sources. The City of South Bend contributed CDBG funds totaling \$700,000. Society



Bank, Norwest Bank, and Valley American Bank provided a \$2 million construction loan, and Sobieski Federal Savings and Loan and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board provided a \$400,000 forgivable loan. The AFL-CIO Housing Trust underwrote permanent first mortgages. In addition, the National Equity Fund of Chicago made an equity investment in the project using low-income housing tax credits provided by the Indiana Housing Finance Authority. The Urban Enterprise Association and the Bowsher-Booher Foundation assisted in covering some of the early predevelopment costs.

Construction began on the 65-unit apartment complex in September 1992. The first five of the scheduled 29 buildings were ready for occupancy on May 1, 1993. The buildings are duplexes and triplexes, constructed in a style similar to the historic housing in the adjacent West Washington Historic District. The apartments will have two and three bedrooms with full basements, washer and dryer hookups, and off-street parking for each apartment. Construction is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1993. The apartments are being marketed to tenants with incomes 60 percent below the area median income. A family of four with an income of \$22,500 will be eligible to lease the apartments.

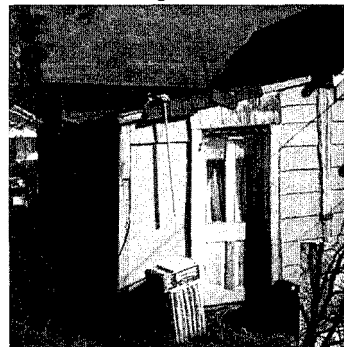
A sense of pride could be felt among those present at the development's dedication ceremony. As one resident said, "This is a fresh beginning for all of us."

Improving the nation's existing housing stock is a major use of CPD program funds, especially in the State and Entitlement CDBG programs. With the exception of two homeless rental assistance programs, all CPD programs provide direct housing rehabilitation assistance. Direct housing rehabilitation is the highest funded single activity in CPD. Beneficiaries of CPD rehabilitation projects include current and potential homeowners, renters in multifamily buildings, public housing residents, and homeless individuals.

WESTERN NEW YORK VETERANS HOUSING COALITION
Buffalo, New York

The Western New York Veterans Housing Coalition, a nonprofit agency which provides a broad spectrum of services and supports the development of housing for area veterans, has undertaken the conversion and rehabilitation of a vacant firehouse located at 1416 Main Street in the City of Buffalo. This project was made possible by the commitment of HOME funds, which enabled the Coalition to secure additional funding from the State of New York.

The building will house six two-bedroom and three one-bedroom



apartments for low- and moderate-income handicapped and disabled individuals. Tenants will include those who are presently living in institutions or restrictive housing environments due to the lack of affordable housing for veterans with mobility restrictions. The

With State CDBG funds, "sweat equity" and assistance from a nonprofit, a family rehabilitates their home and avoids homelessness.



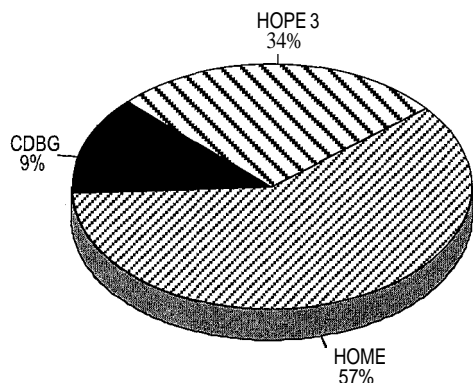
building will also house the administrative services offices for the organization.

This project will incorporate a "shared aid program". Residents can be independent, but still have the security of knowing that assistance is available on a 24-hour basis. The Engine 16 building will also feature state-of-the-art accessibility technology not presently available in Western New York. The total cost of the project is \$985,328. Funds have been provided from a number of sources including: the HOME Program, \$320,000; New York State Department of Social Services, \$484,480; New York State, \$50,848; the W B G Program, \$80,000; and an Emergency Shelter Grant, \$50,000.

This project is an integral part of the comprehensive \$6 million Main-Utica redevelopment project which is being undertaken by the Western New York Veterans Housing Coalition. In addition to the Firehouse conversion, the \$3.5 million Stratford Arms project will provide 41 apartments for single persons presently living in substandard housing or who are considered to be homeless by the Veterans Administration Medical Center. A \$1.5 million HUD Section 202 project will provide an additional 24 units of housing for the handicapped. These three projects will provide a combined total of 74 apartments for persons who would otherwise find it nearly impossible to find quality housing in the City of Buffalo. The projects will also house important Veterans Administration social service programs.

The Firehouse conversion will save a valuable city building and will help restore the residential base in the area surrounding the Main-Utica transit station and commercial district. This effort is expected to provide a catalyst for additional commercial redevelopment.

Exhibit 1-2
CPD First-Time Homebuyer Assistance*
\$53,775,000 Expended in FY 1993 Reporting Periods¹



*HOME and HOPE 3 = Funds Expended FY 1993 = Entitlement Funds Expended in 1991 Program Year

¹ Includes Acquisition Rehabilitation, and New Construction Activities also contained in this Report

Through FY 1993 the HOME Program provided rehabilitation assistance to 3,268 families at a cost of \$12,381 per unit. The State CDBG Program funded the rehabilitation of 4,327 units, helping 22,374 persons at a cost of \$7,164 per unit. The Entitlement CDBG Program rehabilitated properties that aided 17,856 persons for an average of \$6,432 per person.

The HOME Program provides first-time homebuyers with down payment, mortgage write-down, and/or closing cost assistance. Under the HOME Program, 955 families received first-time homebuyer assistance at an average cost of \$10,246. The HOPE 3 Program will provide over \$15 million to first-time homebuyers and assist 2,854 households. Exhibit 1-2 shows the percent-

age of expenditures for first-time homebuyers assistance by the CDBG, HOPE 3, and HOME programs.

SALT LAKE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Salt Lake City, Utah

The Salt Lake Community Development Corporation (CDC), a private nonprofit organization, is using \$185,000 in HOPE 3 funds to develop a homeownership program with a total investment of approximately \$307,000. Two other nonprofits, the Community Action Program and the Salt Lake City Neighborhood Housing Services, are working in conjunction with Salt Lake CDC. Additional funding sources include: the Redevelopment Agency of Salt Lake City; the Salt Lake W B G Program; and private contributions.

The CDC has established a waiting list through a public lottery with first priority given to the residents of the Salt Lake City Public Housing Authority. Salt Lake CDC also receives referrals from the Easter Seal Society of Utah. The Easter Seal Society provides outreach and marketing to families with handicapped children who live in substandard rental housing.

In the last nine months, Salt Lake CDC has purchased five Federal Housing Administration (FHA) homes with HOPE 3 funds. It is anticipated that an additional four to five units will be acquired and rehabilitated through the use of proceeds from the sale of HOPE 3 homes. Thus far, three homes have been completely rehabilitated and prepared for sale.

The City administers a loan pool which provides below-market interest rate loans of 1 point over the prime lending rate to eligible families for first mortgages. The loan pool was created with funds from a private lender consortium of financial institutions that includes: American Investment Bank; Colonial National Financial Corporation; LDS Corporation; Merrill Lynch National Financial; and Fidelity Trust Company. In addition, those homebuyers whose incomes are 50 percent or below the area median will receive a 3 percent second mortgage, and those homebuyers whose incomes are between 51-80 percent of the median income will receive a 5 percent second mortgage. The Salt Lake W C will also use HOPE 3 funds to provide down payment assistance for families.

Other nonprofits offer additional services to homebuyers. Salt Lake Community Action provides financial counseling before the homebuyer purchases the home. Utah State University Extension Service is providing homeowner training that will include topics on preventive maintenance, budgeting, housekeeping, and landscaping. Each homebuyer will be required to attend at least 6 hours of training.

Provisions in the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 permanently added homeownership assistance as an eligible CDBG activity. In this reporting period, CDBG homeownership assistance is eligible only if carried out by certain special subrecipients in conjunction with a neighborhood revitalization effort. The new eligibility rules may increase the proportion of CDBG funds used to assist lower income persons to purchase a home.

New housing construction is also limited in the CDBG Program by the same provision regarding special subrecipients. The CDBG Program accounted for more than three-quarters of CPD funds used to build new housing. HOME program funds accounted for more than 22 percent of the funds expended. Eighteen percent of HOME funds (\$74.4 million) were committed for new construction to build 4,035 units at an average HOME cost of \$18,449 per unit.

THE HOUSE THAT FAITH BUILT

Jefferson County, Alabama

When the Jefferson County Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) began working with the Russell Heights community in 1990, they were confronted with a neighborhood long used to poverty and neglect. The DPCD aimed to achieve community renewal with the community as a partner; not trying to "fix their community for them."

In early sessions with the Leeds Civic League and with Mayor Lynn Maxey of Leeds, it became apparent that one of the primary concerns was an inadequate supply of safe, affordable housing, particularly for a number of young families in the community. In response to this problem, DPCD devised a strategy to construct new housing in Russell Heights. Through a series of meetings, Jefferson County, the City of Leeds, Urban Ministry, Inc., a nonprofit church-related urban ministry program, and the Leeds Civic League formed a partnership and began construction on their first house.

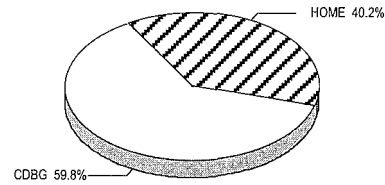
Jefferson County CDBG funds covered the purchase of construction materials. Urban Ministry, Inc., managed the project and provided a volunteer workforce to build the house. The City of Leeds assisted with a zoning variance, and with water and sewer connections. The Leeds Civic League was the subrecipient and provided a list of applicants from within the community who needed affordable housing and who were willing to contribute their time to the project.

On February 1, 1991, a housewarming and a dedication were held for the "House That Faith Built." The first house was sold to Eddie and Annie Burt and their three young daughters for the price of the construction materials alone. The Burts, who had also worked on the home, are currently paying a 4 percent interest mortgage. They are now homeowners, and their payments are maintained in a revolving fund for construction of future houses.

Since 1991, two additional new homes have been built on the same block and are occupied by the Miller and Marbury families. Two more houses are under construction, and several more are planned. A landscape architect is planning improvements to the community park which will be funded with CDBG dollars. As a result of these collective efforts, three young families live in their own homes in a community which had seen almost no new construction in the previous 10 to 20 years. In addition, several adjacent owners have rehabilitated or painted their homes, and two more families are working with Urban Ministry to construct their own homes.



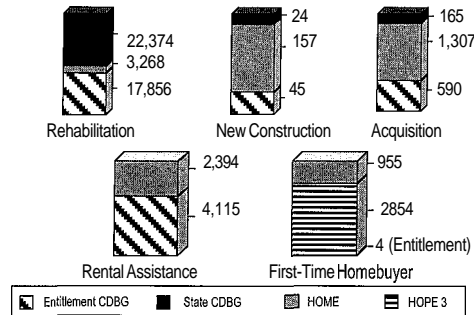
Exhibit 1-3
CPD Rental Assistance
\$10,724,000 Expended in FY 1993 Reporting Periods**



**HOME = Funds Expended FY 1993, CDBG Entitlement Funds Expended in 1991 Program Year

Exhibit 1-3 shows that over \$10 million was expended to make rental housing affordable. CDBG and HOME are the two programs, excluding homeless programs, that provide assistance to make rental housing affordable. As shown in Exhibit 14, HOME tenant-based rental assistance made housing affordable to nearly 2,400 low-income families. Entitlement CDBG helped 4,115 persons.

Exhibit 1 4
CPD Housing Beneficiaries
184,226 Families/Persons Served in FY 1993 Reporting Periods**



**HOME and HOPE 3 = Units/Families Served through FY 1993 CDBG = Persons Served through 1991 Program Year, State CDBG = FY 1992 Persons Served



Using HOME Program funds, Jersey City, New Jersey has developed affordable housing by rehabilitating existing homes and constructing new ones. So far, the City has constructed sixteen two-family houses. Once first-time homebuyers purchase the two-family property, they must use one unit as their principal residence and make the second unit available to very low-income persons at an affordable rent. All homebuyers earn less than eighty percent of the median income for the area and 95 percent of the tenants renting units have incomes at or below 50 percent of the median income.

Homeless

CPD homeless programs help individuals and families without shelter end their homelessness. CPD programs that address homelessness should fit into a continuum-of-care approach. This approach effectively links homeless persons with services. CPD programs help communities design and implement a system that enables homeless persons to make critical transitions: from the streets to emergency shelter; then to transitional housing; to jobs; and finally to independent living.

The homeless face many problems in addition to lack of housing. One is represented by people experiencing "crisis poverty" who are at risk of becoming homeless. In this case, persistent poverty is the decisive factor that turns unforeseen crises, or even minor setbacks, into bouts of homelessness for these individuals. Homeless men and women with chronic disabilities comprise another category. They require not only economic assistance, but rehabilitation and ongoing support as well.

The Department is committed to reducing the number of homeless Americans through partnerships with local governments and private nonprofit groups. CPD programs fund various public and private organizations that provide assistance to homeless individuals and families. CPD assists those families and individuals threatened with homelessness by helping low-income persons pay their rent or rehabilitate their substandard house, or by constructing low-income rental housing. This section deals with CPD program funds targeted specifically toward assisting the homeless.

VIRGINIA BEACH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Virginia Beach, Virginia

The Virginia Beach Community Development Corporation (VBWC) received four transitional housing grants from 1988 through 1991 totaling \$1,886,014. With these funds, the VBWC provided a comprehensive approach to serving the needs of homeless families. The VBWC also purchased foreclosed properties, which enabled it to house 31 families, providing them with affordable housing, case management, employment assistance, transportation, and other services. In addition to transitional housing funds, VBWC used CDBG funds and private mortgage corporation funding to support its programs.

VBCDC has also used HUD's Single Family Property Disposition Program—Homeless Initiative to provide housing and services to the homeless. VBWC leased 22 properties from HUD and operated a project known as New Opportunities in Affordable Housing (NOAH). NOAH provided permanent affordable housing to transitional housing program residents, who were able to purchase units with low or no down payments and low-interest loans. The VBWC also received commitments from three banks for \$300,000 each for the NOAH program.

CPD provided over \$611 million to support local homeless systems. Specific types of support funded by CPD focus primarily on providing transitional and per-

manent housing through rental assistance to homeless individuals and families. Reception centers and emergency housing received almost \$14 million, while supportive services, critical to helping the homeless transition to independent living, received \$31 million and commitments of \$68 million.

HOMEWARD BOUND

Phoenix, Arizona

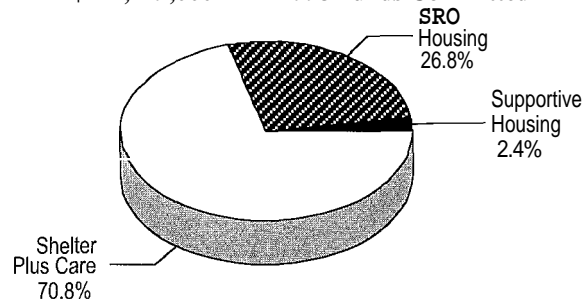
Homeward Bound, Inc., of Phoenix, Arizona, is using a HOPE 3 grant of \$702,000 to develop a homeownership program totaling approximately \$942,000. Homeward Bound has thus far acquired 11 properties, all from the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), for use in the program.

This unique program is a successful model of the continuum of care concept. It ties three HUD programs together to benefit formerly homeless families and help them achieve independence and economic self-sufficiency. Homeward Bound families progress from homelessness to stability in homes provided by the Single Family Property Disposition Homeless Initiative, graduate to SAFAH (Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless Program), and then advance to homeownership through the HOPE 3 Program. Homeward Bound places great emphasis on providing a broad spectrum of care to families, including shelter, case management, and job development. Its goals are to have families off welfare before leaving transitional housing, in a stable job in the interim, and in a good paying job by the time they become HOPE 3 homeowners.

Under its HOPE 3 Program, Homeward Bound uses a lease-purchase model to allow adequate time for families to become financially, emotionally, and legally stable prior to taking on the responsibilities of homeownership. During the lease period, families volunteer to have a portion of their rent placed into a savings account. They also participate in a counseling and training program provided by the Arizona Housing Trust Fund, Bank One, and the City of Phoenix. At the end of the lease period, the accumulated savings serve as the down payment for purchase of the property by each family. A first mortgage on the property will be provided by Bank One, which is offering below market interest rate financing to HOPE 3 families in addition to waiving closing costs.

In recognition of its successful achievements, Homeward Bound received the 1993 President's Volunteer Action Award presented by President Clinton on April 22, 1993. This prestigious award, which is given each year to only twenty agencies nationwide, honors outstanding individuals and organizations engaged in volunteer community service aimed at solving serious social problems and calls public attention to the valuable contribution made by the our Nation's volunteers.

Exhibit 1-5
CPD Homeless Rental Assistance
\$421,219,000 in FY 1993 Funds Committed



The primary focus of the Shelter Plus Care and Section 8 SRO moderate rehabilitation programs is the provision of rental assistance. Exhibit 1-5 shows that \$421 million, nearly 75 percent of homeless assistance, is tar-

geted to assisting people make rental payments. The majority of these commitments comes from the Shelter Plus Care program.

Exhibits 1-6 and 1-7 show that the CDBG Program provided over 40 percent of all CPD funding for homeless facilities and 31 percent of all CPD funded homeless supportive services. One-half of all CPD funding for homeless shelters and facilities went to rehabilitation. Communities are able to use CPD programs in this flexible manner to solve their identified needs. CPD programs also provide the necessary tools to help communities implement their own continuum of care systems.

JOSEPH HOUSE VILLAGE
Salisbury, Maryland

In August 1989, the City of Salisbury received a \$442,600 State Community Development Block Grant for Joseph House Village, Inc., a nonprofit organization, to design and construct an emergency and transitional shelter for homeless persons. This building was Phase I of a proposed six-phase development. After Joseph Village House raised additional funds to cover a low bid that was \$71,000 over their budget, construction of the shelter began in March 1991, and was completed in October 1991. The building has 15 apartments that house 40-45 people, many of whom are children.

In September 1991, Salisbury was awarded a \$20,000 grant for design of Phase II, an educational/community center that will house day care, health care, job training, and counseling services. In November 1992, the Maryland State CDBG program awarded another \$494,000 toward construction of the center. Construction is now under way with completion anticipated in April 1994. The total cost for the first two phases of this project is expected to be \$1.36 million.

The Joseph House Village project illustrates a comprehensive solution to homelessness. People in need are provided a drug-and alcohol-free environment, health care, educational opportunities to learn a skill or trade, and day care so that they can work to attain independence. The project also provides counseling to help people acquire skills in managing a household, including budgeting, parenting, and, when necessary, drug resistance.

CPD's homeless assistance programs fund primarily supportive housing. Encompassing a wide spectrum of housing and service activities, supportive housing programs combine social services and a stable residential setting so that homeless people can develop their capacity to function and live as self-sufficiently as possible. Supportive services include case management, mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, job training and placement, child care and other services necessary for stable and independent living.

Under the Shelter Plus Care Program, grant recipients must at least match the aggregate amount of the Federal rental assistance with locally provided supportive services. In the FY 1993 Shelter Plus Care competition, HUD awarded \$297.5 million in rental assistance. Pledges matched this amount with over \$398.7 million in locally provided supportive services.

In the FY 1993 Supportive Housing Program competition, HUD made new awards totaling \$88.8 million. Approximately 51 percent of the award (\$45 million) went to fund supportive services such as case management, job training and placement, child care, and mental health treatment. Additionally, grantees pledged over \$147.4 million in local matching funds.

As shown in Exhibit 1-8, CPD programs also provide funds to operate continuum of care systems. CPD funds pay for rent, staff, utilities, food, and other operation expenses related to providing shelter and supportive services. For FY 1993, approximately \$56.5 million helped pay for operating costs associated with ending homelessness.

Exhibit 1-6
CPD Homeless Shelters & Facilities
\$33,318,000 Committed/Expended in FY 1993 Reporting Periods*

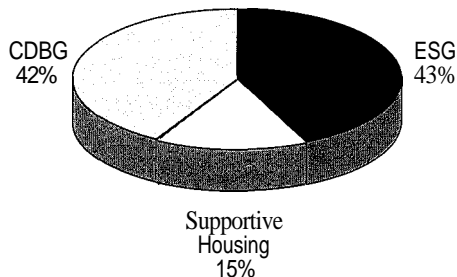
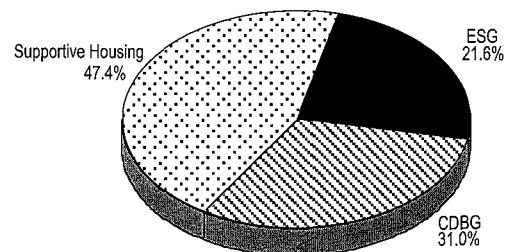


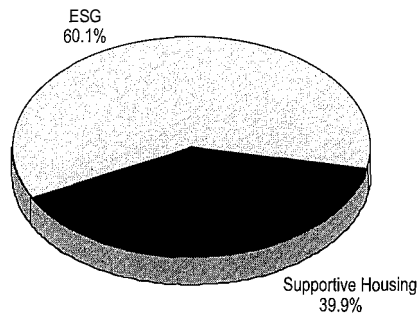
Exhibit 1-7
CPD Homeless Supportive Services
\$100,056,000 Committed/Expended in FY 1993 Reporting Periods*



* Shelter Plus Care, Sec. 8 SRO Housing and Supportive = FY 1993 Funds Committed, ESG = FY 1991 Funds Committed and CDBG = Entitlement Funds Expended in 1991 Program Year

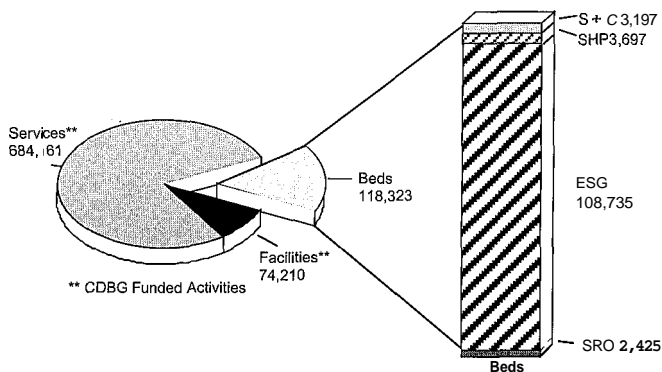
supportive Housing = FY 1993 Funds Committed
ESG = FY 1991 Funds Committed, CDBG = Extended in 1991 Program Year

Exhibit 1-8
CPD Homeless Operating Expenses
\$56,460,000 in Funds Committed for FY 1993 Reporting
Periods"



*Supporting Housing = FY 1993 Funds Committed, ESG = FY 1991 Funds Committed

Exhibit 1-9
CPD Homeless Beneficiaries
1,324,000 Persons Served, FY 1993 Reporting Periods*
118,000 Beds Provided, FY 1993 Reporting Periods*



*CDBG = Persons Served in 1991 Program Year
 S + C, SRO and SHP = 1993 Accomplishments, ESG = 1991 Beneficiaries

Exhibit 1-9 shows that CPD funding provided approximately 118,000 emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent housing beds. The overwhelming number of beds were provided through the Emergency Shelter Grant program in FY 1991. The CDBG Program provided homeless facilities to 74,210 homeless persons and provided supportive services to 684,161 homeless individuals.

MOBILE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
 Mobile, Alabama

In the Mobile area it is estimated that, at any given time, between 480 and 600 seriously mental ill residents are in need of housing services. Mobile Mental Health Center, Inc. (MMHC), a private nonprofit corporation established for the purpose of providing comprehensive mental health services in Mobile County, provides a continuum of care with case management and aggressive outreach for this homeless population. The MMHC believes that homeless, seriously mentally ill persons have the right to safe, affordable, decent housing in a setting appropriate to their needs.

MMHC operates 7 ten-bed group homes for the mentally ill and 24 units in scattered site housing for homeless, seriously mentally ill

individuals. Arbor Court, a project composed of 11 units leased from HUD under the Single Family Property Disposition Homeless Initiative program and located in neighborhoods throughout the City of Mobile, has been in existence since 1990. Residents are integrated into the community and are encouraged to take advantage of available community activities and services. The HUD-owned properties, now rehabilitated and beautifully maintained by MMHC, have assisted MMHC in enabling seriously mentally ill persons to live independently or semi-independently with only minimal support and supervision. Eight of the units were purchased in 1993 with funds from a HUD permanent housing grant; an additional application has been submitted to purchase the remaining three units.

Public Services

CPD programs are designed to provide residents with services needed in their community. Public services directly benefit lower income Americans by providing job training, assistance in managing their money, and access to employment centers, health care, or retail stores within their community. Fair housing counseling, tenant-landlord counseling and home maintenance workshops are examples of services that support housing.

The CDBG Program allows up to 15 percent of annual CDBG funds plus program income to be obligated for a wide-range of public services. Exceptions to this cap are permitted by statute. As described previously, the McKinney Act programs either provide services or require that services be donated to match grants approved by HUD. The HOPE 3 homeownership programs provide homeownership and job skills training.

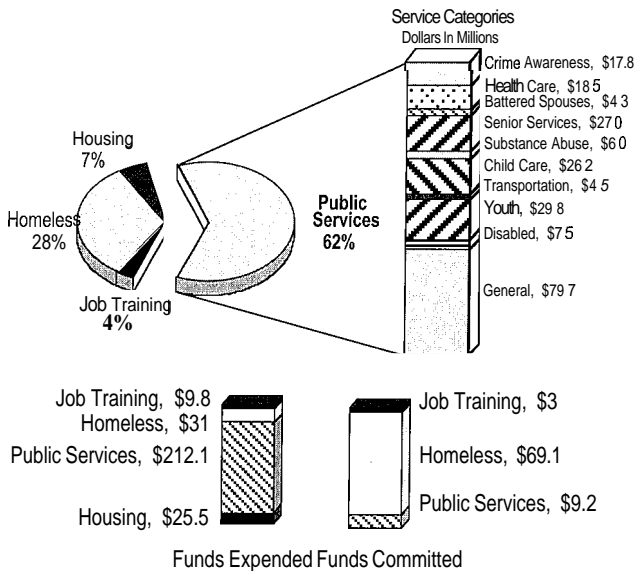
RESOURCE MOTHERS PROGRAM
 Roanoke, Virginia

The City of Roanoke has the highest rate of teenage pregnancies in the Commonwealth of Virginia. As a result, in 1991, the Resource Mothers Program was established to provide guidance and assistance to pregnant/parenting teenagers. In 1992, this organization received \$44,000 of CDBG funds to coordinate efforts by the City Social Services Department and Health Department to continue the much needed program.

This public service helps teenage girls begin their pregnancy check-ups early so that low-birth-weight babies and repeated pregnancies will begin to decline. The program also provides counseling to help teenagers stay in school and obtain additional assistance from other social service agencies. Resource Mothers assisted 115 teenagers during its 1992-93 program year?:

Exhibit 1-10 shows that CPD provided nearly \$360 million for public services, of which 77 percent has already been expended. The CDBG Entitlement Program contributes almost all of the funds for CPD public services except homeless services. The Supportive Housing and Emergency Shelter Grant programs provide the majority of homeless services. The HOPE 3 Program provided \$450,000 in assistance for housing and job training services. The Community Development Work Study Program provided almost a third of CPD job training assistance.

Exhibit 1-10
CPD Social Services
\$359,625,000 Expended/Committed in FY 1993 Reporting
Periods*



*CDBG Entitlement= Funds Expended in 1991 Program Year, HOPE 3 = Funds Expended in FY 1993 State CDBG and NDP □ Funds Committed in FY 1993

Specific public services are funded primarily by the CDBG Program. The State CDBG Program contributed \$8.9 million toward unspecified public services while the CDBG Entitlement Program provided \$212 million. In addition, the Neighborhood Demonstration Program contributed \$342,000. While general services accounted



The Elderly Services Agency uses CDBG funds for a small repairs project. A formerly house-bound woman uses her new stairs.

Iowa City, Iowa

Exhibit 1-11
CPD Service Beneficiaries
3,275,450 Persons Served in 1993 Reporting Periods**

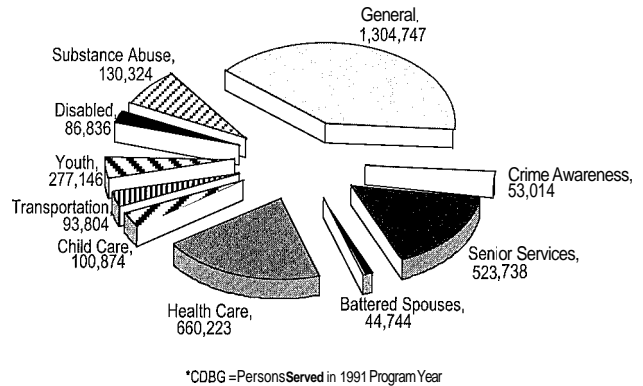


Exhibit 1-11 shows that more than 3.2 million persons received CDBG public services at an average cost of only \$54 per person. However, local reporting procedures may count program participants more than once. For example, based on daily head counts, a youth center may report serving 10,000 persons in a year, but a beneficiary who uses the center twice a day may be counted once per year, once per day, or even twice per day.

INTEGRATED SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY
 Bryan and College Station, Texas

The adjacent communities of Bryan and College Station, Texas, have developed an innovative approach to using W B G funds to provide public services. The cities found that the benefit to residents in both communities could be maximized by pooling their W B G public service funds through the Bryan/College Station Joint Relief Committee. The committee reviews proposals for public service funding and makes recommendations to the respective City Councils about public service funding. The committee holds two public hearings and rates and ranks proposals. The regulatory knowledge and dedication of the committee members are impressive. This innovative approach of jointly funding public services that serve both communities reduces duplication of effort and has proven to be very cost effective. For the most recently completed grant year, the W B G public service dollars expended by the two communities totaled \$266,553. These funds provided essential services to 91,644 residents of the two communities at an average cost of \$2.91 per person.

Economic Development

Another major component of CPD programs is expanding economic opportunities, principally for lower income Americans. CPD programs can directly create jobs, improve job skills, provide assistance to for-profit businesses, rehabilitate commercial buildings, and build the infrastructure required to promote business development.

CPD creates economic opportunities primarily through the provision of financial assistance to for-profit businesses. HUD is also implementing new economic development programs enacted by Congress, including Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.

THE MAIN STREET MARKET

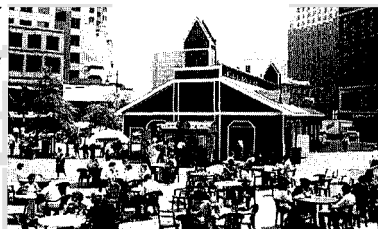
Hartford, Connecticut

The Main Street Market is an outdoor, multicultural urban marketplace which was developed on a vacant commercial parcel of land on Main Street in the heart of downtown Hartford. Opened in the summer of 1992, the market provides covered and uncovered vendor stalls for over fifty local artisans, merchants, prepared food vendors,



farmers. The market operates six days a week and is open year-round; it has a performance stage, newsstand, and outdoor seating for customers.

The Main Street Market project addressed four primary needs in the city. The first was to provide fresh produce and other products to local area residents. The second was to make the products sold there affordable to low-income groups. The third need was to support entrepreneurs engaged in starting up small businesses. The fourth was to bring the Hartford diverse population in a central location.

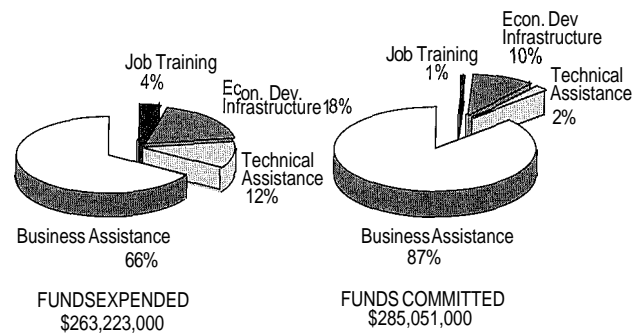


A public-private cooperative effort including local organizations and individuals, assisted in leasing the property and constructing the Main Street Market. The City of Hartford used CDBG funds to lease the property. Local nonprofit corporations, associations, and private businesses provided development and management assistance. Trade unions donated labor, and local contractors and suppliers donated the materials. A grant from the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving covered the remaining construction costs.

As shown in Exhibit 1-12, CPD's provision of approximately \$550 million (half expended and half committed) in financial assistance helped stimulate the American economy. CPD funded four types of economic development activities. The largest of these is direct financial assistance to businesses, accounting for 61 percent of CPD economic development funds expended and 87 percent committed. This assistance is usually in the form of low-interest loans to help create new businesses and help existing companies expand. In most cases, CPD funds are used in conjunction with other forms of government assistance, private funds raised through bank loans, and equity investment from the business itself. In the case of small or micro-enterprise development, CPD may be the only source of financial assistance.

The other economic development activities which CPD funds are infrastructure improvements to assist economic development, technical assistance to potential or actual entrepreneurs, and job training. Infrastructure improvements activities, accounting for 18 percent of economic development funds expended, include providing water or sewer lines to newly constructed business sites, constructing streets and sidewalks to provide access to businesses, acquiring properties and rehabilitating existing structures. Technical assistance activities, such as developing business plans, financial management and accounting training, and loan packaging, provide the training so that businesses have a better chance of success. Job training helps people build lasting skills and become productive members of the nation's workforce.

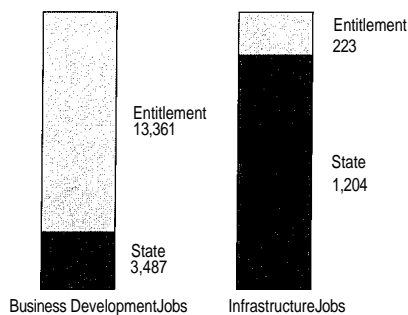
Exhibit 1-12
CPD Economic Development Assistance
\$548,274,000 Expended/Committed in FY 1993 Reporting
Periods*



*CDBG Entitlement = Funds expended in 1991 Program year, HOPE 3 = Funds expended in FY 1993, State CDBG and NDP = FY 1992 Funds committed, TA, CDWS and Sec 108 = FY 1993 funds committed

Sources of economic development financing include the CDBG Entitlement Program (\$263 million), State CDBG Program (\$156 million), and Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program (\$120 million). The Neighborhood Demonstration Program also contributed \$380,000 to economic development activities. These activities spur the economy by creating jobs, primarily for low-and moderate-income persons, and providing essential services for low-and moderate-income neighborhoods.

Exhibit 1-13
CPD Economic Development
18,275 Jobs Created, 1991 State & Entitlement CDBG
Program Year



As shown in Exhibit 1-13, CPD funding helped create over 18,500 jobs. The average cost of job creation or retention was \$5,225. Other CPD economic development assistance also benefited 8,800 people, primarily through improvements to commercial or industrial buildings.

FLEX-TEC, INC.

Stewart County, Georgia

Flex-Tec, Inc., located in one of Georgia's poorest counties, was the recipient of a 1991 CDBG economic development loan which assisted the company's growth and simultaneously enabled its workforce to upgrade their skills. The company, one of the area's few employers, was operating in an abandoned school building and suffering from numerous manufacturing inefficiencies. A unique combination of financing and layering of business and employee support services was used to assist the company.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) provided a \$175,000 CDBG loan to rebuild the facility. The Georgia Institute of Technology, Industrial Extension Service, coordinated the project and also provided assistance with market development and manufacturing efficiency improvements. As a prerequisite for the WB G assistance, the company agreed to consider employee literacy training. DCA obtained the assistance of the Georgia Department of Adult and Technical Education and the local Literate Community Program, which tested the workers and designed a training program.

The company has prospered and the number of employees has grown from 30 to 66. Many of the workers are single female heads of households who have been eager to take advantage of employment and training opportunities.

Infrastructure

Without adequate roads, sewers, and water systems, housing and job creation activities have a limited chance of success. CPD programs help ensure the success of many projects by providing needed infrastructure improvements such as sewer hookups to new housing construction, and access roads for new business that create jobs for low-income citizens.

CPD programs fund the following public facilities and infrastructure improvements:

- Senior, Disabled, or Youth Centers
- Community Centers

- Park Facilities
- Child Care Centers
- Health Care Facilities
- Solid Waste Disposal Improvements
- Flood Drain Improvements
- Water and Sewer Improvements
- Street, Road, and Bridge Improvements
- Sidewalks.

BENEWAH MEDICAL FACILITY

Plummer, Idaho

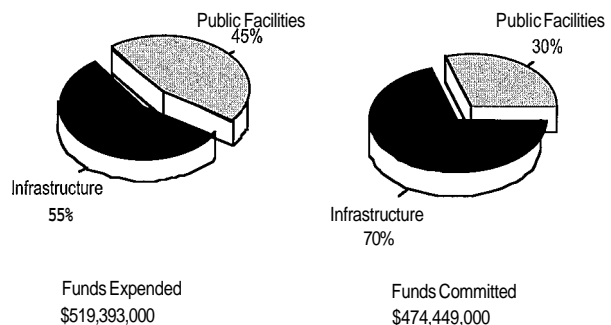
The City of Plummer, Idaho, and surrounding communities had limited health care services. The nearest major medical facility was 52 miles away in Spokane, Washington. The project area consisted of 4,000 residents, 67 percent of whom had low or moderate incomes. Since the project boundaries encompassed the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, 27 percent of the residents were Native Americans.

The facility, recognized as the first of its kind in the country, was funded jointly by the City and the Tribe to serve both Indian and non-Indian residents. (According to Federal laws, a facility constructed solely by either the Tribe or the City could not serve the other group.) In 1989, the City received Community Development Block Grant funding to help construct a 6,750-square-foot, quality health care facility. Funding was also provided by the City, a Community Development Block Grant for Indian Programs, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and a grant from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Operating costs are covered by support funds from Indian Health Services.

The facility contains state-of-the-art X-ray equipment, a trauma center, a medical diagnosis and primary treatment facility, alcoholism and mental health counseling, and a woman and infant care program. The facility serves 50 to 100 new patients every month and the number of staff and full-time physicians continues to grow. In 1991, a new building that contains a dental clinic was added to the Benewah Medical facility.

The project is an excellent example of a system that includes a wide range of participants and multi-funding sources to benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Local participation involved several public hearings to inform citizens of the project. Local minority contractors were also involved in the construction phase.

Exhibit 1-14
CPD Public Improvement Funding
\$993,842,000 Expended/Committed in FY 1993 Reporting
Periods*



*CDBG Entitlement = Funds Expended in 1991 Program Year, State CDBG and NDP = Funds Committed in FY 1992, Section 108 Loans = Funds Committed in FY 1993

AMISTAD AMISTAD ESTATES

Somerton, Arizona

The City of Somerton, Arizona, about 12 miles north of the Mexican border has a population of more than 5,200 persons, 73 percent of whom are of low or moderate income. Ninety-six percent of the residents are of Hispanic descent. With an unemployment rate of approximately 40 percent, low vacancy rates for homeowner and rental housing, and with almost 40 percent of the residences housing more than one person per room, Somerton needed affordable housing. Significant population growth had also placed a severe strain on Somerton's existing infrastructure.

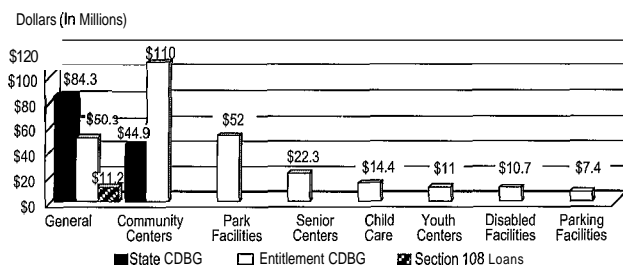
Somerton received \$384,168 in FY 1991 W B G funds for expansion of its water system to support construction of new affordable housing. The CDBG funds were used by the City to design, engineer, and construct a 600-gallon-per-minute lift station and 8,000 linear feet of transmission lines to the waste water treatment facility. These improvements made possible the development of Amistad Estates, a 20-acre, 96-unit, self-help housing development, which will benefit approximately 480 low- and moderate-income persons. Eventually it is anticipated that a total of 384 units of self-help housing will be built and will benefit over 1,500 persons.

Other funding for this project includes a \$100,000 grant from the Arizona State Housing Trust Fund, a \$1,121,000 loan from the Bank of America, a \$150,000 loan from the Rural Community Assistance Corporation, and a \$698,800 Farmers Home Administration technical assistance grant.

Groundbreaking took place on December 4, 1992. As of December 1993, wastewater improvements had been completed. Currently, 96 families have qualified for self-help assistance, 50 homes are under construction, and 28 families are undergoing homeownership training.

The State and Entitlement CDBG programs provided nearly \$1 billion to fund public facilities and infrastructure improvements. Infrastructure improvements accounted for 62 percent of this category. Exhibit 1-14 breaks out public improvement funding between expenditures, exclusively CDBG Entitlement funds, and commitments, State CDBG, Section 108 loans, and Neighborhood Development Program. The latter programs channel more funds into infrastructure than the Entitlement program. Exhibit 1-15 provides an analysis of public facility funding, amounting to \$373.5 million overall. One hundred ten million dollars went to community centers, such as one-stop neighborhood government outposts and multipurpose facilities. Facilities for both children and senior citizens received over \$20 million in CPD funds. A little over 60 percent of public facility funding came from Entitlement CDBG funds, 35 percent from State CDBG, and three percent from Section 108 loan guarantees.

Exhibit 1-15
CPD Public Facilities Funding by Type
\$373,513,000 Expended/Committed in FY 1993 Reporting Periods"



CDBG Entitlement = Funds Expended in 1991 Program Year, Section 108 Loans = Funds Committed in FY 1993, State CDBG and NDP = Funds Committed in FY 1992



St. Clair Shores, Michigan, used CDBG funds to revitalize a steadily declining area of the City by renovating existing public facilities and rehabilitating 37 homes.

Exhibit 1-16
CDBG Public Facilities and Improvements
A Comparison of FY 1992 State Commitments and FY 1991
Entitlement Expenditures

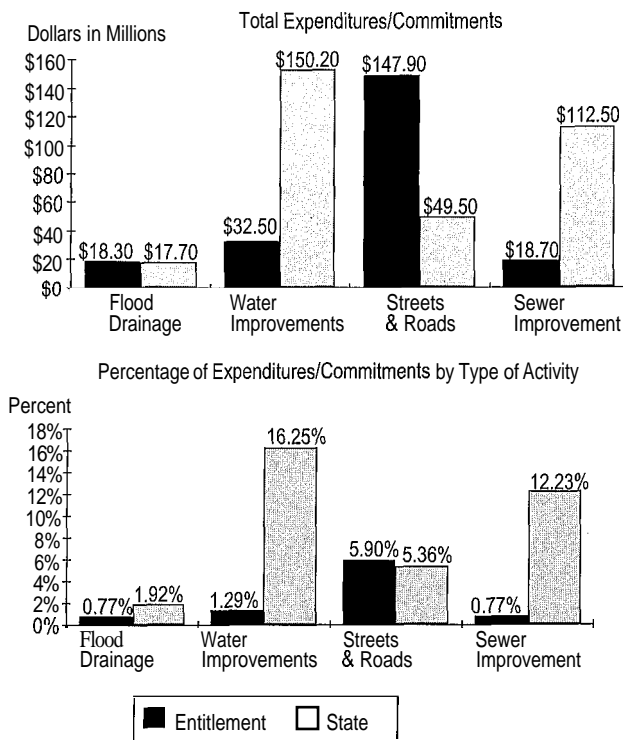


Exhibit 1-16 compares how the State and Entitlement CDBG programs differ in their funding of public improvements. Nonentitlement communities in the State CDBG Program committed over 55 percent of their funds to public improvements, compared to the 20 percent expended by entitlement communities. Water and sewer projects are much more likely to be funded by nonentitlement communities. The programs are similar in their funding of street and road improvements.

Other CPD funding for infrastructure improvements come from the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program and the Neighborhood Demonstration Program (NDP). Approximately \$1.3 million in Section 108 loans and \$230,000 from the NDP helped to complete infrastructure projects.

Exhibit 1-17
CPD Public Facilities Beneficiaries
Persons Served by Facilities in 1993 Reporting Periods"
(Total Persons Served 3.25 Million)

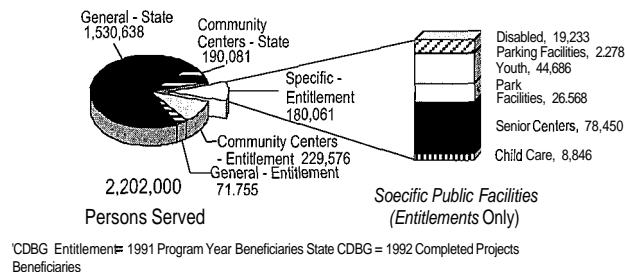


Exhibit 1-17 shows that more than 3.2 million Americans benefited from CDBG public infrastructure assistance.

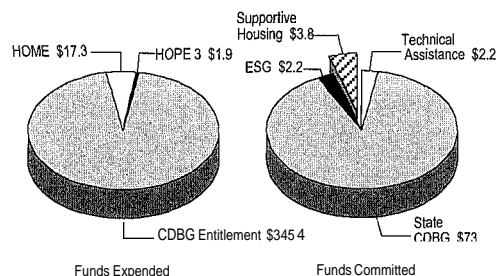
Acquisition

The Entitlement CDBG Program also provides acquisition assistance for unspecified activities. The end result of the acquisition must meet a national objective, but the purpose is unknown until the project is completed. CDBG funds can acquire real property that results in new housing construction, in establishing an industrial park, or in building a tot-lot for low-income children. Acquisition assistance for unspecified activities amounted to \$125.5 million.

Administration

Government and nonprofit CPD grant recipients can use part of the grant to administer the funded programs. As shown in Exhibit 1-18, approximately \$365 million, fourteen percent, of CPD funds were expended and \$81 million, five percent, committed for administering programs. Entitlement and State CDBG funds consumed the largest share of these costs.

Exhibit 1-18
CPD Planning & Administration Costs
\$445,807,000 Expended/Committed in FY 1993 Reporting Periods"



*HOME and HOPE3=Funds Expended in 1993, CDBG Entitlement=Funds Expended in 1991 Program Year, Supportive Housing= 1993 Funds Committed, State CDBG= 1992 Funds Committed, ESG = 1991 Funds Committed

MANNINGTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Mannington, West Virginia

Mannington is a small city in north central West Virginia that has experienced economic setbacks in recent years. These setbacks have resulted in population loss and the decline of the downtown area. With a 1990 population of 2,184, Mannington has a per capita income of \$8,802 and an unemployment rate of 14.8 percent. As the first small city to participate in West Virginia's Main Street Program in

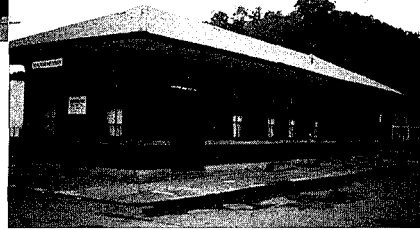
1991, Mannington has enlisted a wide range of Federal, State, local, private enterprise, and volunteer support to assist in the City's development efforts. These efforts have resulted in many civic improvements, including a net gain of six businesses and 13 jobs since 1991.

West Virginia State CDBG awards to Mannington have contributed to the City's success. A \$40,000 State CDBG grant, awarded in



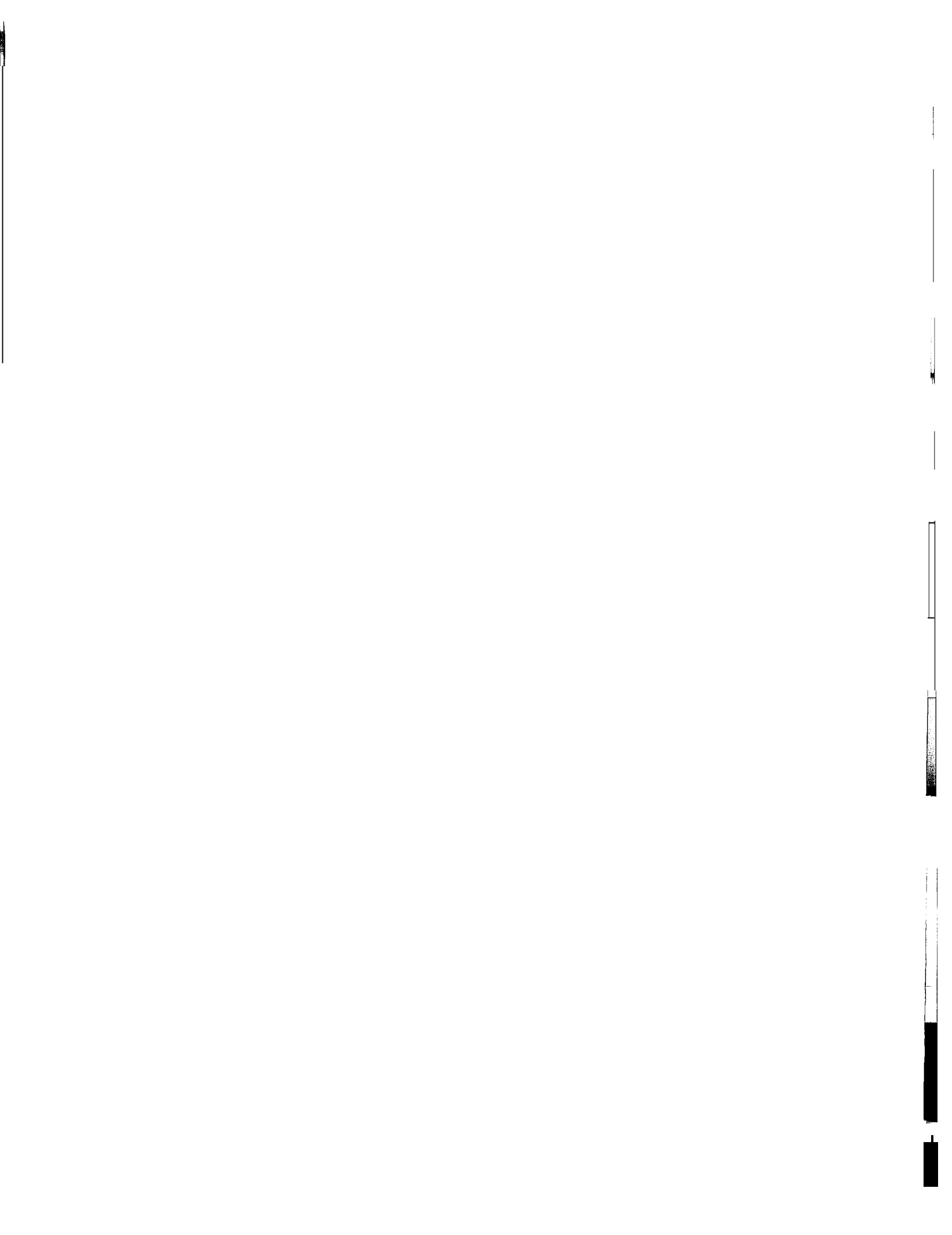
1992, assisted in the design of the City's economic development plan. Mannington also received a \$210,000 State CDBG grant in 1992 for a downtown revitalization project. These funds will be used for demolition of buildings that contribute to blight in the downtown area. These funds will also be used for construction of sidewalks and crosswalks, handicap accessibility, and city-wide code enforcement which will assist in stabilizing building conditions and encourage investment in the community.

Mannington has also received a \$400,000 HUD Special Purpose Grant to assist the City in repairing historical properties devastated by a series of fires in the fall of 1991. One of the buildings to be renovated will contain five units of low-income housing.





Disaster Relief



Disaster Relief

Several natural disasters struck the United States in 1992 and 1993. Hurricane Andrew devastated South Florida and the Louisiana Gulf Coast, Hurricane Iniki ravaged the Hawaiian Island of Kauai, and Typhoon Omar brought destruction to Guam. The summer of 1993 brought great despair to the heartland of America. Unusual amounts of rain brought about flooding throughout the midwest, as the Mississippi River and its many tributaries overflowed their banks. The damage caused by these disasters destroyed the housing stock and public infrastructure in hundreds of communities. The President declared areas of Florida and Louisiana, Hawaii, and Guam disaster areas as a result of the hurricanes and typhoon. Portions of Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, and South Dakota were declared disaster areas as a result of the floods.

In response to the destruction, Congress appropriated emergency funds through the HOME and CDBG programs to assist in the rebuilding efforts for these communities. Exhibit 2-1 illustrates CPD Disaster Relief Funding.

HOME

As of the end of FY 1993, HOME appropriations provided an additional \$232.5 million for relief for victims of Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and the midwest floods. In response to the hurricanes and typhoon, \$60 million was appropriated by Congress, on September 23, 1992, and an additional \$122.5 million was appropriated on July 2, 1993. HOME funds were awarded to 10 states and local jurisdictions in Florida, Louisiana, and Guam. In response to the midwest flooding, \$50 million dollars was appropriated by Congress for disaster assistance on August 12, 1993. Nine States (Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota) and six local jurisdictions received HOME disaster relief funds.

Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations

The disaster relief supplemental appropriations authorized HUD to waive certain statutory and regulatory provisions in order to facilitate the use of the HOME disaster relief funds. The disaster relief funds may be used for activities eligible under the regular HOME Program. Although many statutory and regulatory requirements were waived, all funds must benefit low-income families. By January 31, 1994, \$33,339,827 in disaster relief funds had been committed with over 1,800 housing units assisted. Disaster relief funds totaling

\$32,813,551 went to the areas damaged by Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar. Areas damaged by the midwest floods received \$526,276. To further assist disaster victims, HUD also waived certain regulatory requirements for regular HOME funding to the disaster areas.

CDBG

In FY 1993, two supplemental appropriations acts provided CDBG funding in response to Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and the midwest floods of 1993. Public Law 103-50 made \$85 million available for recovery from Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, and Typhoon Omar. Of that amount, the use of \$40 million was restricted to repair, renovation, or replacement activities. Public Law 103-75 appropriated \$200 million for Community Development Grants for repair, replacement or restoration of facilities damaged, or continuation of services interrupted by midwest floods.

Exhibit 2-1 CPD DISASTER RELIEF FUNDING

Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, and Typhoon Omar				
FLORIDA				
Jurisdiction	Total Allocation	CDBG Allocation	First HOME Allocation	Second HOME Allocation
State of Florida	\$67,946,000	\$14,398,000	\$19,812,000	\$33,736,000
Hialeah	454,000	454,000	0	0
Miami	2,758,000	2,758,000	0	0
Miami Beach	324,000	324,000	0	0
Dade County	105,345,000	45,354,000	22,196,000	37,795,000
Broward County	890,000	890,000	0	0
Florida City	3,289,000	0	1,217,000	2,072,000
Fort Lauderdale	162,000	162,000	0	0
Hollywood	122,000	122,000	0	0
Homestead	14,522,000	0	5,373,000	9,149,000
Total Florida	\$195,812,000	\$64,462,000	\$48,598,000	\$82,752,000
LOUISIANA				
State of Louisiana	\$15,074,000	\$ 6,539,000	\$3,158,000	\$5,377,000
Baton Rouge	454,000	454,000	0	0
Iberia Parish	1,333,000	0	493,000	840,000
Jefferson Parish	165,000	165,000	0	0
Lafayette	122,000	12,000	0	0
Houma	1,406,000	1,406,000	0	0
St. Mary's Parish	3,416,000	0	1,264,000	2,152,000
Terrebonne Parish	2,757,000	0	1,020,000	1,737,000
Total Louisiana	\$24,727,000	\$8,686,000	\$5,935,000	\$10,106,000
HAWAII				
County of Kauai, HI	\$41,246,000	\$ 9,670,000	\$4,160,000	\$27,416,000
Total Hawaii	\$482,324,000	\$ 9,970,000	\$ 4,160,000	\$27,416,000
	\$5,715,000	\$ 2,182,000	\$1,307,000	\$2,226,000
Total Guam	\$5,715,000	\$2,182,000	\$1,307,000	\$2,226,000
Total:	\$488,039,000	\$85,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$122,500,000

Midwest Floods				
Project/Grantee	Total Allocation	HOME Allocation	CDBG 1st Allocation	CDBG 2nd Allocation
State of Iowa	\$38,688,000	4 9,950,000	\$13,342,000	\$15,396,000
Cedar Falls, IA	225,000	0	0	225,000
Cedar Rapids, IA	2,832,000	0	498,000	2,334,000
Council Bluffs, IA	1,408,000	0	341,000	1,067,000
Davenport, IA	845,000	0	297,000	548,000
Des Moines, IA	8,096,000	1,420,000	2,130,000	4,546,000
Dubuque, IA	188,000	0	0	188,000
Iowa City, IA	1,055,000	0	175,000	880,000
Waterloo, IA	1,108,000	0	271,000	837,000
Iowa Total	\$54,445,000	\$11,370,000	\$17,054,000	\$26,021,000

NEBRASKA				
Project/Grantee	Total Allocation	HOME Allocation	CDBG 1st Allocation	CDBG 2nd Allocation
State of Nebraska	\$8,159,000	\$1,249,000	\$1,777,000	\$5,133,000
Lincoln, NE	389,000	0	0	389,000
Omaha, NE	472,000	0	96,000	376,000
Nebraska Total	\$9,020,000	\$1,249,000	\$1,873,000	\$5,898,000

SOUTH DAKOTA				
Project/Grantee	Total Allocation	HOME Allocation	CDBG 1st Allocation	CDBG 2nd Allocation
State of South Dakota	\$6,708,000	\$1,294,000	\$1,821,000	\$3,593,000
Sioux Falls, SD	657,000	0	120,000	437,000
South Dakota TOTAL	\$7,265,000	\$1,294,000	\$1,941,000	\$4,030,000

ILLINOIS				
Project/Grantee	Total Allocation	HOME Allocation	CDBG 1st Allocation	CDBG 2nd Allocation
State of Illinois	\$40,901,000	\$10,219,000	\$14,298,000	\$16,384,000
Lake County, IL	1,951,000	616,000	647,000	688,000
Madison County, IL	737,000	0	281,000	456,000
Moline, IL	234,000	0	79,000	155,000
North Chicago, IL	357,000	0	128,000	229,000
Rock Island, IL	798,000	0	285,000	513,000
Rockford, IL	158,000	0	0	158,000
St. Clair County, IL	1,276,000	0	387,000	889,000
Waukegan, IL	310,000	0	148,000	162,000
Illinois Total	\$46,722,000	\$10,835,000	\$16,253,000	\$19,634,000

WISCONSIN				
Project/Grantee	Total Allocation	HOME Allocation	CDBG 1st Allocation	CDBG 2nd Allocation
State of Wisconsin	\$6,680,000	\$1,272,000	\$1,908,000	\$3,500,000
Beloit, WI	161,000	0	0	161,000
Eau Claire, WI	114,000	0	0	114,000
Milwaukee, WI	194,000	0	0	194,000
Wisconsin TOTAL	\$7,149,000	\$1,272,000	\$1,908,000	\$3,969,000
TOTAL	\$250,000,000	\$50,000,000	575,000,000	\$125,000,000

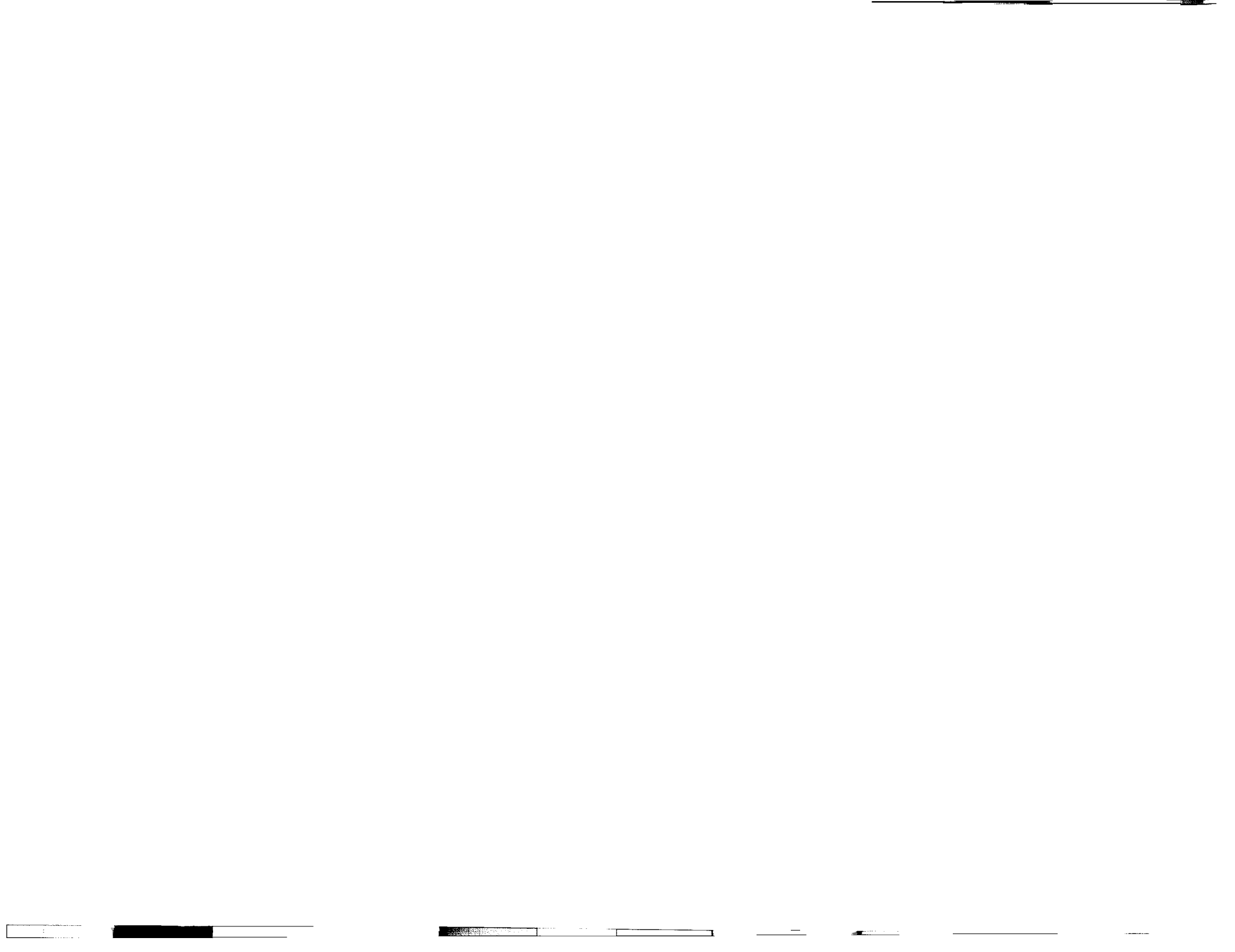
KANSAS				
Project/Grantee	Total Allocation	HOME Allocation	CDBG 1st Allocation	CDBG 2nd Allocation
State of Kansas	\$16,766,000	\$2,739,000	\$3,993,000	\$10,034,000
Johnson County, KS	331,000	0	116,000	215,000
Kansas City, KS	4,027,000	664,000	996,000	2,367,000
Lawrence, KS	561,000	0	0	561,000
Leavenworth, KS	501,000	0	0	501,000
Kansas TOTAL	\$22,186,000	\$3,403,000	\$5,105,000	\$13,678,000

MINNESOTA				
Project/Grantee	Total Allocation	HOME Allocation	CDBG 1st Allocation	CDBG 2nd Allocation
State of Minnesota	514,509,000	52,689,000	\$3,460,000	8,360,000
Moorhead, MN	1,698,000	0	574,000	1,124,000
Minnesota TOTAL	516,207,000	\$2,689,000	54,034,000	\$9,484,000

MISSOURI				
Project/Grantee	Total Allocation	HOME Allocation	CDBG 1st Allocation	CDBG 2nd Allocation
State of Missouri	\$52,827,000	\$12,168,000	\$16,524,000	\$24,135,000
Independence, MO	101,000	0	0	101,000
Kansas City, MO	5,026,000	1,0071,000	1,606,000	2,349,000
St. Charles, MO	3,522,000	0	1,300,000	2,222,000
St. Joseph, MO	1,201,000	0	429,000	72,000
St. Louis, MO	4,596,000	874,000	1,311,000	2,411,000
St. Louis County, MO	5,251,000	1,208,000	1,812,000	2,231,000
Missouri TOTAL	\$72,524,000	\$15,321,000	\$22,982,000	\$34,221,000

NORTH DAKOTA				
Project/Grantee	Total Allocation	HOME Allocation	CDBG 1st Allocation	CDBG 2nd Allocation
State of North Dakota	\$11,695,000	\$2,567,000	\$3,054,000	\$6,074,000
Bismarck, ND	1,398,000	0	431,000	967,000
Fargo, ND	1,256,000	0	365,000	891,000
Grand Forks, ND	133,000	0	0	133,000
North Dakota TOTAL	\$14,482,000	\$2,567,000	\$3,850,000	\$8,065,000

*Community Development Block
Grant Program (CDBG)*



Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Purpose

The primary objective of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program is to develop viable urban communities by *providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities*, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

National Objectives

Activities must address at least one of the following national objectives:

- benefit low- and moderate-income persons
- prevent or eliminate slums or blight
- meet urgent community development needs.

Formula

The program awards grants annually to States and communities based on the higher of two needs-based formulas using data on:

Formula One

- overcrowded housing
- population
- poverty

Formula Two

- age of housing
- population growth lag
- poverty

Legislative Authority

Title I, Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

Program Components

The programs authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 as amended, are:

- Entitlement
- State and Small Cities
- Section 108 Loan Guarantee
- Insular Areas
- Special Purpose Grants

These programs are described in the sections that follow.

Entitlement

Program Description

The Entitlement Program is the largest CDBG component. It constitutes approximately 70 percent of the basic CDBG appropriation. The program awards grants annually to entitled Metropolitan Cities and Urban Counties.

Entitled communities may be one of the following:

- local governments with 50,000 or more residents
- other jurisdictions designated as central cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)
- counties with populations of over 200,000 in MSAs, excluding the population of entitled cities within county boundaries.

Cities with entitlement status are referred to as *Metropolitan Cities*, or *Metro Cities*. Entitled counties are referred to as *Urban Counties*. Grant amounts are computed from a statutory formula which uses objective measures of community need, including population, the extent of poverty, housing overcrowding, housing age, and population growth lag in relation to all MSAs.

Through active citizen participation, communities develop their own programs and funding priorities. Any activity undertaken must be eligible and must address one of the three national objectives.

At least 70 percent of the funds expended by a grantee over a specified period of one, two, or three years, must be for activities benefiting low- and moderate-income persons.

PONCHODE LA GARZA AFFORDABLE HOUSING

City of Laredo, Texas

The Poncho De La Garza Affordable Housing Development was a community-wide effort spearheaded by the Laredo Affordable Housing Corporation in 1992. Twenty-eight 3-bedroom, single family residences were constructed in the La Ladrillera neighborhood. All of the homes consisted of 858 square feet of living area, were constructed of brick veneer, and included all utilities. Homes were priced between \$23,000 and \$26,000 and were sold to qualifying low- and moderate-income families.

This affordable housing project enabled 28 families, 14 of whom had been tenants of public housing to become homeowners. The City of Laredo and the Laredo Housing Authority joined with four local banks to provide low-interest loans. Local utility and title companies provided services at reduced costs; landscaping was donated to enhance the units. The funds for the needed infrastructure came from the Community Development Block Grant Program and totaled \$370,797.

The successful effort in the La Ladrillera neighborhood, made possible through cooperation between the public and private sectors, has sparked development of affordable housing throughout the City.

Procedure

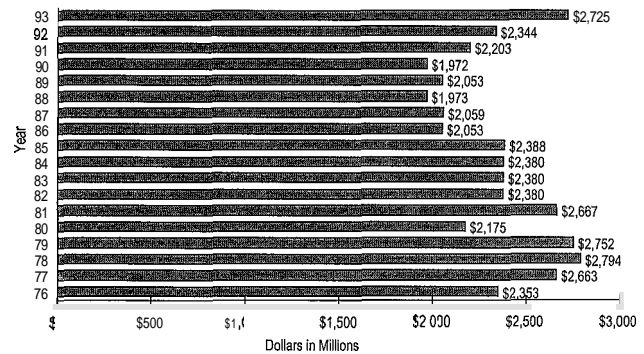
In order to coordinate the CDBG program with local budget and planning cycles, local officials may select a program year start date between January 1 and October 1.

Once jurisdictions begin their consolidated planning process, it will supersede the CDBG final statement as well as certain application requirements for other formula programs. In addition, the Consolidated Plan establishes one program year for all four programs to be chosen by the grantee. Under the Consolidated Plan, CDBG recipients describe the use of CDBG funds during the program year and evaluate the extent to which they were used for activities that benefit extremely low-income, very low-income, and low-income persons.

Funding History

In FY 1993, funding for the Entitlement Program amounted to \$2.725 billion, representing a 16 percent increase over FY 1992. The FY 1993 funding is the largest since FY 1979. Exhibit 3-1 summarizes the Program's funding from FY 1976 through FY 1993.

Exhibit 3-1
Community Development Block Grant Program
Entitlement Allocation
FY 1976-FY 1993



Participation

In FY 1993, 889 entitlement grantees participated in the program, consisting of 756 Metropolitan Cities and 133 Urban Counties.

Report Coverage

The remainder of this report is based on expenditure data submitted for FY 1991, the most recent year for which complete GPR information is available.



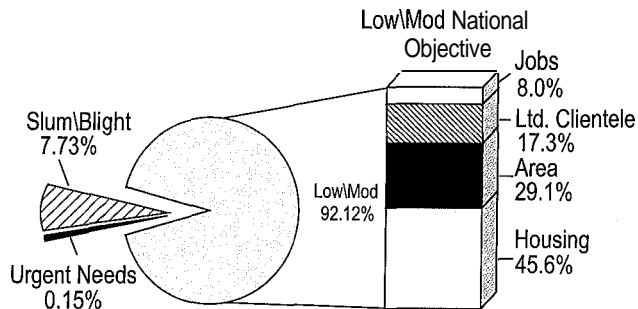
The City of Roseville, Michigan, has renovated more than 800 single family structures for low- and moderate-income families through the CDBG Program.



Expenditures by National Objectives

In FY 1991, 92.1 percent of funds were expended on activities addressing the low- and moderate-income objective, 7.7 percent went to preventing or eliminating slums or blight, and .15 percent were focused on urgent community development needs. Exhibit 3-2 illustrates the percentage of CDBG funds expended by national objective. This exhibit also illustrates subcategory expenditures related to the low/moderate-income national objective.

Exhibit 3-2
Percent Entitlement Funds Expended
by National Objective FY 1991



Low/Moderate Income Subcategories — Activities benefiting low- and moderate-income persons are classified into four subcategories.

1. *Housing* — activities that add or improve permanent, residential structures occupied by low- and moderate-income persons. For FY 1991, these activities constituted the greatest percentage (45.6 percent) of low- and moderate-income objective expenditures.

2. *Area Benefit* — activities that are available to all persons residing in the area served by the activity. Generally, at least 51 percent (for certain communities, a lower

NORTH BELLPORT NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT

Brookhaven, New York

The Town of Brookhaven has developed a comprehensive plan to undertake neighborhood improvements in the North Bellport area. Brookhaven is working with nonprofit groups such as the Bellport/East Patchogue Housing Alliance and the Long Island Partnership to revitalize North Bellport. Through the Suffolk County Consortium, the Town used CDBG funds to renovate a neighborhood park, install sidewalks, and resurface roads. Additional CDBG funds will be used for site acquisition, new construction and rehabilitation of single family homes, code enforcement, tenant counseling, youth job training, and recreation programs. Brookhaven will also use HOME funds for housing acquisition and rehabilitation.

percentage is authorized by statute) of the residents of the area served must be low- or moderate-income for the activity to meet the criterion. In FY 1991, this subcategory constituted 29.1 percent of low/moderate-income expenditures.

3. *Limited Clientele* — activities that directly benefit specific groups of persons (rather than all residents in a specific area), at least 51 percent of whom are low- and moderate-income persons. In FY 1991, this subcategory accounted for 17.3 percent of low/moderate-income expenditures.

4. *Jobs* — activities that create or retain permanent jobs primarily (at least 51 percent) for low- or moderate-income persons. In FY 1991, this subcategory accounted for 8.0 percent of low/moderate-income expenditures.

PIC LEARNING CENTER

Chattanooga, Tennessee

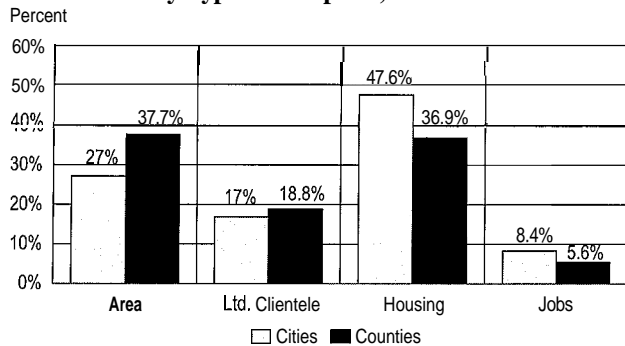
Mildred, a 40-year-old single parent with three children, has been given the opportunity to pursue her dreams. A former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipient and a high-school dropout, Mildred is now employed. Mildred was a student at the Learning Center in Spencer J. McCallie Homes. The Learning Center was established by the Southeast Tennessee Private Industry Council (PIC) to provide comprehensive education and job training services to the residents of McCallie Homes, the City's largest public housing development.

With 1,500 residents living in 595 housing units, McCallie Homes has been plagued by the hopelessness and violence typical of many inner-city neighborhoods. The economic base of the area has steadily declined over the last 25 years due to the loss of major manufacturing plants. Ninety-nine percent of McCallie Homes residents are minorities, 98 percent of the households are headed by females, and only 20 percent of the residents are employed.

Using \$150,000 of CDBG funds, State job funds, and three units of public housing provided by the Chattanooga Housing Authority, PIC is attempting to help end the downward spiral of this neighborhood. The Learning Center provides outreach, recruitment, assessment, case management and support, labor market orientation, employment skill training, literacy training, basic and remedial education, General Equivalency Diploma (GED) preparation, and job development and placement assistance. Students may also take courses at Chattanooga State Technical Community College. The Learning Center currently has thirteen residents enrolled in the GED program and five in its basic skills program.

Exhibit 3-3 illustrates how Metropolitan Cities and Urban Counties spent funds under the low- and moderate-income objective. As in past years, Metropolitan Cities spent the largest proportion (48 percent) of these funds on housing; Urban Counties spent the largest proportions of their funds on area benefit activities (38 percent) and housing (37 percent).

Exhibit 3-3
Percent of Expenditures on Low/Mod National Objective
by Type of Recipient, FY 1991



Elimination of Slums or Blight—Activities qualifying under this objective are those that are either carried out in a designated slum or blighted area or on a spot basis to eliminate specific conditions of blight or physical decay. During FY 1991, grantees spent \$166 million on activities meeting the slum/blight national objective.

Urgent Needs—Urgent Needs activities address a serious and immediate threat to public health or welfare for which no other funds are available. This objective accounts for the smallest amount (.15 percent) of program expenditures.

PALAVISTA

Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas City has developed a comprehensive strategic neighborhood plan to focus its limited resources on areas of the City that need them the most. A redevelopment plan, approved by the neighborhood, has been completed for Russian Hill, the first area selected for this program. Russian Hill had deteriorated with vacant and dilapidated homes and lots. Few families remained. The neighborhood had changed, the population was aging, and a new expressway was cutting into its boundaries.

To begin the Russian Hill project, the City sought to create a significant catalyst for change. That catalyst was Palavista. Palavista is a 21-unit, single-family subdivision, now substantially complete, on the south edge of Russian Hill. The main objective of Palavista was to eliminate slums and blight by creating a seed of positive development and a symbol of neighborhood revitalization for the rest of the metropolitan area. A more immediate objective was to bring back or retain middle-



income residents in the inner city. The houses have been on the market since October 1992, and all but three of the twenty-one lots have been sold or are under contract. Nineteen homes are under construction or complete. The project used \$500,000 of CDBG funds to acquire property and relocate ten households. The project was also funded from Tax Increment Financing which allows the City to finance the infrastructure from the tax increment generated by the new development. Additional funding was provided from the City sales tax and from the private developer.

Palavista is only the beginning of revitalization for Russian Hill. Housing rehabilitation and increased code enforcement are in progress. Next year the City anticipates designating additional funds for neighborhood infrastructure improvements and housing rehabilitation to eliminate blight and build livable neighborhoods. The Russian Hill area and the program have become a model for other neighborhoods.

Overall Benefit

The Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 requires that grantees spend at least 70 percent (up from 60 percent) of their aggregate CDBG funds to benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Grantees must select a one-, two-, or three-year period within which to meet the overall benefit requirement.

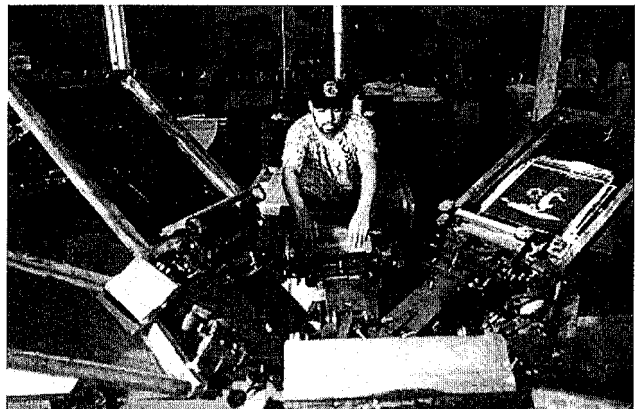
Of 862 FY 1991 Grantee Performance Reports reviewed, 836 (97 percent) indicated that they spent seventy percent or more of their entitlement funds in the 1991 program year to benefit low- and moderate-in-

COOPERATIVE BUSINESS ASSISTANCE CORPORATION

City of Camden, New Jersey

The Cooperative Business Assistance Corporation (CBAC) is a non-profit public-private partnership designed to promote the growth of small businesses in the City of Camden. Since 1987, CBAC has offered small business owners and potential entrepreneurs low-interest loans, technical assistance, and business education. Using CDBG funds, the City has contributed approximately \$100,000 annually to the CBAC.

Since the inception of this program, 132 jobs have been created and 116 jobs have been saved. In 1993, a \$25,000 CBAC low-interest loan funded Camden's first computer store. This store has been so successful that it has moved to a larger location. The owner says that without the CBAC loan his computer store would not have opened. Also in 1993, another \$25,000 low-interest loan from CBAC prompted Prints on Tap to locate its production operation in the City of Camden. This twelve year-old company, with annual sales between eight hundred thousand and one million dollars, was attracted by Camden's labor pool of 31,000.



come persons. Among these grantees, 672 (78 percent) reported spending more than 90 percent of their entitlement funds to benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Exhibit 3-4 shows the distribution of entitlement grants by percentage of low- and moderate-income benefits for FY 1991.

Exhibit 3-4

Distribution of Entitlement Grants by Percentage of Low- and Moderate-Income Benefit, FY 1991

% Expenditures Reported as Low/Moderate-Income Benefit	Metro Cities (count)	Urban Counties (count)	All Grantees (count)
	291	56	347
90-99	282	47	329
70-89	142	18	160
60-69	5	0	5
59-0	17	4	21
Total	737	125	862

Source: From FY 1991 Grantee Performance Reports reviewed for this report.

Activities whose expenditures are counted as benefiting low- and moderate-income persons for national objective or overall benefit purposes can also benefit persons with incomes above the moderate level. Thus, the statement that 92.1 percent of CDBG funds went to activities that met the low- and moderate-income objective should not be interpreted to mean that the funds solely benefited those persons.

As a general rule, if the majority (51 percent or more) of persons benefiting from a CDBG-assisted activity are of low- and moderate-income, the activity meets the statutory requirement for the low- and moderate-income national objective. The statute and regulations also permit exceptions to the 51 percent rule, based on income characteristics of the grantee. Therefore, for some activities that qualify under this objective, a significant portion of CDBG beneficiaries may not be low- and moderate-income persons. On the other hand, most activities that address the slums and blight national objective also benefit some low- and moderate-income persons.

If an activity qualifies as meeting the low- and moderate-income national objective, as noted above, it is also credited toward meeting the overall (70 percent) low/moderate benefit requirement.

Direct Benefit

Entitlement grantees are required to provide specific information on the beneficiaries of those CDBG funded activities which directly benefit individuals or households. Certain demographic data, including race

and income data, are provided for direct beneficiaries of CDBG-funded activities. In FY 1991, grantees spent \$1.5 billion in direct benefit activities. Blacks constituted 26 percent of the beneficiaries; Hispanics, 21 percent. Localities identified 73 percent of their direct beneficiaries as low-income, 18 percent as moderate-income, and 9 percent as above moderate-income.

MED-TEC

Lawton, Oklahoma

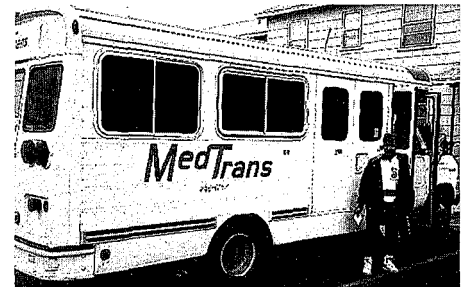
The City of Lawton, Oklahoma has aggressively confronted the problems of adequate access to health care. One of the most critical problems has been the number of pregnant women arriving for the first time at the City-County Health Department in an advanced state of pregnancy. The most common reason for not going earlier was the lack of transportation. An informal survey at the Health Department revealed that 70 percent identified transportation as a problem in obtaining health services.



The Southwest Healthy Futures office, a multi-agency task force, presented a request for CDBG funding to the Lawton City Council to develop a small transportation service. The proposed service was to consist

of two buses to transport low- and moderate-income persons to medical facilities at little or no charge.

The Lawton City Council provided \$52,000 in CDBG funds to operate the system. The City Council felt that the acquisition of the vehicles themselves should be a community responsibility. Private contributions enabled one van to be purchased. Additionally, Goodwill, Inc., of Southwest Oklahoma offered the use of its vehicles.



The service is a "demand response" system with eligible persons requesting service 24 hours in advance. Low- and moderate-income persons and handicapped individuals are eligible to participate. Door-to-door service is provided five days a week at no charge. During the first year of the program, 25,883 low- and moderate-income persons were transported to medical facilities. The number of persons transported last year rose to 32,939.

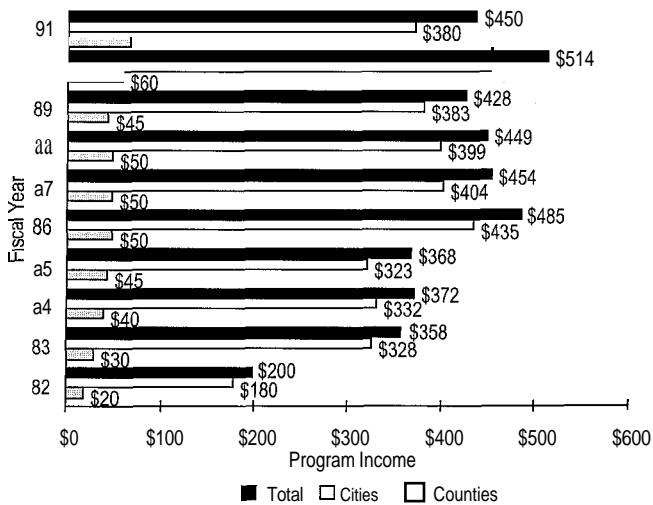
Program Income

Most entitlement grantees receive income from activities they have undertaken with CDBG funds in past years. Program income is money generated directly from the use of CDBG funds and received by the grantee or its subrecipients such as repayments of loans made with CDBG funds, proceeds from the use of CDBG-assisted properties controlled by grantees or subrecipients, and resale proceeds from properties acquired or improved with CDBG funds.

In FY 1991, grantees reported receiving program income of \$450 million, or 20 percent of entitlement allocations. This constitutes a 15 percent reduction from FY 1990's reported program income of \$514 million.

Program income received by Metropolitan Cities in FY 1991 amounted to \$380 million (84 percent of total program income). Exhibit 3-5 shows program income received by cities and counties or their subrecipients from FY 1982 to FY 1991. Grantees must use program income funds before drawing CDBG funds from the Treasury.

Exhibit 3-5
Entitlement Program Income FY 1982-FY 1991
(Dollars in millions)



As in prior years, repayment of housing rehabilitation loans accounted for the largest portion of program income for Metro Cities (53 percent) and Urban Counties (41 percent). Economic development loan repayment was the next major source of program income (40 percent) for Urban Counties, followed by repayment of float loans (13 percent). In contrast, economic development loan repayment and float loan repayment accounted for 27 percent and 8 percent, respectively, of Metro Cities' program income.

MONTICELLO VISTA RENTAL HOUSING
Charlottesville, Virginia

The Monticello Vista Rental Housing Project converted a vacant shirtfactory into 38 rental housing units for the elderly and disabled and on adjacent land constructed 12 residences that house small to medium-sized families. Opened in September 1993, Monticello Vista also helps its tenants obtain services from a wide range of social service agencies. Monticello Vista is an excellent example of how creative financing can be used to develop low income rental housing at below market rates without conventional monthly rental subsidies.

Developed by the Charlottesville Housing Foundation (CHF), this project is structured as a limited partnership with CHF as managing

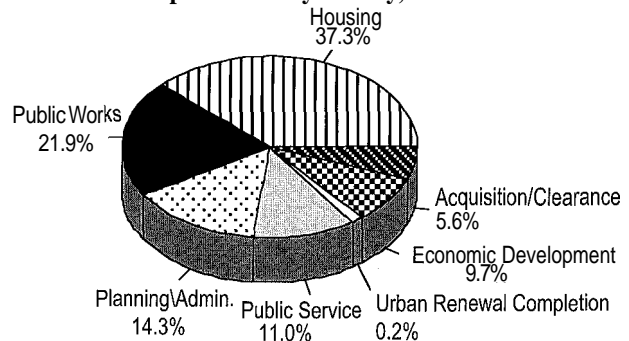
partner and with corporate investors as limited partners for 15 years. CHF will become full owner of Monticello Vista at the end of 15 years, at which time the project will likely be converted to a limited equity cooperative. Permanent financing was provided by the State of Virginia through the Virginia Housing Partnership Fund and through the issuance of Federal Low-income Housing Tax Credits to investors. The City of Charlottesville contributed \$100,000 in FY 1991 CDBG funds which were used for purchasing the property for Monticello Vista. The CHF also contributed \$100,000.

Program Activities

The expenditures described below represent data from 862 FY 1991 Grantee Performance Reports, accounting for 97 percent of CDBG funds appropriated for all entitlements for FY 1991. The information on actual expenditures is weighted to reflect all entitlement communities.

The 1991 program year expenditures include grant funds, program income, and proceeds from loan guarantees under Section 108. Grantees used CDBG funds to undertake a broad range of eligible activities such as housing rehabilitation, public works, economic development and public services. Exhibit 3-6 shows how all entitlement communities spent their funds.

Exhibit 3-6
Expenditures by Activity, FY 1991



Housing. The largest share of CDBG expenditures, 37 percent or \$978 million, went for housing-related activities. The majority of these expenditures went to improve existing housing within entitlement communities. The major categories of housing expenditures are as follows:

- \$439 million for rehabilitation loans and grants for single-family dwelling units
- \$157 million for rehabilitation of multifamily and public housing
- \$124 million for rehabilitation of other publicly owned residential buildings
- \$71 million for administrative rehabilitation services, such as loan processing, preparation of work specifications, and rehabilitation counseling



Fifty-nine families are living in Asheboro Square, a newly completed subdivision that was developed using CDBG funds and was built by a for-profit builder. Asheboro Square is the result of a successful public/private partnership involving Greensboro's Housing and Community Development Department, local financial institutions, and private enterprise.
Greensboro, North Carolina

- \$46 million for the acquisition of real property that results in housing
- \$49 million for new housing construction
- \$40 million for code enforcement.

Public Works. Nearly 22 percent of entitlement spending, \$533 million, was expended on public works activities. The expenditures included:

- \$174 million for street and sidewalk improvements
- \$124 million for the construction or rehabilitation of public facilities, including senior centers, facilities for the disabled, community centers, child care facilities and other public building
- \$71 million for water, sewer, flood control, and drainage systems
- \$52 million for park facilities
- \$20 million for the removal of architectural barriers.

Public Services. Expenditures for public service activities increased from the \$234 million in FY 1990 to almost \$290 million in FY 1991, increasing its share of expenditures by 2 percent. Major expenditures included the following:

- \$35 million for elderly and disabled services
- \$31 million for homeless services
- \$30 million for youth services
- \$26 million for child care
- \$25 million for housing services, including fair housing and tenant/landlord counselling
- \$19 million for health care
- \$18 million for crime awareness
- \$10 million for job training
- \$14 million for homeless centers, including shelters.

Special Economic Development. Local governments provided over \$243 million in CDBG funds for

economic development projects, or slightly under 10 percent of total expenditures. Expenditures for economic development in 1991 included:

- \$164 million in direct financial assistance to for-profit businesses
- \$47 million in commercial industrial improvements by the grantee or a nonprofit organization in the form of land acquisition, infrastructure improvements, building construction or rehabilitation (including facade improvements), and other capital improvements
- \$32 million in technical assistance to for-profit entities.

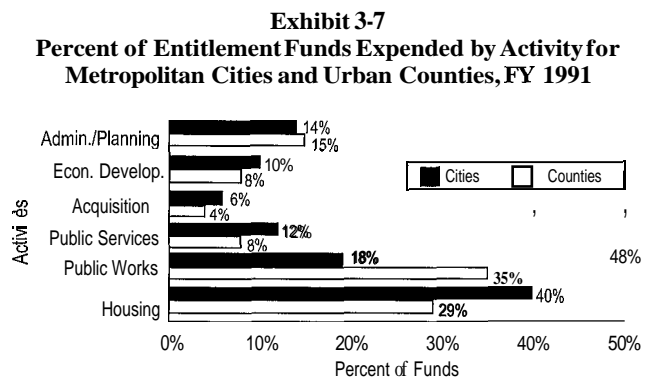
Acquisition/Clearance. Expenditures for acquisition and clearance activities amounted to \$147 million, almost 6 percent of total expenditures. These expenditures included:

- \$67 million for purchasing properties for nonhousing, non-economic development purposes
- \$41 million for clearing land
- \$21 million for relocation
- \$18 million for disposition.

Administration/Planning. Grantees expended \$375 million for administering the program at the local level and for planning related to the CDBG program. That figure represents 14 percent of CDBG expenditures, below the statutory 20 percent limitation on administrative expenditures. Grantees spent \$335 million on administration and \$40 million on planning.

Spending Patterns of Metropolitan Cities and Urban Counties. In FY 1991, as in past years, Metropolitan Cities and Urban Counties differed in the degree to which they funded certain program activities. Metro Cities spent the largest proportion of their funds (40 percent or \$818 million) on housing-related activities. Urban Counties spent the bulk of their funds on public works (35 percent, or \$158 million) and housing (29 percent, or \$131 million).

Exhibit 3-7 compares the spending patterns of Metropolitan Cities and Urban Counties on program activities.



HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS IN DOWNTOWN NEIGHBORHOODS

Raleigh, North Carolina

Since 1983, the City of Raleigh has used W B G funds to build low and moderate-income housing in a long-term effort to revitalize its downtown neighborhoods. Public/private partnerships over the years have



resulted in the rehabilitation of more than 450 single-family homes and the construction of an additional 200 multi-family homes. The City, working with the nonprofit Downtown Housing Improvement Corporation (DHIC) and two private corporations, has established a revolving loan

fund. This fund has enabled the City to increase its local housing assistance funding from zero in 1983 to more than \$22 million in 1993.

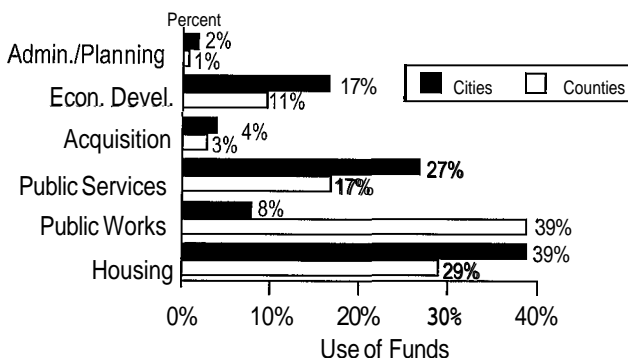
With assistance from Nations Bank Community Development Corporation, the City has sold thirty new single family homes in the downtown area to low- and moderate-income homebuyers since 1988. Twenty-four new homes are presently under construction, and thirty-five more are in the planning stage.

Use of Subrecipients

Subrecipients are nonprofit organizations and other entities used by entitlement grantees to help carry out CDBG activities. In FY 1991, grantees spent \$398 million through subrecipients, down significantly from \$566 million in FY 1990.

Exhibit 3-8 shows how subrecipients in Metropolitan Cities and Urban Counties spent their funds on major program activities. The spending patterns of cities and counties were mirrored by their subrecipients. Subrecipients of cities spent the largest portion of their funds (39 percent) on housing-related activities. Subrecipients of counties expended more funds on public works (39 percent) followed by housing (29 percent). Subrecipients spent more on public service activities than did local governments.

Exhibit 3-8
Use of Funds by Subrecipients of Metropolitan Cities and Urban Counties, FY 1991



BUILDING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS

Beaumont, Texas

With a commitment to neighborhood revitalization and the assistance of an aggressive nonprofit agency, the City of Beaumont, Texas, has used CDBG funds to implement five housing programs which have put very low-income and low- and moderate-income families into safe, decent, and affordable homes. The local nonprofit organization is the Innovative Housing Development Corporation (IHDC). The affordable housing programs implemented for first-time homebuyers include the Existing Housing Purchase Program; the New Construction Program; the Buy, Fix-up, and Resell Program; the IHDC-Beaumont Independent School District (BID) Partnership; and the Habitat for Humanity Program.

The Existing Housing Purchase Program assists low-income families in purchasing existing homes by providing funds to cover down payment and closing costs. Since 1991, the program has assisted 196 families purchase homes.

The New Construction Program assists low-income families in purchasing newly constructed homes by providing assistance with down payment and closing costs. Nonprofit and City staff have worked with local lenders to ensure that 60 percent of participating families are in the very low-income range.

The Buy, Fix-up, and Resell Program was designed to acquire, rehabilitate, and sell 26 single family government-owned properties. Nonprofit and city staff worked with local lending institutions to relax normal underwriting standards to assist very low-income families.

The IHDC/BISD Program is a partnership with the local BISD Vocational Education Department to construct a three-bedroom brick home for a very low income family.

The Habitat for Humanity Program created a partnership with the local Habitat program by providing materials to construct new homes for very low-income families.

State and Small Cities Program

Program Description

The State CDBG Program provides assistance to smaller communities that do not qualify for the CDBG Entitlement Program. Since States are in the best position to respond to the needs of local governments, States administer the funds. The State CDBG Program receives approximately 30 percent of all CDBG funds. Communities eligible for State CDBG funds are:

- municipalities with less than 50,000 residents, except designated central cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas
- counties which are not considered urban counties, generally those with populations of 200,000 or less.

In the State CDBG Program, HUD ensures State compliance with Federal laws, regulations, and policies. It also administers the program in New York and Hawaii, States that have elected not to participate in the program.

States award CDBG grants exclusively to units of general local government that carry out community development activities. Each State develops funding priorities and criteria for selecting projects. Under the program, participating States:

- formulate community development objectives
- decide how to distribute funds among communities in nonentitlement areas
- ensure that recipient communities comply with applicable State and Federal laws and requirements.

States also ensure that at least 70 percent of their CDBG grant funds are used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons over a one-, two-, or three-year period selected by the State.

Under the program, local governments have the responsibility to:

- consider local needs
- prepare and submit grant applications to the State
- carry out funded activities
- comply with Federal and State requirements.

Procedure

States submit a Find Statement containing their community development objectives, their method for distributing funds to local governments, and their certifications.

States also submit Performance and Evaluation Reports (PERs) to HUD by September 30 of each year. These reports cover the status of all CDBG grants cur-

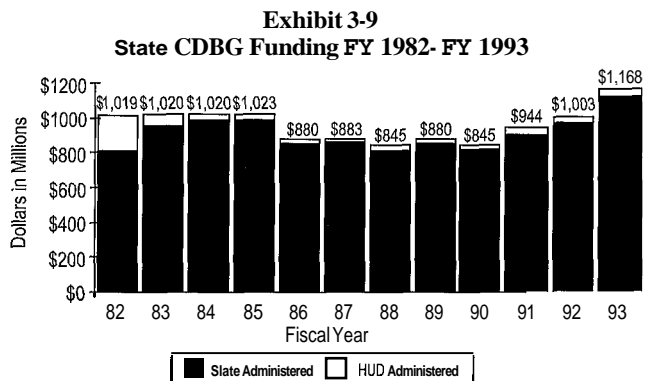
rently being administered by each State. The PER includes information on:

- communities receiving State CDBG grants
- amount of their grants
- the types and purpose of activities being funded
- the national objectives being met by each activity.

Once states begin their consolidated planning process for programs administered by the State, it will supersede the CDBG final statement as well as certain other application requirements for other formula programs. In addition, the Consolidated Plan establishes one program year for all four programs to be chosen by the grantee. Under the Consolidated Plan, CDBG recipients describe the use of CDBG funds during the program year and evaluate the extent to which they were used for activities that benefit extremely low-income, very low-income, and low-income persons.

Funding History

The total funds available to the State CDBG Program in FY 1993 were \$1.168 billion. This is a 17 percent increase over the amount appropriated in FY 1992 and the highest amount appropriated since the program's inception. Forty-nine million dollars of the FY 1993 funds went to New York and Hawaii, the two States in the HUD-Administered Small Cities Program. Exhibit 3-9 illustrates total State CDBG funding from FY 1982 to FY 1993.



SOCIAL SERVICES CENTER Chino Valley, Arizona

Chino Valley, a small and recently incorporated community, had to use its local public funds to develop its basic infrastructure, leaving limited resources for social services. The nearest social services were 15 miles away and were inaccessible to most low- and moderate-income persons due to a lack of public transportation. Chino Valley received a State CDBG grant in the amount of \$170,000 to construct a social services center. After several delays, the center, which serves approximately 1,000 low- and moderate-income persons a year, was completed in January 1993. The center houses a literacy program, known as Victory, which started with 62 students and 10 volunteer teachers, a locally administered economic development program to help people find employment, a Headstart program that includes disabled children, programs for the elderly and for disabled adults, a mental health clinic, a retired senior volunteer program, legal aid, and a homeless services program operated by the State Department of Economic Security.

Report Coverage

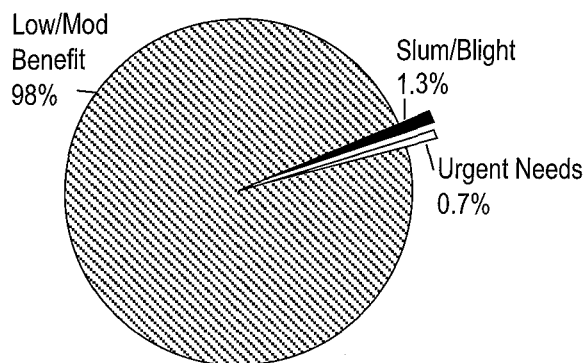
The information contained in this report is derived primarily from the Performance and Evaluation Reports. The most recent PERs contain information through June 30, 1993. This report focuses primarily on data through FY1992, the most recent year with relatively complete information.

National Objectives

States certify to HUD that funded activities meet at least one of the three national objectives of the program. Since the State Program began in FY1982, 96.6 percent of funds have gone to activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons; 2 percent have gone to activities that aid in the elimination of slums and blight; and 1.4 percent have gone to activities that address urgent needs.

The FY 1992 percentage of funds addressing each national objective is similar to the cumulative percentages for FY 1982 to FY 1992. Exhibit 3-10 illustrates the percentage of funding by national objective for FY 1992.

Exhibit 3-10
Percentage of Funding by National Objective, FY 1992



State CDBG activities meet the low- and moderate-income national objective by satisfying one of the following criteria:

- at least 51 percent of the beneficiaries of the activity are low- and moderate-income persons
- a funded activity is available to all residents of an area in which at least 51 percent of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons.

In the State CDBG Program, definitions of low- and moderate-income families differ for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas.

In Non-metropolitan Areas—Families with incomes that are at or below 80 percent of the median family income of the county in which the activity occurs or the median family income of the nonentitlement areas of the State, whichever is higher.

In Metropolitan Areas—Families with incomes that are at or below 80 percent of the median family income of the metropolitan area.

The calculation of the 70 percent of grant funds for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons is performed in accordance with the statute and regulations. The amount of funds from designated low- and moderate-income benefit activities that may be applied toward the 70 percent minimum is as follows:

- housing-related activities—the amount of funds directly proportionate to the number of housing units that are actually occupied by low- and moderate-income households
- all other activities—the total amount of funds.

Given the criteria for designating activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons, this computation determines only the percentage of grant funds that may be applied toward fulfilling the low- and moderate-income national objective. It does not determine what percentage of persons benefiting from State CDBG funds were low- and moderate-income.

Funding to Communities

Since FY 1982, the State CDBG Program has provided an average of over 3,500 grants annually to small communities. Exhibit 3-11 shows the number of grants awarded to communities from FY1982 to FY1993. Since FY 1982, the program has awarded 40,303 grants totaling over \$9.7 billion.

Exhibit 3-11
Number of Grants Awarded to Communities, FY 1982-1993
(In thousands)

Year	Number of Grants	Funding Amount	Average Grant Size
1982	2505	\$765,849	\$306
1983	3557	\$978,879	\$275
1984	4078	\$953,803	\$234
1985	4199	\$964,421	\$230
1986	3751	\$819,215	\$221
1987	3746	\$824,134	\$225
1988	3425	\$794,779	\$241
1989	3676	\$829,736	\$234
1990	3500	\$794,620	\$233
1991	3636	\$892,602	\$257
1992	3494	\$922,143	\$237
1993*	736	\$194,355	\$264
Total	40,303	\$9,734,541	\$242

**Through June 30, 1993. 1993 figures will approach those of other years as States award all of their FY 1993 grants.
 Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, Office of Block Grant Assistance*

Exhibit 3-12, N 1992 Funding by Type of Recipient, shows that communities of less than 2,500 received the largest number of grants; however, counties received more funds.

Exhibit 3-12
FY 1992 Funding by Type of Recipient
(Dollars in thousands)

Community Type	Grants		Funds		Average Award
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Population less than 2,500	1,118	32%	\$263,173	29%	\$235
Population 2,500-10,000	831	24	216,700	23	261
Population more than 10,000	486	14	136,761	15	281
Counties	1,046	30	301,239	33	288
No Information	13	•	4,269		198
Total	3,494	100%	\$922,123	100%	\$257

**. less than 1%
 Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, Office of Block Grant Assistance*

Use of Funds FY 1992

As of June 30, 1992, States had awarded \$922 million to communities, representing approximately 93 percent of the FY 1992 grant allocation. In their Performance and Evaluation Reports, States report on the purpose and type of activities funded. Purpose is a general description of the objectives the State and its recipient are addressing with CDBG resources. The five purposes are public facilities, housing, economic development, planning, and public services. Activity further defines the use of funds. Exhibit 3-13 shows the percentage of funding by purpose from the FY 1992 allocation.

- The largest share of FY 1992 funds went toward improving public facilities. Public facility projects accounted for \$494 million, or 53.5 percent of total funds. The construction and reconstruction of water, sewer, and flood and drainage facilities comprised the largest share of public facility projects and constituted approximately one-third of all funding.
- Housing-related activities accounted for \$247 million, 26.8 percent.
- Economic development activities constituted the third largest category, accounting for \$162 million, or 17.6 percent of total funding.

Exhibit 3-13
Percentage of Funding by Purpose, FY 1992

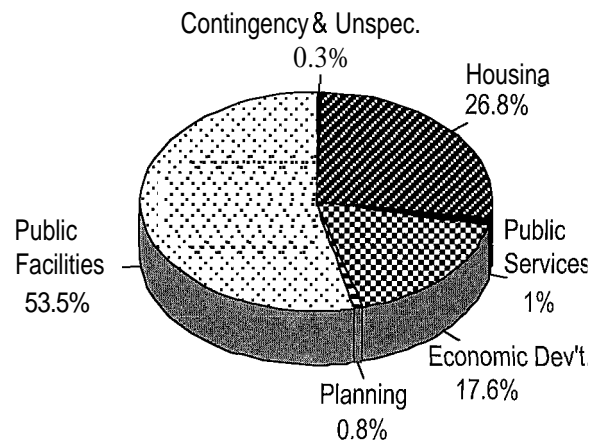


Exhibit 3-14 provides a breakdown of major activities and related funding.

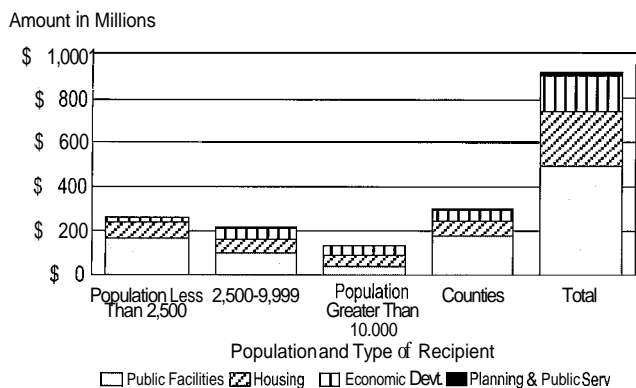
Exhibit 3-14
FY 1992 Funding by Purpose of Award and Principal Activities Funded†
(Dollars in thousands)

Purpose and Major Activities	Activities		Funds	
	Number	%	Amount	%
Public Facilities:				
Water	787	8.4	\$150,155	16.3
Sewer	541	5.8	112,811	12.2
Flood	181	1.9	17,708	1.9
Streets	445	4.8	49,592	5.4
Community Centers	377	4.0	44,888	4.9
Other	1,050	11.3	84,302	9.1
Administration	<u>1,659</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>34,314</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Subtotal	5,040	54.0	\$493,770	53.5
Housing:				
Rehabilitation	1,098	11.8	\$184,879	20.0
Acquisition Related	258	2.7	8,691	0.9
Other	422	4.5	28,252	3.1
Administration	<u>764</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>25,650</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Subtotal	2,542	27.2	\$247,472	26.8
Economic Development:				
For-profits	419	4.5	\$108,944	11.8
Infrastructure	176	1.9	28,402	3.2
Non profits	33	0.3	8,929	1.0
Microenterprises	5	0.1	341	*0.0
Other	82	0.9	9,115	1.0
Administration	<u>393</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>6,143</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Subtotal	1,108	11.9	\$161,874	17.6
Planning	401	4.3	6,911	0.8
Public Services	204	2.2	8,888	1.0
Contingencies and Unspecified Activities	<u>37</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>3,228</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	9,332	100%	\$922,143	100%

†As of June 30, 1993. Approximately \$38 million in FY '92 funds, plus an unknown amount of program income, was unawarded as of 6/30/93.
 * -Less than 0.1%
 Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Planning and Development, Office of Block Grant Assistance.

Exhibit 3-15 shows the spending patterns of communities by population size and of counties.

Exhibit 3-15
FY 1992 State CDBG Funding by Purpose of Award and Type of Recipient



- Counties and the smallest communities spent a greater proportion of their funds on public facilities activities compared to larger towns.
- Larger towns tended to pursue more economic development projects.
- Communities of 10,000 or more have the most even distribution of funds among public facilities, housing, and economic development activities.
- Counties spent less on housing (19 percent) than did communities (28 percent).

Use of Funds FY 1982 to FY 1992

The proportion of funds awarded for each general purpose has remained consistent throughout the life of the State CDBG Program. Exhibit 3-16 shows that since FY 1982, approximately one-half of all funds have gone toward public facilities activities, one-fourth toward housing activities, and one-fifth toward economic development activities. Planning and public services activities continue to be funded at very low levels, accounting for only 1.3 percent of total funding.

Exhibit 3-16
Purpose of CDBG Funding FY 1982-FY 1992
(Dollars in millions)

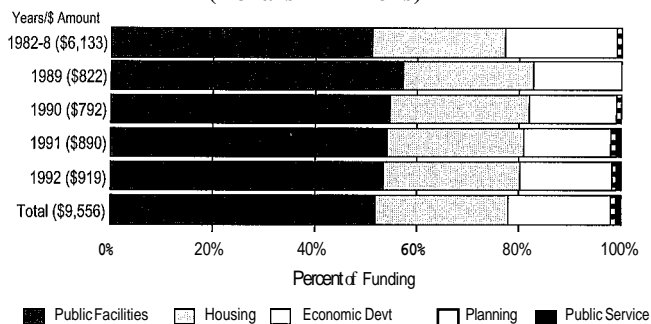
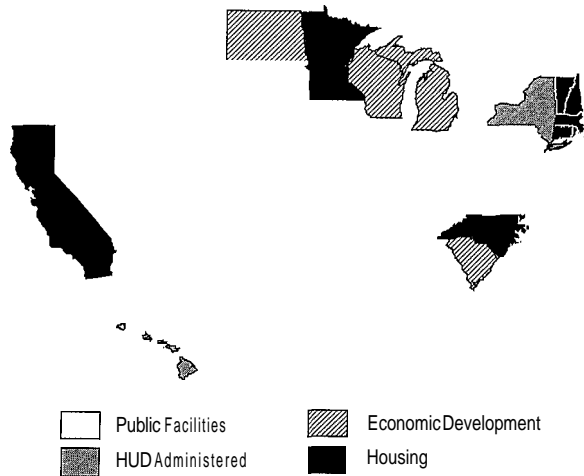


Exhibit 3-17, Principal Purpose of State CDBG Programs, illustrates that public facilities activities obtained the most funding in 36 of the 49 states. Twenty-three of the 36 states spent over half of their CDBG funds on public facilities. Nine states put most of their CDBG resources into housing activities, while four states put most of their funds into economic development.

Exhibit 3-17
Principal Purpose of State CDBG Programs
FY 1982-FY 1994



Accomplishments

In 1992, HUD initiated an effort, in cooperation with the States, to simplify and improve the reliability of accomplishment data reported in the Performance and Evaluation Reports. This is the second year in which States have voluntarily reported accomplishment data on an activity-by-activity basis for fiscal year allocations. To minimize reporting efforts, data prior to FY 1991 was not requested. This year all but one state reported this information.

Selected proposed and actual accomplishments of public facilities, housing, and economic development activities from the FY 1991 and FY 1992 State CDBG allocations appear below. Actual accomplishments are reported upon completion of local grants. Since most FY 1991 and FY 1992 grants were still in progress as of the June 30, 1993, reporting date, most actual accomplishments have yet to be reported. Succeeding years should show a steady rise in actual accomplishments, as more and more grants are completed.

Public Facilities

Exhibit 3-18 shows accomplishments for all FY 1991 and FY 1992 public facilities activities. Some projects benefit an entire community by installing or improving central facilities, while other projects extend service to specific neighborhoods.

BARRETT HOUSE
Markesan, Wisconsin

A state CDBG loan of \$150,000 was provided to develop the Barrett House Community-Based Residential Facility in Green Lake County. As in many other areas of the country, rural Green Lake County has a growing number of elderly people who can no longer maintain their own residence. Barrett House provides single and double rooms with private baths, communal dining, nursing care, and around-the-clock attendants to help the disabled. All this is provided at a much lower cost than that of a nursing home. Barrett House has also provided housing for younger people who need care because of a congenital disability, accident, or stroke.

Barrett House is an economic development project that has created eight jobs and provided a much needed social service for the community.



Exhibit 3-18
FY 1991 and 1992 Public Facilities Accomplishments

Fiscal Year	Project Description	Number of Projects	Funding Amount** (Millions)	Proposed Persons Served***	Proposed % Low/Mod Persons Served	Number of Projects Reporting Actual Persons Served	Funds to Activities Reporting Actual Persons Served (Millions)	Actual Persons Served	Actual % Low/Mod Persons Served
1991	Water	866	\$155.2	659,174	63%	197	\$29.7	190,412	67%
	Sewer	568	116.3	508,046	63	123	19.1	154,722	50
	Food/Drainage	212	21.2	310,586	53	41	5.0	106,830	62
	Streets	466	43.9	1,407,788	70	130	19.7	951,112	76
	Commun. Center	344	43.6	692,546	76	67	14.6	256,915	82
	General	1,071	76.0	4,164,396	71	180	31.7	2,226,173	74
1992	Water	787	150.2	796,636	64	29	2.4	27,419	67
	Sewer	541	112.8	498,892	66	27	2.2	37,685	85
	Food/Drainage	181	17.7	178,425	75	8	.5	8,107	84
	Streets	438	48.3	1,584,610	70	71	17.7	753,378	81
	Commun. Center	349	38.8	972,686	73	15	1.9	190,081	86
	General	999	73.6	4,616,628	73	72	17.1	1,530,638	76
91-92	Total	6,822	\$1,190.3	16,392,413	70%	960	\$161.6	6,433,472	75%

* - All figures are based on reports from 48 States.

** - Figure represents the total amount awarded by states to communities.

*** - Proposed accomplishments reflect communities' applications to the State. Actual accomplishments are based on completed activities where the grants have been closed out. Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, Office of Block Grant Assistance.

SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER

City of Dublin and Laurens County, Georgia

The City of Dublin and Laurens County received \$400,000 in W B G funds to renovate the first floor of an abandoned, historic downtown hotel for use as a senior citizens center. The work included a new roof and removal of nonhistoric elements added to the structure over the years. The building was purchased with funds provided by the City and County government. The local Main Street Business Association, the Area Agency on Aging, and the Regional Library all participated in this project. The State's Office of Historic Preservation assisted to assure that all construction met the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The Regional Library assisted in the construction of a recreational reading and study alcove within the center. Senior citizens volunteering at the center will be trained and supervised by Regional Library staff.

A nonprofit service agency is using the center's kitchen to prepare meals for a regional meals-on-wheels program. Seniors use the restored facility daily, and eight full-time jobs have been created. There is also renewed interest in restoration of other downtown buildings.

This project exemplifies intergovernmental cooperation fulfilling multiple community goals, including the provision of human services, the development of employment opportunities, and the revitalization of the downtown business district.

Housing

In FY 1991 and 1992, CDBG grantees spent the majority of housing funds on housing rehabilitation. States proposed to rehabilitate 43,234 units. Exhibit 3-19, FY 1991 and 1992 Housing Rehabilitation Accomplishments, shows that approximately one-fourth of the housing units have been completed.

Exhibit 3-19

FY 1991 and 1992 Housing Rehabilitation Accomplishments

Fiscal Year	Funding Amount* (Millions)	Proposed***			CDBG Cost per Unit	Funds to Activities Reporting Actual Units (Millions)	Actual*				
		Number of Units	Persons Served	Low/Mod Persons Served			No. of Units	Persons Served	Low/Med Persons Served	CDBG Cost Per Unit	% Projects Completed
1991	\$167.8	20,454	58,935	91.9%	\$8,203	\$58.5	6,293	22,159	99.5%	\$9,296	31%
1992	\$175.0	22,780	67,915	93.6%	\$7,681	\$31.0	4,327	22,374	99.9%	\$7,164	19%
Total	\$342.8	43,234	126,850	92.8%	\$7,928	\$89.5	10,620	44,533	99.7%	\$8,428	25%

*. All figures are based on reports from 48 States.

** - Figure represents the total amount awarded by states to communities.

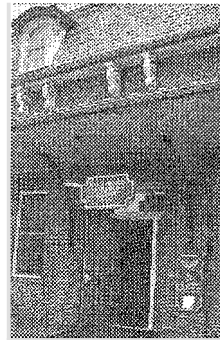
*** - Proposed accomplishments reflect communities' applications to the state. Actual accomplishments are based on completed activities where the grants have been closed out. Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, Office of Block Grant Assistance.

RESTORATION OF THE WALLINGFORD RAILROAD STATION
Wallingford, Connecticut

Built in 1871, the Wallingford Railroad Station was purchased by the Town of Wallingford in the mid 1960s. Since the early 1970s it has functioned as a community service center. Last renovated twenty years ago, this building needed major repairs as well as restoration of historic features. The renovation project commenced in 1992 and cost \$430,565, sixty percent of which was provided from State CDBG funds. Rehabilitation included removal of aluminum siding, restoration of fascia and soffits, new slate and metal roofs, new windows and doors, cleaning and repointing of brick and masonry, and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.



The Station is occupied by two agencies providing social and educational services to disadvantaged residents of Wallingford. The Adult Learning Center offers an array of educational and occupational training opportunities for low income and unemployed adults. Of the 324 registered students for the Fall 1993 semester, sixty percent were reported as low- and moderate-income persons; 137 were enrolled in the English as a Second Language program. On-site child care is offered for students with young children. Comunidad Hispana de Wallingford, Inc., also occupies the Railroad Station and provides legal, social, vocational, health, employment, and transportation services to the low- and moderate-income hispanic community in Wallingford. During the past program year, this agency maintained an active caseload of over 1,033 clients.



Economic Development

Loans to for-profit businesses and infrastructure projects account for most of the funds awarded for economic development in FY 1991 and 1992. As shown in Exhibit 3-20, these activities are projected to create and/or retain 62,714 jobs. The projected CDBG cost per job is \$3,813.

**Exhibit 3-20
FY 1991 and 1992 Selected Economic
Development Accomplishments**

Year	1991		1992		Total 91-92
	For Profit	Infrastructure	For Profit	Infrastructure	
Funding Amount* (Millions)	82.8	22.9	108.5	24.9	239.1
Proposed*** Jobs Created or Retained	13,395	10,786	21,160	17,373	62,714
Proposed % Low/Mod Job	59%	70%	61%	56%	61%
CDBG Cost per Job	\$6,812	\$2,127	\$5,130	\$1,434	\$3,813
Funds to Activities Reporting Actual Jobs	\$14.40	\$7.00	\$1.80	\$.05	\$23.25
Actual Jobs Created or Retained	3,487	1,204	1,260	18	5,969
Actual % Low/Mod Jobs	71%	77%	87%	100%	77%
CDBG cost per Job	\$4,130	\$1,495	\$5,556	\$2,778	\$3,895

*- All figures are based on reports from 48 states.
 ** - Figure Represents the total amount awarded by states to communities.
 *** - Proposed accomplishments reflect communities' applications to the State.
 Actual accomplishments are based on completed activities where the grants have been closed out.
 Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, Office of Block Grant Assistance.

**C.V. FINER FOODS
Maine**

In June 1990, C. V. FinerFoods sought funding to purchase equipment to start a salad dressing company. With funding from a local bank, the Finance Authority of Maine, and a \$63,000 loan from the Maine CDBG Development Fund, FinerFoods purchased the equipment and hired 7 people. The company produces a variety of salad dressings, including Mexican Cheddar and Dutch Poppy Seed. These salad dressings are marketed nationwide. In August 1993, FinerFoods expanded, using 100 percent private financing, which enabled it to pay off its Development Fund loan. Today, FinerFoods employs 20 full-time people.

Colonias

A colonia is any identifiable community in the U.S. - Mexico border regions of Arizona, California, New Mexico, or Texas, that meets a set of objective criteria, including lack of potable water supply, inadequate sewage systems, and a shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary housing.

Section 916 of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended, required the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California to set aside 10 percent of their CDBG funds in FY 1991 for colonias. For FY 1992 through FY 1994, HUD, in consultation with representatives of the colonias, determined the appropriate set-aside percentage, not exceeding 10 percent, for each of the four states. The set-aside funds are for ac-

tivities that meet the needs of colonias relating to water, sewage, and housing.

HUD strongly encourages the four states to examine the housing, infrastructure, and economic needs of their border communities. The States are expected to reasonably and appropriately respond to these needs by eliminating impediments to strong community development, housing, and economic growth. For FY 1994, the set-aside for California is 5 percent, while the set-aside for each of the other three States is 10 percent.

HUD-Administered Small Cities Program

Hawaii and New York are the two states where HUD administers the CDBG program for nonentitlement areas. For FY 1993, the HUD-administered Small Cities Program awarded 109 grants, totaling \$49 million.

New York

In New York, HUD administers the program through the New York and Buffalo Field Offices. HUD received 235 applications and awarded a total of 106 grants amounting to \$46 million. New York applicants have a choice of two types of grants: single-purpose grants or comprehensive grants. Activities in comprehensive grants are coordinated to solve local problems. Approximately 87 percent of FY 1993 funds were awarded through single-purpose grants. Exhibit 3-21 illustrates the application and grant characteristics for the State of New York.

**Exhibit 3-21
HUD-Administered Small Cities Program Application and
Grant Characteristics, FY 1992 State of New York
(Dollars in thousands)**

	Applications		Grants			
	Number	%	Number	%	Amount	Total %
Single Purpose	209	89	92	87	35,729	78
Housing	111	47	44	42	17,954	39
Public Works	24	10	17	16	5,539	12
Comprehensive	26	11	14	13	10,364	22
Total	235	100%	106	100%	\$46,093	100%

Hawaii

In Hawaii, the Program is administered through the Honolulu Field Office. The three counties eligible for funds in Hawaii received formula grants totaling \$3 million.

MICROENTERPRISE PROJECTS

Ithaca, New York

This 1992 success story is a spin-off of a previous W B G success story in Ithaca, New York. It begins in 1985 with \$15,000 in Small Cities W B G funds used to initiate a youth-managed Ben and Jerry's ice cream store. The funds were matched by foundation and corporate assistance, and the project was sponsored by a local nonprofit organization which was responsible for identifying the youth and coordinating the start-up. The project is a classic example of a private/public partnership that works. The store was located in a building partly funded by an Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG). Ben and Jerry's, with its strong commitment to youth and community involvement, made available several months' inventory of its product as well as training manuals, an ice cream freezer, a waiver of its franchise fee, and the consulting services of its Vice-president. The project was also funded by community loans and a loan from a local credit union.

In this microenterprise project called "Youth Scoops," young people run the entire store, doing everything from counter service to financial planning. The project, the brainchild of lawyer/accountant Jeff Furman, has already paid off most of its loans. Youth Scoops has resulted in the creation of 15 part-time and 4 full-time jobs for low- and moderate-income individuals. Its employees range in age from 14 to 22 years. The number of jobs created is a source of pride to the employees and the community. This pilot program in Ithaca has been so successful that every Ben and Jerry's franchise opened in the last two-and-a-half years has been community oriented.

Ithaca has continued to expand its microenterprise ventures, and this is where the 1992 success story begins. Again, a very small amount of Small Cities CDBG funds, \$25,000, has resulted in economic opportunities and life long skills for youth in the area and has increased a sense of community in the City. The Ben & Jerry's Foundation also committed \$15,000, contingent upon Ithaca receiving the CDBG funds. These funds have been used to underwrite a microenterprise training project created by the same entrepreneur that began Youth Scoops. Since January 1993, Jeff Furman has been teaching his own mini-MBA course to 10 high school students and graduates, encouraging them to enter the business world.

Operated by the Greater Ithaca Activities Center (GIAC), a multicultural community center, this program provides practical training and services to low-income and minority youth, most of whom are in critical need of job training and business skills. GIAC provides business plans and cash flow analyses for each business the targeted youths create. A small amount (up to \$1,000) of seed equity capital is provided for each initiative.

As a result of this project, three young adults have established microenterprise businesses. One young entrepreneur runs a small, but thriving clothing design business. He selects and buys the fabrics and materials in cities throughout New York State. He then designs, sews, prices, and markets his clothes. He photographs his own models for a color seasonal catalog, which he also prepares. In his own words, "It's fun when I sell something. The money, and seeing people walking on the street wearing your outfit. I say, 'Hey, I did that!'...I hope people remember me as a designer, and as a good role model for a lot of blacks and other minorities."

A second graduate of the CDBG funded program runs a T-shirt and cap business. Recently, he made \$1,000 in sales mostly as a traveling salesman on a mountain bike. He joins bike races in and out of the city and takes along a backpack-full of shirts and caps to sell to fellow racers. He also advertises his products in a bike magazine and sends out catalogs. His signature character is a fat, bald man or FBM. When he is old he would like to start his own retail shop.

A third entrepreneur received \$525 from the fund to buy inventory for a vending cart. His company, Pure & Natural Wholesale Supply, sells health and beauty aids manufactured by and for African Americans.

These success stories show what a small amount of Federal funds can do when coupled with individuals committed to the community.

Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program

Purpose

The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program is part of the CDBG Program. It provides loan guarantees, thereby encouraging private market financing, for qualifying community and economic development projects that are frequently too large to be financed from annual grants or by other means. This program also allows communities to leverage their annual grants by financing activities whose generated revenue can be used to repay guaranteed loans.

Legislative Authority

Section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

Program Description

Under the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, applicants pledge their current and future CDBG funds as the principal security for repayment of the guaranteed loan. Additional security may be required as determined by HUD. The following guidelines apply to loans guaranteed under this program.

- HUD may guarantee up to five times the amount of a recipient's current annual CDBG grant.
- The maximum amount for all nonentitlement public entities in a State is limited to five times the State's most recent CDBG grant.
- The maximum repayment period for a loan guaranteed under Section 108 is twenty years.

The guaranteed loans may be used to finance: real property acquisition; rehabilitation of publicly owned real property; housing rehabilitation; related relocation, clearance, and site improvements; interest payments on the guaranteed loan and issuance costs of public offerings; debt service reserves; and economic development. Guaranteed funds may also be used to finance housing construction by nonprofit organizations in conjunction with the Housing Development Grant (HODAG) or Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Grant Programs.

All activities funded by guaranteed loans must meet one of three national objectives. Activities must benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the elimination or prevention of slums or blight, or meet urgent community development needs.

Eligibility

Eligible applicants include Metropolitan Cities and Urban Counties that receive entitlement grants and nonentitlement communities that are assisted in submitting applications by States administering the CBDG Program. Applicants may receive the loan guarantee directly or through a public agency designated by the applicant.

Funding

The total amount of loan guarantees is limited each fiscal year by appropriation legislation; for FY 1993, the limit was \$2.0 billion. Of the available \$2.0 billion, HUD approved \$229.3 million in FY 1993 loans. This was the highest level of loan commitments since the program's inception. Exhibit 3-22, Section 108 Loan Commitments, shows an uneven pattern of commitments since 1978.

Exhibit 3-22
Section 108 Loan Commitments
(FY 1978-FY 1993)

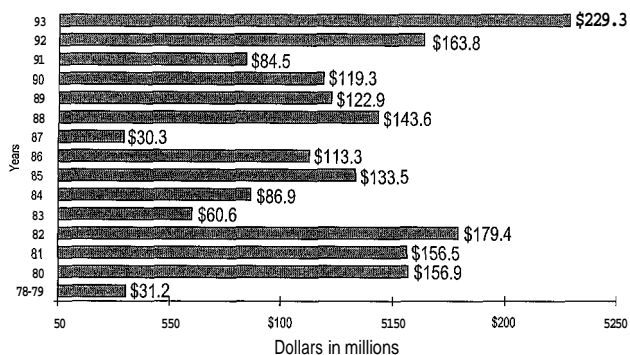
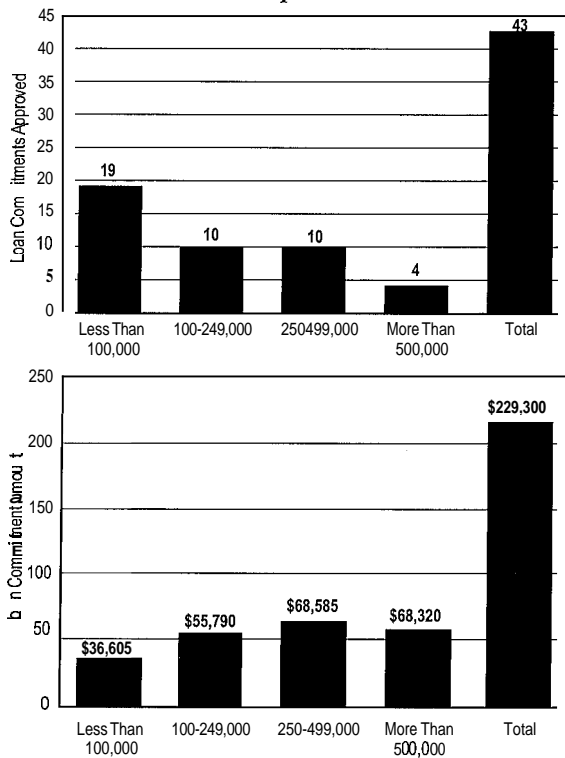


Exhibit 3-23, FY 1993 Section 108 Loans by 1990 Population of Recipients, shows that in FY 1993, HUD approved 43 applications for loans totaling \$229.3 million. The median amount approved was \$2.25 million. Communities with populations of 250,000 or less received approximately 40 percent of the total funds and 67 percent of all loans.

Examples of the level of loan guarantee assistance provided to communities in FY 1993 include approximately \$15 million to Denver, CO; \$20 million each to Oklahoma City, OK, Worcester, PA, and Santa Ana, CA; and \$60 million to Los Angeles, CA.

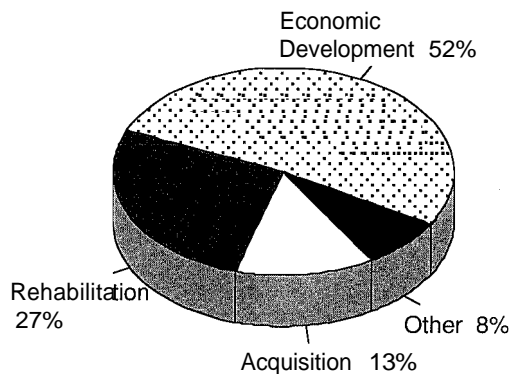
Exhibit 3-23
FY 1993 Section 108 Loans by 1990 Population of Recipients



Use of Funds

Exhibit 3-24 shows that 52 percent of FY 1993 loan guarantee funds went to support economic development activities, while 27 percent supported housing rehabilitation activities. Thirteen (13) percent of the FY 1993 guaranteed loan funds were used for acquisition of real property.

Exhibit 3-24
Activities Funded by Section 108 Loans, FY 1993



National Objectives

Grantees used \$202.5 million (88.3 percent of the amount approved in FY 1993) for activities benefiting low- and moderate-income persons. Grantees used the remaining amount, approximately \$26.7 million, for activities to eliminate slums or blight.

Financing

Grantees can leverage their annual grants through private market financing using two mechanisms: public offerings and interim financing.

Public Offerings Financing under the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program is provided through the sale of guaranteed notes in periodic underwritten public offerings. The offerings are conducted by an underwriting group selected through a competitive process. The current underwriting group includes:

Dillon, Reed & Co., Inc.,
 Merrill Lynch & Co., and
 Smith Barney, Shearson, Inc.

A public offering was held on March 2, 1994. A total of 45 borrowers issued guaranteed notes in the amount of \$176,515,000. This issuance was the seventh public offering since 1987, for a total amount of \$714,460,000. As of September 30, 1993, the outstanding balance of notes held by private investors was \$398.3 million.

Interim Financing Borrowers requiring funds between public offerings may obtain financing through an interim lending facility currently provided by a money market financing mechanism. The interim lending facility is an integral part of the private market financing mechanism. Between the last public offering of guaranteed notes sold in December 1992 and the one held in March 1994, \$60,060,000 in interim financing was provided to Section 108 borrowers.

Prior to July 1, 1986, the guaranteed notes were purchased by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), an instrumentality of the United States Government operating under the U.S. Treasury. Although guaranteed notes are no longer sold to the FFB, HUD continues to serve as the collection agent for the FFB. As of September 30, 1993, the outstanding balance of notes held by the FFB was \$131.4 million.



A Section 108 loan guarantee makes affordable housing available to residents of Fairfax County, Virginia. Stonegate, pictured above, was rehabilitated using Section 108 guaranteed loan funds.

Examples

The following are examples of the types of activities carried out by entitlement public entities receiving Section 108 guaranteed loans.

Sacramento, California

The Sacramento Housing & Redevelopment Agency administers both the City and County of Sacramento's CDBG programs. As the designated public agency for the City and County, it has administered numerous Section 108-funded projects that address the housing needs of the communities. Loan guarantee funds have been successfully used by the agency for housing rehabilitation, site improvements, and related activities resulting in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families. The agency augmented public housing funds with loan guarantee funds to generate small, low-rise projects (normally between 10 and 20 units in one- and two-story buildings). These projects are scattered throughout the community to prevent the concentration of public housing in a particular neighborhood. Loan guarantee funds have enabled the agency to produce quality housing that blends in with each neighborhood.

Providence, Rhode Island

Through the formation of a public-private partnership, between 275 and 325 rental housing units will be produced for low- and moderate-income families in the City of Providence using 108 loan guarantee assistance. The public-private partnership will include the Family Housing Development Corporation (FHDC), a 501(c)(3) organization, that will act as the project's subrecipient, and the Mandela-Woods Limited Partnership. Section 108 funds will be used to acquire the land, clear it, and prepare the site. The prepared site will be transferred to the Mandela-Woods Limited Partnership which will be responsible for constructing low- and moderate-income housing on the site. The Limited Partnership members will consist of: (1) the FHDC, (2) a community-based nonprofit organization of residents of Roger Williams Homes, and (3) the Community Development, Inc., which is an affiliate of The Community Builders, Inc., a for-profit business.

Under a 1990 amendment to the Section 108 Program, a nonentitlement community may submit an application for Section 108 loan guarantee assistance when its application is supported by the state. The State of New Jersey has helped two of its nonentitlement communities obtain Section 108 assistance.

State of New Jersey

Buena Vista Township secured a loan guarantee for \$1.4 million to assist Sechler Foods, Inc., in purchasing additional equipment and obtaining working capital. The Section 108 assistance will keep the business open, retaining 400 jobs and creating an additional 75 jobs for low- and moderate-income persons.

In partnership with Norton Hospitality Services and with Section 108 assistance, Pohatcong Township will support the development of a Holiday Inn in the Township. The project is expected to generate 124 jobs, of which 115 jobs (93 percent) will be made available to low- and moderate-income persons.

Insular Areas Program

Purpose

The Insular Areas Program assists community development efforts in the five designated Insular Areas:

- Territory of Guam
- Territory of the Virgin Islands
- Territory of American Samoa
- Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands
- Republic of Palau (the last remaining Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).

Legislative Authority

Section 107(b) (1) Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

Procedure

HUD allocates Insular Areas CDBG grants based on the population and past performance of the eligible recipients. HUD field offices in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, which directly administer the programs, then invite the Insular Areas to apply for their reserved CDBG funds.

Applicants for Insular Area funds must provide means for citizens to examine and appraise their applications. This process includes furnishing citizens with information on the amount of funds available, holding one or more public meetings, developing and publishing community development proposals, and affording citizens an opportunity to review and comment on the grantee's performance.

Funding

HUD did not provide CDBG funding to the Insular Areas in FY 1993. The Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, Public Law 103-50, required the Secretary to rescind \$45 million in Section 107 Special Purpose funds, a significant portion of that allocation, to provide emergency funds to areas affected by hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar. Part of the Section 107 rescission came from the Insular Areas Program because of the program's slow expenditure rate. Although the FY 1993 funds were eliminated, more than two years of unspent CDBG funds from previous allocations are still available to the Insular Areas. Guam received \$2.182 million from the emergency funds to repair damage caused by Typhoon Omar.

Exhibit 3-25 shows the level of CDBG funding from FY 1975 to FY 1992 for Insular Areas. Exhibit 3-26 shows the distribution of FY 1992 funds to the designated Insular Areas.

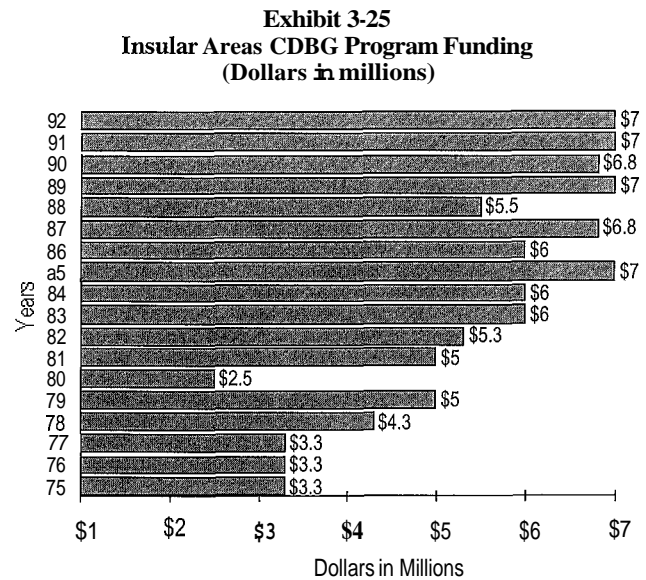
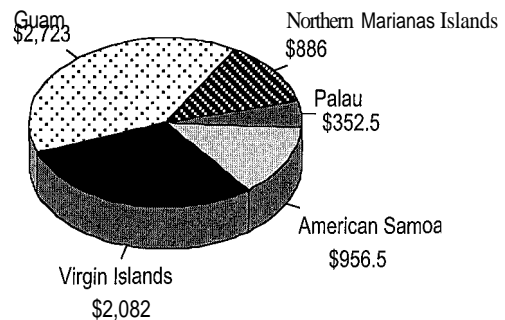


Exhibit 3-26
Insular Areas CDBG Program Funding, FY 1992
(Dollars in thousands)



Use of Funds

Typical activities undertaken by the Insular Areas using CDBG funds include:

- construction or improvement of public facilities such as water systems, streets, and community centers
- home ownership assistance and rehabilitation of housing
- public services
- relocation
- planning.

Exhibit 3-27 shows Insular Area expenditures from FY 1990 through FY 1992. Public facilities activities account for the highest expenditure of funds in all three years: 46 percent in FY 1990, 55 percent in FY 1991, and 81 percent in FY 1992.

Exhibit 3-27
FY 1990-92 Insular Areas CDBG Program Activities/Funds
(Dollars in thousands)

	\$Amt.	%	\$Amt.	%	\$Amt.	%
Water	\$250	4	\$595	9	\$500	12
Sewers	200	3	125	2	0	0
Roads	505	7	310	4	752	18
Health Centers	157	2	0	0	150	3
Fire Stations	263	4	0	0	115	3
Public Libraries	310	5	0	0	0	0
Park Improvements	83	1	75	1	0	0
Multipurpose Centers	1277	19	1574	22	1804	42
Downtown Revitalization	12	0	15	0	0	0
Retaining Walls	50	1	0	0	130	3
Infrastructure (unspecified)	0	0	1138	16	0	0
Subtotal	\$3107	46	\$3832	55	\$3451	81
Housing:						
Residential Rehabilitation	398	6	433	6	155	4
Public Housing	1918	28	0	0	0	0
Homeownership Assist.	0	0	882	13	0	0
Dev. Land for Housing	0	0	120	2	0	0
Subtotal	\$2316	34	\$1435	21	\$155	4
Public Services	299	4	622	9	0	0
Relocation	56	1	0	0	0	0
Planning	136	2	60	1	60	60
Administration	888	13	1051	15	611	14
Total	\$6802	100%	\$7000	100%	\$4277	100%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development, Office of Block Grant Assistance.

* Guam was allocated \$2,568 of \$2.723 million for FY 1992, but due to the recession, their grant has not yet been awarded.

Special Purpose Grants

Purpose

Special Purpose Grants provide additional funding for special populations or special purposes.

Legislative Authority

Section 107, Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

Description

FY 1993 Special Purpose Grants fund the following programs:

- Technical Assistance Program
- Community Development Work Study Program
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program
- Special grants to Los Angeles, CA and Bridgeport, CT.
- Insular Areas. The CDBG program for Insular Areas funded under this category, but administered separately, is reported on in the previous section.

Each program has individual requirements for administration, participation, and program progress reporting.

Eligibility

The Special Purpose Grants make funds available to:

- States and local governments
- Historically black colleges and universities
- Institutions of higher education
- Intermediaries such as trainers, consultants, and governmental and nongovernmental entities.

Qualified intermediaries may receive funds to improve the delivery of CDBG programs and to assist governmental units in carrying out approved programs.

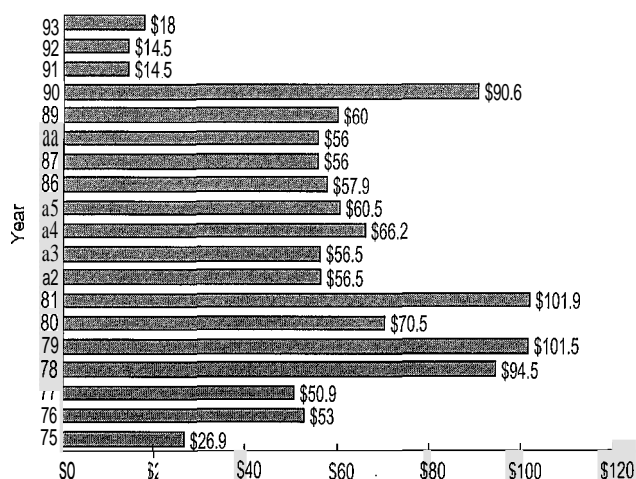
Funding

Funding for Special Purpose Grants was substantially reduced following enactment of the Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989. Funding averaged \$66.2 million per year from FY 1975 through FY 1990; appropriations dropped to \$14.5 million in FY 1991. Exhibit 3-28 illustrates Special Purpose Grants appropriations from FY 1975 to FY 1993.

In FY 1993, Congress appropriated \$18.0 million for Special Purpose Grants. Specific sub-appropriations were as follows:

- \$0.5 million for the Technical Assistance Program
- \$3.0 million for the Community Development Work Study Program
- \$6.5 million for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities
- \$6.0 million for two special Los Angeles, CA grants
- \$2.0 million for a special Bridgeport, CT grant.

Exhibit 3-28
Special Purpose Grants Appropriations, FY 1975 to FY 1993
 (Dollars in millions)



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Purpose

The Technical Assistance Program provides assistance to recipients of Community Development Block Grants in planning, developing, and administering their activities.

Legislative Authority

Section 107(b)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

Procedure

The Department makes Technical Assistance awards throughout the year in one of three forms: grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts.

In FY 1993, 75 percent of Technical Assistance funds were awarded as grants or cooperative agreements and

25 percent as contracts (including awards through interagency agreements).

All Technical Assistance funds were awarded in accordance with the Department's reform policies. Overall, 97 percent of The Technical Assistance funds were awarded competitively; 3 percent were awarded to small and disadvantaged minority businesses through the Small Business Administration's 8(a) program.

Use of Funds

Technical Assistance Program funding from FY 1979 to FY 1993 is shown in Exhibit 3-29.

**Exhibit 3-29
Technical Assistance Program Funding
(Dollars in millions)**

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1979	\$18.6	1984	\$20.4	1989	\$10.7
1980	15.9	1985	14.7	1990	28.6
1981	21.2	1986	20.5	1991	0
1982	17.8	1987	11.7	1992	0
1983	17.0	1988	5.1	1993	0.5

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Technical Assistance

Program funding for FY 1993 included \$0.5 million appropriated in FY 1993, and \$8.5 million carried over from previous years. FY 1993 funds were allocated as follows:

- \$4.3 million to communities, including riot-damaged areas of Los Angeles, to economically empower low-income residents.
- \$2.0 million to nonprofit agencies, colleges, universities, and Indian Tribes, to aid residents in becoming self-employed.
- \$2.2 million to contractors for projects that include providing Technical Assistance to Indian Tribes, improving the capability of Community Development Corporations, and assisting with Uniform Relocation Act requirements.

Exhibit 3-30 shows the types of recipients receiving FY 1993 Technical Assistance grants.

**Exhibit 3-30
Recipients of FY 1993 Technical Assistance Grants
(Dollars in millions)**

Recipient	(Number)	Amount	% of Funds
Cities, Counties, & States	22	\$4.3	5.1
Colleges & Universities	2	0.3	3
Nonprofit Organizations	18	0.8	21
Private For-Profit Businesses	6	2.1	25
Total	48	\$8.5	100%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Technical Assistance.

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS
Miami, Florida**

The City of Miami is struggling to meet the social, health care, and job needs of its residents. A massive influx of immigrants and a pattern of disinvestment by business and financial institutions have severely strained Miami's resources. The impact of Hurricane Andrew, which devastated the economy of southern Florida, has added to the City's problems.

In response to the needs of its residents and as part of its community development program, Miami created a program to stimulate neighborhood-based economic development. Using W B G funds, the City is financing 13 community-based organizations and community development corporations. These organizations provide technical assistance to entrepreneurs to start small businesses and to help them stay in business. They also establish public/private partnerships to stimulate the creation of additional jobs.

Working in the City's most disadvantaged areas and with limited budgets, these organizations strive to provide the expertise needed for businesses to succeed and jobs to be created. To improve their ability to meet the needs of businesses and the community, the City of Miami recognized the need to strengthen the organizations by providing their staffs with specialized training and long-term technical assistance. In December 1992, Miami requested technical assistance from HUD. HUD retained the services of TONYA, Inc., to develop a technical assistance model. The resulting Miami model addresses organizational issues and establishes an effective system of long-term skill development. The steps in the model are: Needs Assessment; Task Analysis; Development of a Technical Assistance Plan; and Implementation, which includes an opening workshop, group training sessions, and individual technical assistance for each organization.

The community-based organizations and community development corporations received technical assistance in selecting eligible economic development activities, establishing monitoring systems, tracking program expenditures, and identifying public and private resources to support their program. A final session was held in which experiences were shared, and a structure for on-going assistance is being created.

The Miami model is a more targeted alternative to the traditional short-term approach to technical assistance and has the potential to produce long-term results. Plans are under way to adapt and replicate this concentrated method of technical assistance for communities encountering similar problems. This project has also created a model partnership involving HUD, the City of Miami, and its CDBG-funded nonprofit organizations.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORK STUDY PROGRAM

Purpose

The Community Development Work Study Program is designed to attract economically disadvantaged and minority students to careers in community and economic development, community planning, and community management. This program also provides a pool of well-qualified community development specialists nationwide.

Legislative Authority

Section 107(c), Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

Procedure

Two-year grants are awarded competitively to:

- institutions of higher learning
- area-wide planning organizations
- states.

Schools select the student participants of the program and monitor their performance. Schools are responsible for paying back to HUD any grant funds provided to students who do not successfully complete the work study program.

Use of Funds

The FY 1993 funding was \$3.0 million. Funding has ranged from \$1.5 to \$3.0 million annually. Prior to 1988, the program was funded from the Comprehensive Planning Assistance and the Technical Assistance programs.

In FY 1993, 37 universities, colleges, and area-wide planning organizations received Community Development Work Study grants involving a total of 120 students. Grants to participating schools and planning organizations ranged from \$60,462 to \$360,000. Exhibit 3-31 lists the participating schools by State.

The Community Development Work Study Program has prepared many graduates for entry into the community planning and development field. From the City Manager of San Antonio to the Director of City Planning for Baltimore, graduates of this program have served local governments throughout the nation.

Exhibit 3-31
Work Study Program Participants, FY 1993

State	University, College, or Organization
Alabama	Alabama A&M University
California	Regents of the University of California
District of Columbia	Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, University of D.C., Howard University
Indiana	Ball State
Kansas	Kansas State University
Kentucky	Eastern Kentucky University
Louisiana	Southern University at Baton Rouge
Maryland	University of Maryland, Morgan State
Minnesota	Mankato State University
Mississippi	Jackson State University
Nebraska	University of Nebraska - Lincoln
New Hampshire	New Hampshire College
New York	Hunter College, State University of New York, Buffalo Research Foundation, Pratt University
Ohio	University of Cincinnati
Pennsylvania	Carnegie Mellon University
South Carolina	Clemson University
Tennessee	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Texas	Texas Tech University, North Central Texas Council of Government, University of North Texas, University of Texas at Arlington, University of Texas, Alamo Area Council of Government, St. Mary's University, Trinity University
Washington	Eastern Washington University, University of Washington
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin at Green Bay

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PROGRAM

Purpose

The Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program provides financial assistance to select institutions to implement local community development activities.

Legislative Authority

Section 107(b) (3) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

Procedure

The U.S. Department of Education has identified 107 eligible institutions. Grants are awarded competitively. The maximum grant award is \$500,000, and grantees may participate in the program for up to three years.

Use of Funds

In FY 1992, grants totaling \$4.5 million were awarded to nine Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Exhibit 3-32 lists the colleges and universities funded and projects undertaken in FY 1992.

In FY 1993 and FY 1994, \$6.5 million were appropriated for the program for a total of \$13 million. Because of the large number of applications anticipated for funding in FY 1993 and to make the FY 1994 funds available as soon as possible, HUD is combining FY 1993 and 1994 funds into a single competition. All applications received for the FY 1993 Notice of Funding Availability are considered for funding from the combined funds.

**Exhibit 3-32
FY 1992 Program Participants
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program**

School	Description
University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	Joint venture with Pine Bluff's municipal government in carrying out community reinvestment activities.
Southern University at Baton Rouge, LA	Community development partnership providing housing assistance, rehabilitation, and counseling.
Southern University at Baton Rouge, LA	Community development partnership providing housing assistance, rehabilitation, and counseling.
Coppin State College, Maryland	Redevelopment and economic recovery project for the Coppin Heights Community.
Jackson State University Mississippi	Joint venture with local government for housing rehabilitation, assistance, and a Homeownership Education Program.
Bennett College, North Carolina	Cooperative effort with Greensboro institutions to subsidize housing construction and renovate a training center.
Central State University, Ohio	Two-year program of neighborhood revitalization and fair housing initiatives in Greene County, Ohio.
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania	Joint venture with William Penn Foundation and the City of Philadelphia to construct a Community Learning Center for job
Le Moyne Owen College, Pennsylvania	Enhancement of economic development in the localities of Memphis and Shelby County through a business incubator.
Norfolk State University Virginia	Act as a catalyst for community development and neighborhood revitalization in the Brambleton community.

1992. A \$3.0 million grant to Community Build, Inc., is being used for job placement services and training, a homeownership assistance program, a business development program, and land acquisition to develop job creating businesses in South Central Los Angeles. The other \$3.0 million grant to Rebuild LA, Inc., is being used for a loan program for the expansion and creation of small businesses in Los Angeles and for land acquisition for a retail mall in East Los Angeles.

Bridgeport, Connecticut

The \$2.0 million grant to Bridgeport, together with \$2.0 million in matching State and local funds, will be used for a revitalization program to retain and secure the economic base in the city's West End. This area contains nearly one-quarter of the city's industrial economic base and abuts a large low- and moderate-income neighborhood.

SPECIAL GRANTS TO LOS ANGELES AND BRIDGEPORT

Purpose

Special Congressionally mandated grants provided to assist neighborhood revitalization.

Legislative Authority

Section 107, Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended.

Use of Funds

Eight million dollars in Special Grants were awarded as follows:

- \$6.0 million for two Los Angeles, California, grants
- \$2.0 million for a Bridgeport, Connecticut, grant

Los Angeles, California

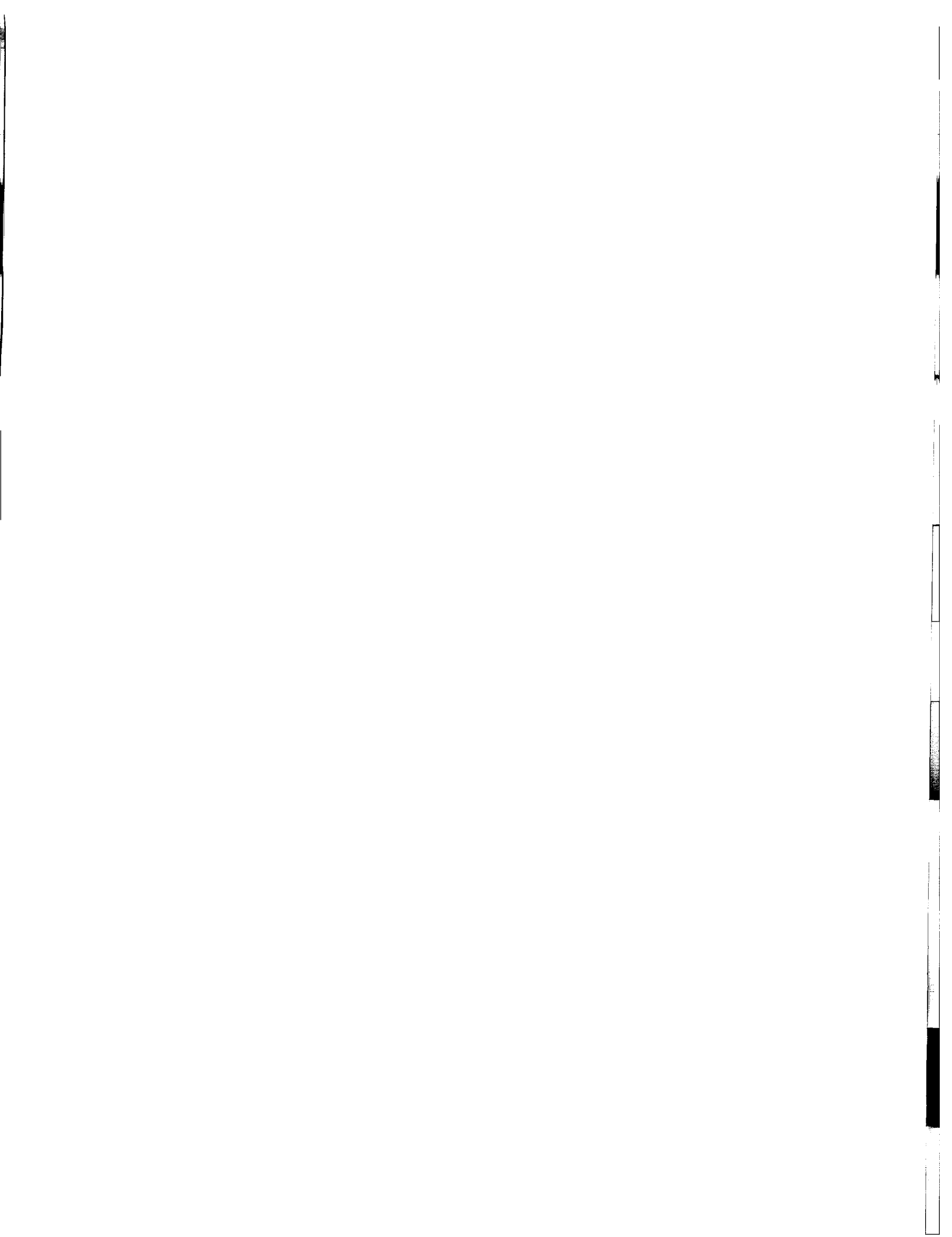
Two grants totaling \$6.0 million were made to neighborhood-based organizations to provide assistance in recovering from the civil disturbances of the spring of



Affordable Housing Programs

*HOME Investment Partnerships
Program*

HOPE 3 Program



HOME Investment Partnerships Program

Purpose

The HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program provides assistance to State and local governments to address the housing needs of low-income and very low-income persons identified in the locally developed Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS). The CHAS is a comprehensive planning document that identifies a jurisdiction's overall affordable housing needs and outlines a strategy addressing those needs.

Once jurisdictions begin their consolidated planning process, which will supersede the CHAS, they will use their Consolidated Plan as the comprehensive planning document. The document will identify a jurisdiction's housing needs, extent of homelessness, characteristics of the housing market, and condition of public housing units. Jurisdictions also describe their priority needs and strategies for addressing those needs and objectives.

The general purposes of HOME include:

- Expanding the supply of decent and affordable housing, particularly rental housing, for low- and very low-income Americans. Such housing includes existing rental housing made affordable through Tenant-based Rental Assistance.
- Strengthening the ability of State and local governments in designing and implementing strategies which provide an adequate supply of decent affordable housing.
- Providing financial and technical assistance to participating jurisdictions, including the development of model programs for affordable low-income housing.
- Expanding and strengthening partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and nonprofit organizations, in the production and operation of affordable housing.

Legislative Authority

Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992.

Description

The HOME Program is the first Federal program that provides funds directly to State and local governments to exclusively address a broad range of affordable housing needs. It offers flexibility and encourages private-sector involvement. States and local governments determine the mix of housing assistance most appropriate to local needs.

Eligible HOME activities include:

Housing Production

- Acquisition of existing housing
- Rehabilitation of substandard housing
- Construction of new housing

Housing Affordability

- Tenant-based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and security deposits
- Financial assistance to first time homebuyers (e.g., down payment assistance, closing costs)
- Financial assistance to existing homeowners for rehabilitation.

Participating jurisdictions may use up to 10 percent of each HOME allocation for administration. An additional 5 percent may be used for operating expenses for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

TENANTBASED ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

State of Oregon

Established by the Low Income Rental Housing Fund Program, Oregon's Tenant-Based Assistance Program is provided through Local Partnership Programs (LPPs). LPPs typically consist of a partnership between a housing authority and a community action agency. The objective of the Tenant-Based Assistance Program is to provide rental assistance to very low-income tenants who agree to participate in a social services program geared towards increased self-sufficiency. In most cases, the housing authority qualifies the family for the program and administers the rental assistance payments. The community action agency provides case management for the social service component of the program. Families are provided with assistance for a six-month period with a six-month renewal option. Each LPP within the State's HOME Program boundaries receives a funding allocation based on the percentage of very low-income households in its service area.

One family participating in this program has a mother and father; who are working together to better the circumstances for their three children, ages 15, 12, and 1. They began their HOME/Tenant-Based Assistance partnership in June 1993. The house they were renting for \$300 per month was inspected and found to have no bedroom. Two of the children were sleeping in the kitchen while the mother; father; and the other child slept in the living room. Although the family was receiving \$660 in Aid to Dependent Children each month, they could not afford to move.

The father began a new job just before the family entered the program and was promised a raise and a promotion if he earned his Graduate Equivalency Diploma (GW). The mother was actively looking for employment while caring for the family.

With HOME and Tenant-Based Assistance Program financial assistance, this family was able to move into a newly refurbished three-bedroom house. The stress of living in a confined space was noticeably reduced. In a short time, the father completed his GW and was promoted. The mother secured a part-time temporary position as a receptionist and began taking clerical and computer courses to help her in her work. HOME and Tenant-Based Assistance enabled this family to reach their goal of obtaining adequate housing and bettering their lives.

Procedure

Excluding HOME funds appropriated for disaster relief, 98.8 percent of HOME funds are allocated by formula; 1.2 percent are allocated for Special Purposes.

The HOME formula is based on six statutory factors established to reflect a jurisdiction's need for low- and very low-income affordable housing. These factors are:

- relative inadequacy of the housing supply
- amount of substandard housing
- number of low-income families in housing units likely to be in need of rehabilitation
- cost of producing housing,
- number of families in poverty
- fiscal incapacity to carry out housing activities without Federal assistance.

Each State is eligible to receive at least \$3 million, even if the amount of its formula allocation would be less.

In order to receive an allocation, a jurisdiction must be designated as a participating jurisdiction (PJ) by HUD. When the Congressional appropriation is \$1.5 billion or more, the minimum threshold for receiving an allocation is \$500,000. When the appropriation is less than \$1.5 billion, the minimum threshold drops to \$335,000. To be newly designated as a participating jurisdiction in 1993, jurisdictions with an allocation between \$335,000 and \$500,000 were required to provide the "shortfall" between the allocation and the \$500,000 threshold. Jurisdictions not eligible for the minimum allocation or unable to make up the shortfall can apply to the State for HOME funding.

A group of contiguous local governments may choose to form a consortium which would make them better qualified to receive an allocation. To do so, they must:

- notify HUD of their intent to form a consortium
- submit a written certification from the State that the consortium will direct its activities to alleviate housing problems within the State
- have legally binding agreements between participating local governments
- demonstrate sufficient capacity to meet program requirements.

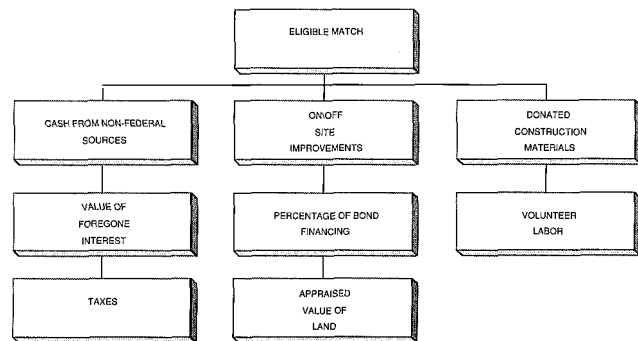
Each local government within the consortium must make a three-year commitment to participate. New governments may be added during the three years, but none may drop out. Once a consortium is recognized by HUD, it is eligible to receive a formula allocation as a PJ.

Matching Requirement

Beginning with FY 1993 expenditure of funds, PJs were required to match HOME funding with a contribution of 30 percent for new construction and 25 percent for all other activities. Funds used for administrative costs did not have to be matched.

Exhibit 4-1 shows the eligible sources of matching funds for the HOME Program. The match can take several forms. Forms of matching funds include permanent cash contributions to the program from non-Federal sources, waivers of fees and taxes normally charged by the PJ, and investments in housing that meet HOME requirements.

Exhibit 4-1
Eligible Sources of Matching Funds HOME Program



Almost all disbursements in FY 1993 were funds from the FY 1992 appropriation which did not require a match.

Set-Aside for CHDOs

To ensure the involvement of nonprofits in the HOME Program, PJs are required to set aside a minimum of 15 percent of their HOME funds to develop housing which is sponsored or owned by Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). A CHDO is a nonprofit agency with a governing board and organizational structure that reflects and is accountable to the low-income community it represents.

Funding

In FY 1993, a total of \$1.23 billion were appropriated for the HOME Program as follows:

- \$988 million allocated by Formula
 - \$395.2 million to States (40 percent)
 - \$592.8 million to qualifying units of local government, including cities, urban counties, and consortia (60 percent)

- \$12 million for Special Purposes
 - \$10 million for Native American Indian Tribes (83 percent)
 - \$2 million for Insular Areas (17 percent)
 - No funds were set aside for technical assistance.
- \$232.5 million for disaster relief including hurricanes, typhoons, and floods.

Exhibit 4-2 shows the formula-based HOME funding levels for FY 1993.

Exhibit 4-2
FY 1993 Formula-Based Funding Levels

Type of Recipient	Dollars Allocated	Number of Participating Jurisdictions
Local Governments	\$592,800,000	394
Cities	\$437,543,000	257
Urban Counties	\$79,172,000	73
Consortia	\$73,740,000	64
States with no PJs	\$2,345,000	
States	\$395,200,000	52*
Total	\$988,000,000	446

*Includes Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

CROSSROADS HOUSE — AN ADAPTIVE REUSE PROJECT
Lincoln, Nebraska

The City of Lincoln, the Lincoln/Lancaster County Senior Centers Foundation, and the Lincoln Housing Authority acquired a foreclosed hotel in the downtown area and turned it into a 54-unit senior housing project. The project complements the Downtown Senior Center located directly across the street. HOME funds were used to purchase the building (\$359,999 of the total purchase price of \$850,000); \$23,502 in HOME funds were spent on related costs. In addition, the State of Nebraska awarded the City \$140,000 of State HOME funds for the installation of an elevator. A \$2.0 million renovation project will be completed in the spring of 1994.

Leveraging

As of September 30, 1993, HOME projects had attracted \$583.9 million in funding from a variety of public and private sources. This amount added to the \$425.3 million in committed HOME funds raised the total amount of committed funds to \$1.01 billion. (Commitments of funds are legally binding agreements between the PJ and a project owner or a family that receives Tenant-Based Rental Assistance or assistance in purchasing a home.) The leveraged amount provided approximately \$1.38 for every dollar of HOME funds committed to projects.

Between October 1, 1993, and February 28, 1994, leveraged funds for HOME projects more than doubled. By the end of February, HOME projects had attracted \$1.22 billion from various sources. With committed HOME funds of \$940.7 million as of the end of February, the total amount of committed funds was \$2.16 billion.

Participation

All 50 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico participated in the HOME Program in FY 1993. Ten states received the minimum \$3,000,000. Six states and the District of Columbia received an additional \$335,000 since no local jurisdiction was eligible for a formula allocation.

HOME funds were allocated to 446 jurisdictions. Of these, the 28 largest states and the 8 largest cities and counties were allocated nearly half (49.7 percent) of the funds.

Of the 394 local jurisdictions receiving HOME funds, nine had not been previously designated as participating jurisdictions and had allocations of less than \$500,000. These jurisdictions were required to make up the shortfall between their allocations and \$500,000 in order to participate in the HOME Program. Of these nine, three did not participate in FY 1993; the remaining six obtained the shortfall and participated. One provided all of the shortfall; one provided half the shortfall with the State providing the other half; and the State provided all the shortfall for the remaining four. Of the total shortfall amount, 79 percent was provided by states and 21 percent by the localities.

HOME ASSISTED SINGLE-ROOM OCCUPANCY
(SRO) DEVELOPMENT
Sunnyvale, California

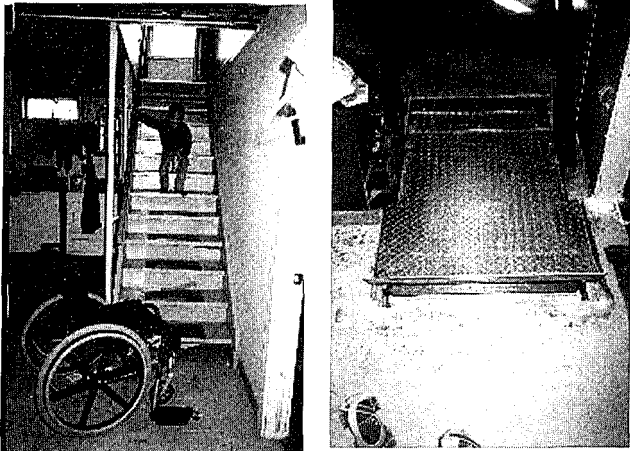
Sunnyvale's Housing and Community Development Department (HCD) and Mid-Peninsula Housing Coalition, a developer with more than 30 years experience in affordable housing construction, recently broke ground on a new 123-unit Single Room Occupancy (SRO) development in the City's downtown area. Once constructed, all of the units will be designated HOME-assisted affordable units. Low-income residents will include seniors and single parents with one child. Rents will range from \$234-\$378 per month including utilities, in an area where comparable unit market rents range from \$678 to \$773 per month. Occupancy is scheduled for December 1994.

The architectural firm of Hardison, Komatsu, Ivelich & Tucker designed several buildings, each with three-story wood and stucco exteriors, gabled roofs, interior open courtyards, units equipped with cooking facilities and bathrooms, a common area, community rooms, a physical fitness room, and a social service office. The design was credited with generating broad community support for the development and dispelling the stereotypical image of housing for low-income persons as being institutional in appearance.

HCD staff worked with the City Council to create and adopt a new ordinance to increase the density standards in the area. They identified City-owned vacant land and invited proposals from interested developers. The City worked closely with Mid-Peninsula Housing Coalition through the predevelopment phase in order to address questions, issues, and potential problems raised by the public. This process contributed to a longer predevelopment timetable of slightly more than two years, but it also galvanized the needed support from local residents and the business community.

Sources of construction and permanent financing for this \$7 million development include: the Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (via Intel Corporation), which generated over \$4 million; State Rental Housing Construction Program; the Ameri-

can Red Cross; Mercy Housing; Savings Associations Mortgage Co.; Union Bank; and the HOME Program. HOME funds totaling \$1,240,000 were provided jointly by the City of Sunnyvale and the County of Santa Clara H W Departments. The City's HOME contribution was \$965,000 and the County's share was \$275,000. The land was donated by the City of Sunnyvale. The principal source of support for the H W staffs' project delivery costs was the Community Development Block Grant Program.



HOME-funded barrier removal project gives family member full access to his home.

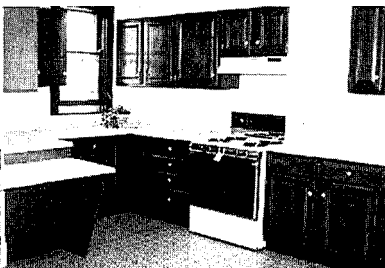
Omaha, Nebraska

Accomplishments

The FY 1993 HOME Program accomplishments are described in terms of committed or completed projects that produce housing units, provide rental assistance and target very low-income persons as beneficiaries. This performance data is primarily obtained through the program's Cash Management Information System.

GRECCIO HOUSING UNLIMITED, INC. Colorado Springs, Colorado

Greccio Housing Unlimited, Inc., a small, nonprofit organization established in 1990, develops affordable rental housing for low-income persons. As a Community Housing Development Organization participating in the HOME Program, Greccio recently converted a Resolution Trust Corporation-con-



verted Victorian house containing 11 apartments into one- and two-bedroom efficiency units, two of which will be wheelchair accessible.

Once the project is completed in the spring of 1994, the units will be rented to low- and very low-income individuals paying affordable rents ranging from \$150-\$220 a month. Young adults making a transition from foster homes will also be placed in the facility. HOME

funds totaling \$183,000 were used to cover rehabilitation costs with the balance of the funds coming from a low-interest Colorado Housing Finance Agency loan.

Housing Production and Assistance

At the end of FY 1993, \$425.3 million in HOME funds had been committed for or used to complete 11,731 projects, consisting of 26,167 HOME housing units and providing rental assistance for 2,748 families. Committed or completed housing units included acquisition of 2,679 units, rehabilitation of 19,453 units, and new construction of 4,035 units. Three hundred and thirty-nine (339) PJs had commitments, legally binding agreements with a project owner or family, in place. Disbursements totaled \$209.2 million; \$191.6 million went toward the production of housing units and rental assistance; and \$17.3 million went toward administration and CHDO operating costs.

Sixty-one (61) percent of HOME funds were committed for new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition and rental assistance for rental housing; twenty-seven (27) percent for rehabilitating housing units for existing homeowners; and 12 percent for new construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of housing units for first-time homebuyers. Overall, rehabilitation of the housing units was the predominant activity. Seventy-two (72) percent of the funds were committed for or used to complete housing rehabilitation; 18 percent, for new construction; 7 percent, for acquisition; and 3 percent, for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance. The total cost per housing unit averaged \$38,061. The HUD subsidized HOME cost per unit was \$15,748 with leveraged funds from public and private sources making up the difference.

Between October 1, 1993, and February 28, 1994, significant progress has been made in committing HOME funds and completing projects. The amount of HOME funds committed and disbursed more than doubled, as did the number of housing units committed or completed. By the end of February, \$940.7 million in HOME funds had been committed for or used to complete 24,570 projects, totaling 54,081 HOME housing units. There were 400 PJs with commitments. Disbursements totaled \$442.8 million of which \$397.8 million went toward housing and rental assistance and \$45 million toward administration and CHDO operating costs. The average cost per housing unit rose slightly to \$39,419; the HUD subsidized HOME cost per unit was \$16,878.

Exhibit 4 3 shows HOME progress in committing and completing projects during FY 1993 and through February 28, 1994.

**Exhibit 4-3
HOME Funding and Accomplishments**

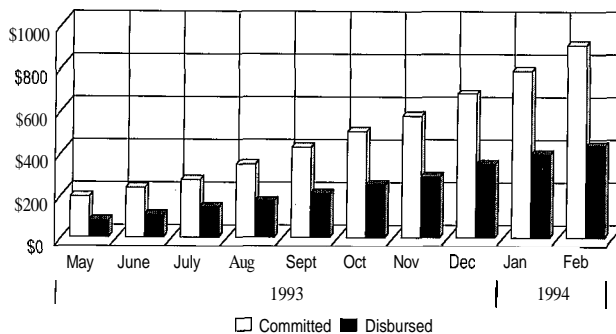
Committments and Completions	End of FY93 Sept. 30, 1993	Feb. 28, 1994	Percent Increase
Funds Committed	\$425.3 Million	\$907.7 Million	121%
Disbursements for Completed Projects	\$209.2 Million	\$442.8 Million	112%
Projects Committed or Completed	11,731	24,570	109%
Rehabilitated Units	19,453	39,380	102%
New Construction Units	4,035	9,251	129%
Acquisition Units	2,679	5,450	103%
Total Housing Units	26,167	94,081	107%
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Families	2,748	5,151	87%
PJs with Commitments	339	400	18%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Production was stimulated by statutory changes in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, as well as major regulatory changes made by HUD to simplify the program. HUD has also undertaken a series of technical assistance, training, and information activities to assist PJs and CHDOs in developing their capacity to implement HOME projects. The increased activity between the end of FY 1993 and February 1994 also indicates that delays in program start-ups have been largely overcome by most of the PJs.

Commitments and disbursements of HOME funds have increased steadily since May of 1993; this is illustrated in Exhibit 4-4.

**Exhibit 4-4
HOME Funds Committed and Disbursed**
Dollars in millions



In March of 1994, the Department changed the definition of commitment for the purposes of determining whether PJs had met the deadline for committing funds to include all legally binding agreements between PJs and other entities. This included agreements with subrecipients, State recipients, and contractors, in addition to agreements with project owners. Using this new definition, commitments of HOME funds are substantially greater than commitments to projects re-

flected in this report. The Department began collecting information on commitments using the new definition on October 1, 1994 and will include this in subsequent reports.

As of September 30, 1993, the average HUD subsidized HOME cost for new construction was \$18,449 per unit; the average rehabilitation cost was \$15,910 per unit; the average acquisition cost was \$10,501 per unit; and the average rental assistance cost was \$4,805 per family. Exhibit 4-5 illustrates the average HUD subsidized HOME cost per unit for each activity.

**Exhibit 4-5
HOME Cost per Unit by Activity**
Dollars in thousands

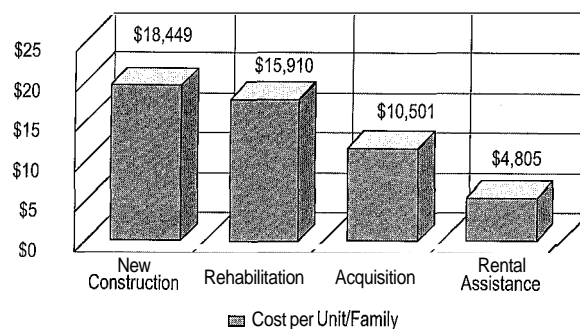
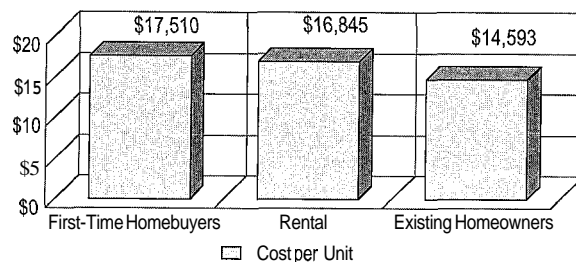


Exhibit 4-6 shows an average HUD subsidized HOME cost of \$16,845 per unit for rental housing, while assistance to existing homeowners averaged \$14,593 per unit. Assistance provided to first-time homebuyers averaged \$17,510 per unit.

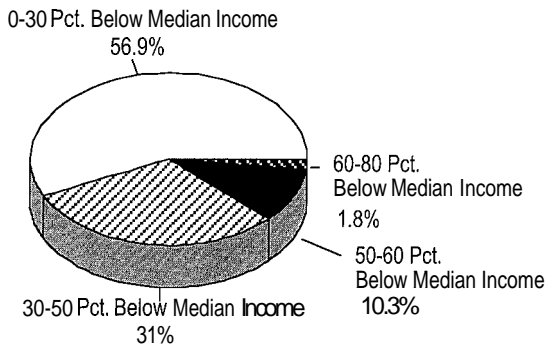
**Exhibit 4-6
HOME Cost Per Unit Cost by Housing Type**
Dollars in thousands



Low-Income Benefit

In FY 1993, the HOME Program substantially exceeded the statutory requirements regarding provision of benefits to low- and very low-income persons. As shown in Exhibit 4-7, 56.9 percent of the funds for rental housing (including Tenant-Based Rental Assistance) were committed to families at or below 30 percent of the area median income; 98.2 percent of the funds were committed to families at or below 60 percent of area median income.

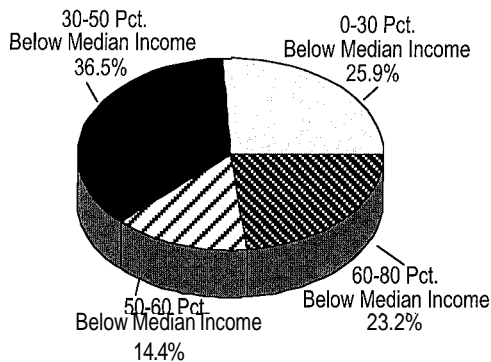
Exhibit 4-7
Rental Assistance" by Area Median Income



* Includes Rental Units and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.

Of the funds committed to homeowners and first-time homebuyers, 25.9 percent were either at or below 30 percent of the area median income; 76.8 percent were for families at or below 60 percent of the area median income. This is illustrated in Exhibit 48.

Exhibit 4-8
Homeowner" Assistance by Area Median Income



* Includes existing homeowners and first-time buyers

KING COURT APARTMENTS
Columbia, South Carolina

King Court Apartments is an old, vacant 312-unit apartment complex which was in HUD's inventory. HUD has conveyed the apartments to the City which will use the site for the construction of new housing for low- and moderate-income persons. The housing will be for first-time homeowners and will be based upon a limited lot concept which is similar to "patio homes." HOME funds will provide \$.5 million of the total estimated development cost of \$1.5 million.

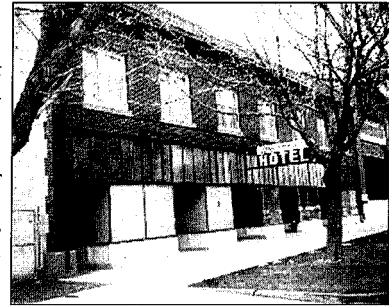
The property was conveyed with the following stipulations. The City will demolish the substandard buildings and redevelop the property into twenty-one new single-family homes. These new homes must be sold to households that meet HOME guidelines. The City will also build twelve additional new homes under the same guidelines at another location.

The City's HOME Program will provide funds for demolishing the existing property; site improvements; construction financing; homebuyer counseling; and for low-interest loans for the new homeowners. A vacant, substandard apartment complex will be demolished, removed from Federal ownership, and will emerge as new single-family homes through the HOME Program. This project is an excellent example of Federal and local partnerships working together to provide homeownership opportunities.

SRO PRESERVATION
Salt Lake City, Utah

Salt Lake City received \$185,000 in HOME funds which allowed it to acquire a historic hotel with 28 SRO units. The City rehabilitated the building, converting it into 48 SRO units of transitional housing for homeless and very low-income males. The project was supported by a combination of HOME funds, Low Income Tax Credits, Historic Preservation tax credits, and a conventional loan.

Under the previous ownership, the building had deteriorated to a point where it would have to be closed for City housing code violations. Major rehabilitation included asbestos removal and plumbing and electrical repairs.



This project is particularly important because Salt Lake City has experienced a decrease in the number of available SRO units, a loss of more than 400 units since 1978. The project is located in the City's downtown area within easy walking distance of local supportive services, stores, recreational facilities, and bus transportation.

Annual Performance Reports

The HOME Annual Performance Report collects information not obtained through the Cash Management Information System. The following summary of accomplishments is drawn from the review of FY 1993 Annual Performance Reports submitted by 289 PJs. The information in this section summarizes PJ activity in the following areas:

- Private Sector Participation
- Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs)
- Affirmative Marketing
- Outreach to Minority and Women Business Enterprises (M/WBE)
- Tenant Assistance/Relocation.

Private Sector Participation

Two hundred thirty-eight PJs reported on private sector participation. Of these, 123 PJs reported that private sector participation in their programs included leveraging. Forty-nine PJs gave specific information on leveraging. Sixteen PJs reported that leveraging of their funds allowed 943 HOME rental units to be created. Eight PJs reported the creation of 880 homeownership units as a result of leveraging.

One hundred twenty-three PJs reported publicizing the need for private sector participation; 99 reported providing information at workshops and seminars, technical assistance meetings, training sessions, and counseling to encourage the interest of the private sector in HOME projects.

The following were identified as private sector participants:

- colleges and universities
- community service groups
- lending institutions
- social organizations
- private donors
- local banks
- foundations
- churches
- nonprofit community development organizations
- developers
- contractors
- builders
- architects
- investors
- landlords
- realtors
- utilities

The private sector provided a wide range of services including: participation in the design, development, and implementation of a first-time homebuyers program; financial assistance including loans and mortgages with no points or application fees; donations of labor, building materials, and appliances; training in rental property and construction management; staffing at application centers; and technical assistance to nonprofit organizations.

Concerns—PJs reported some obstacles to be overcome in the future regarding private sector involvement. These included: soft markets for housing sales; the low-income levels required by HOME; and slow project start-up times. In addition, in one state only government units and nonprofits can receive HOME funds directly, limiting private sector involvement, and in another state, HOME does not mix well with state housing finance agency regulations for low-income housing tax credit.

Success Stories

Boston, MA, reported that \$1.8 million of HOME funds leveraged \$14.6 million including low-income tax credits, deferred developer fees, AFL-CIO investments, and private contributions.

The Kemp County Consortium in Seattle, WA reported that it had negotiated an interest buydown program with a local bank for owner-occupied rehabilitation.

Rockford, IL, reported that eight local lenders had agreed to participate in a homestead program by providing loans for acquisition and rehabilitation of properties. Private sector participants also provided \$278,000 in labor and materials for rehabilitation projects.

New Orleans, LA, reported that two local banks had agreed to assist first-time homebuyers by reducing closing costs and making loans at below-market rates.

Macon, GA, formed a partnership with a local lending institution which committed \$4 million in loans to low-income borrowers, many of whom are first-time homebuyers.

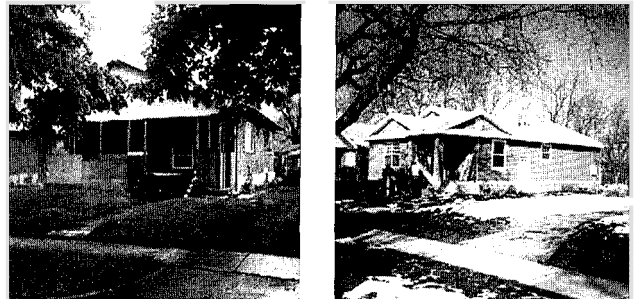
Jacksonville, FL, leveraged \$1.1 million in private funds with \$1.2 million in HOME funds for the rehabilitation of 210 multi-family rental housing units.

In the City of Knoxville, TN, a local bank consortium committed \$4.5 million toward a purchase and rehabilitation program intended for first-time homebuyers.

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs)

Two hundred sixty-nine PJs, or 93 percent of those whose Annual Performance Reports were reviewed, reported on efforts to involve CHDOs in the HOME Program. Two hundred one PJs designated 719 CHDOs as participants; 135 PJs identified an additional 505 potential CHDOs.

One hundred fifty-three PJs publicized the need for CHDO involvement in their programs. This involved surveying and identifying potential CHDOs, contacting and providing information to potential CHDOs, issuing newspaper advertisements and releases, and publishing Requests for Proposals. One hundred forty-three PJs reported meeting with CHDOs and potential CHDOs to exchange information in workshops, seminars, and meetings.



Before and after pictures of a HOME-funded First-Time Homebuyers project that included housing rehabilitation. Salt Lake City, Utah

Concerns—Concerns expressed by PJs about CHDO participation included the following. Ten PJs cited the CHDO board composition requirements as an obstacle to identifying CHDOs. One State indicated that too many CHDOs were located in one geographic region. Two States expressed difficulty in identifying CHDOs in rural areas. PJs were also concerned that rural nonprofits had insufficient staffing and/or expertise to own, develop, or sponsor housing.

Success Stories

Charlotte, NC, appropriated funds that will be used for capacity building for CHDOs. CHDOs will also team up with private developers to further develop their business and technical skills.

Decatur, IL, uses the services of a nonprofit in developing, identifying, and retaining CHDOs willing to participate in projects.

In the **City of Wilmington, DE**, a local organization provides technical assistance and training for CHDOs and interested nonprofits.

The **City of Utica, NY**, contracted with the Pratt Institute to provide technical assistance to the city and local agencies that are interested in identifying or retaining CHDOs.

Affirmative Marketing

The goal of affirmative marketing is to give minorities access to HOME funds. An assessment of the effectiveness of affirmative marketing actions prescribed in 24 CFR 92.351 shows that 215 PJs, or 74 percent of those reviewed, reported on affirmative marketing actions. All reported that they had developed or were developing affirmative marketing policies and procedures. Sixteen PJs reported that their policies and procedures are similar to those of the Rental Rehabilitation Program.

One hundred forty PJs reported on efforts to publicize affirmative marketing including: press conferences; listing vacancies in housing authorities; maintaining a fair housing complaint hotline; airing fair housing advertisements on local TV and/or radio programs; displaying posters in appropriate locations; targeting mailings to mobile home and single family homeowners; using affirmative marketing logos on leases and applications; providing information through fliers, brochures, and handouts; targeting mailings and presentations to housing groups; inserting information in water bills and paychecks of local corporations; and putting releases and advertisements in local and/or minority newspapers, county employees bulletins, and newsletters.

Thirty-nine PJs reported that they had conducted meetings where the following affirmative marketing issues and needs were discussed: affordable housing, fair housing, discrimination, homeownership, and homebuying. Participants at these meetings included:

- neighborhood associations
- landlords
- property owners
- tenants

- minority groups
- realtors

- homebuilders

Affirmative marketing actions undertaken include: requiring recordkeeping by owners; forming fair housing commissions; creating specific affirmative marketing plans; conducting an owner performance review; developing a fair housing impediments study; creating and training landlord-tenant groups; requiring developers to establish and maintain contact with organizations, agencies, and enterprises involved in affirmative marketing; maintaining records of social and economic characteristics; requiring owners of larger properties to periodically assess affirmative marketing with corrective actions taken as necessary; and requiring developers and owners to plan and implement community outreach, promote fair housing, and to participate in advertising and marketing.

Success Stories

The **State of Indiana** entered into cooperative agreements to educate town councils, county governments, landlords, realtors, and others. These agreements include designing and implementing a sample fair housing and civil rights ordinance that recipients will be required to adopt when applying for Federal funds.

St. Petersburg, FL, offers minority scholarships to individuals interested in becoming realtors.

Lake County Consortium, IL, requires owners of rental housing participating in HOME to report vacancies to the Affirmative Housing Commission and the Local Housing Authority. The Commission notifies persons on their waiting list and the Housing Authority notifies Section 8 certificate/voucher holders of vacancies.

Minority Outreach

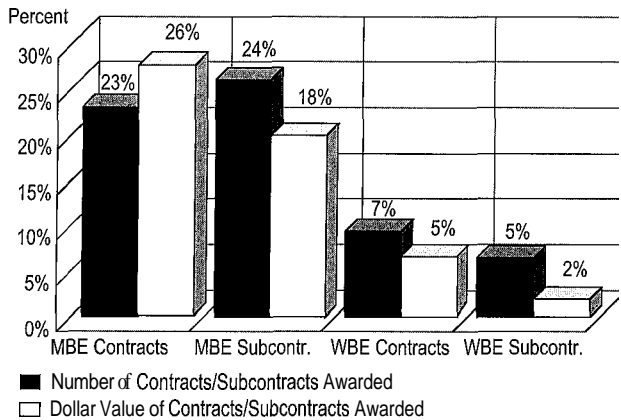
In assessing the effectiveness of PJs' minority outreach programs, this section addresses the participation of minority and women-owned businesses, and the general participation of minorities and women in HOME projects.

Minority and Women Business Enterprises (M/WBEs)

Two hundred three PJs, or 70 percent of those whose Annual Performance Reports were reviewed, identified MBE and WBE outreach activities. One hundred ninety-nine PJs reported that they either had or were developing policies and procedures on MBE and WBE outreach. Forty-one PJs awarded 167 contracts or sub-contracts to WBEs; 66 PJs awarded 520 contracts or sub-contracts to MBEs.

Exhibit 4-9 shows the percentage of contracts and subcontracts awarded to MBEs and WBEs for FY 1993 HOME projects. It also shows the percentage of contract and subcontract dollars awarded to MBEs and WBEs.

Exhibit 4-9
Percentage of Contracts and Subcontracts Awarded to Minority and Women Business Enterprises, FY 1993



One hundred fifty-nine PJs reported that they used various types of publicity in their outreach efforts to MBEs and WBEs, including: recruiting; publishing a list of MBEs and WBEs; advertising on radio or TV; providing Notices of Funding Availability; advertising in trade journals, local newspapers, minority newspapers, and other media publications; distributing information in several languages; and providing specifications, solicitation forms, and Requests For Proposals to local builders.

Forty-nine PJs indicated that they had held meetings, conferences, training sessions, and seminars for M/WBEs. These covered such subjects as: home improvement; contracting; fair housing; first-time homebuyers; affordable housing; procurement; business opportunities of HOME Program; related business opportunities; marketing and recruitment of contractors; lead-based paint requirements for contractors; special Spanish-speaking seminars on available housing services and resources; and improving bid preparation, project management, construction, and rehabilitation skills.

Other MBE and WBE outreach efforts included: setting goals for using MBEs and WBEs; waiving performance bonding to attract MBEs and WBEs; working with other jurisdictions to identify MBEs and WBEs; developing procedures for monitoring MBE and WBE participation in the HOME Program; dividing jobs into phases or smaller contracts to enable smaller W/MBEs to bid; requiring developers to provide records of outreach attempts and results on an annual basis; and requiring developers and general contractors to State PJs projects to use MBEs and WBEs.

Planned Actions—Ninety-three PJs identified plans to improve their performance in using MBEs and WBEs. Their plans include providing technical assistance to MBEs and WBEs; developing monitoring procedures to optimize use of MBEs and WBEs; analyzing local social and economic characteristics; publishing a MBE and WBE list; recruiting; mailing Request For Proposals and soliciting bids from MBEs and WBEs on contracts; referring all bids to the State office for MBE and WBE assistance; providing informative material such as fliers and brochures; advertising in trade journals, local newspapers, and minority newspapers; setting targets for MBE and WBE participation in HOME projects; and establishing special bond and insurance programs to assist MBEs and WBEs.

Success Stories

The City of Charleston, SC, has established a City office for MBEs and WBEs.

Lancaster County, PA, is establishing a Lancaster Coalition of Business Development and Opportunity for the sole purpose of increasing MBE and WBE involvement.

The City of Gainesville, FL, developed special requirements for primary contractors to take affirmative steps in soliciting MBE and WBE participation.

The State of Indiana requires HOME recipients to show proof of good faith effort by making 10 percent of their contracts available to MBEs and WBEs.

Shreveport, LA, has cooperative ventures with a local university and has MBE and WBE hiring quotas.

Lawrence, MA, established a Minority Business Council.

The State of Louisiana gives bonus points to proposals including MBEs.

The City of Springfield, IL, has started a capacity building pilot project to bring minority workers together and function as contractors and subcontractors.

In the City of Elizabeth, NJ, half of the contractors and 90 percent of the contract dollars went to MBEs and WBEs.

In Davenport, IA, 52 percent of the contract dollars were awarded to MBEs and 24 percent to WBEs.

Minority Participation

Most HOME activities involving minorities and women were directed at affirmative marketing and M/WBEs described above. However, 75 PJs, or 26 percent of those reviewed, identified activities directed at the overall participation of minorities and women in the HOME Program. Sixty PJs developed or were developing policies and procedures to improve the participation of minorities and women.

Forty-five PJs identified efforts to increase the minority participation, including specific advertisements aimed at minorities in newspapers and minority newspapers, minority mailings, employment training, development of a homeownership program planned for minority areas, meetings with minority rental property owners to encourage their participation in the HOME Program, and encouragement of minority participation in the homebuyers' program.

Thirty-four PJs identified efforts directed at the participation of women, including targeted advertising and mailing, outreach meetings, encouraging women's participation in first-time homebuyers programs, and placing notices in the *National Association of Women in Construction*.

Success Stories

Reno, NV, reported that 53 percent of the units currently funded by the HOME Program are occupied by minorities.

In the **City of Cincinnati, OH**, 50 percent of the participants in the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program, which is funded by HOME, were minorities and 25 percent of the participants were women.

Providence, RI, reported that over 50 percent of the buyers identified in its HOME first-time homebuyers program were women heads of household.

Tenant Assistance and Relocation

One hundred sixty-six PJs stated that they had developed, or were developing, policies and procedures concerning tenant assistance and relocation. Steps taken to minimize displacement included targeting of vacant properties and housing units, allowing tenants to remain in their homes during rehabilitation, phasing projects to reduce displacement, and processing assistance claims more efficiently.



HOME funds are supporting the conversion of the former Town Centre Inn to 74 low- and moderate-income apartments in Montgomery County, Maryland.

HOPE 3 Program

Purpose

The HOPE 3 Program creates affordable homeownership opportunities for low-income families and individuals who are first-time homebuyers. The program utilizes existing one-to-four-unit single-family properties owned and held by a Federal agency; a State, territorial, or local government; an Indian tribe; or an agency or instrumentality of an Indian tribe or a State, territorial, or local government. These properties are acquired, rehabilitated as needed, and sold to first-time homebuyers.

Legislative Authority

Title IV, Subtitle C, of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992.

Description

HOPE 3 grants are awarded competitively to eligible private nonprofit and public agency applicants for a wide range of activities that lead to the purchase, at affordable prices, of single-family homes by eligible families and individuals. The HOPE 3 Program awards two types of grants: Implementation Grants and Planning Grants. Planning Grants did not receive any funding in FY 1993. Primary activities undertaken by Implementation Grant recipients include:

- acquisition or rehabilitation of 1-4 unit single residential properties
- homeownership counseling and training
- reduction of homebuyer mortgage down payment and closing costs
- grant recipient administration costs
- a variety of other program and property related activities.

Procedure

In the FY 1992 and 1993 competitions, implementation Grants were distributed to each HUD Region using a formula with three equally weighted factors: (1) poverty; (2) number of unsuitable rental units, and (3) number of available single family properties owned by HUD, the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA), and the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA).

Each HUD Region held a competition for the funds it has been allocated under the formula. Eligible HOPE 3 applicants are:

- private nonprofit organizations
- public agencies in cooperation with one or more nonprofit organizations
- cooperative associations.

Report Coverage

This report focuses on the FY 1993 HOPE 3 allocation. FY 1993 data are based on information contained in approved applications.

Funding

The FY 1993 HOPE 3 appropriation of \$95 million was earmarked for Implementation Grants. The FY 1993 appropriation has been obligated as follows:

- \$93 million for Implementation Grants
- \$1.0 million for an Implementation Grant to the City of Columbia, SC, to correct a FY 1992 rating error
- \$1.0 million for technical assistance to HOPE 3 Implementation Grant recipients.

In FY 1993, 275 Implementation Grant applications requesting funds totaling \$247.2 million were received from 43 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Sixty-four percent of the applicants were private nonprofit agencies; 36 percent were public agencies.

HUD awarded 110 new Implementation Grants. Grant recipients came from 39 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. FY 1993 Implementation Grants were awarded to nationally known private nonprofit organizations as well as public agencies. As shown in Exhibit 410, a majority of the grant recipients were nonprofit organizations.

Exhibit 4-10
FY 1993 HOPE 3 Implementation Grant Recipients

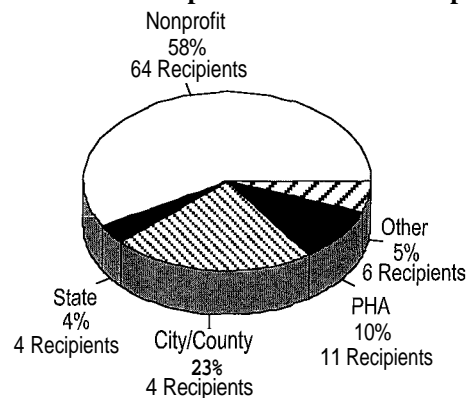
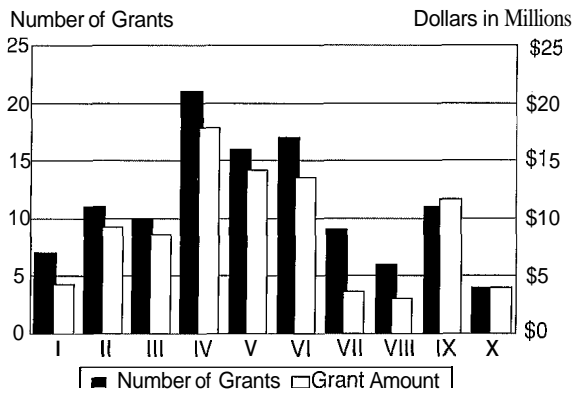


Exhibit 411 shows the distribution, by HUD Region, of the \$94 million in HOPE 3 Implementation Grant awards. The greatest number of Implementation Grants were approved for Regions IV, V, and VI, while Regions I, VIII, and X received the least.

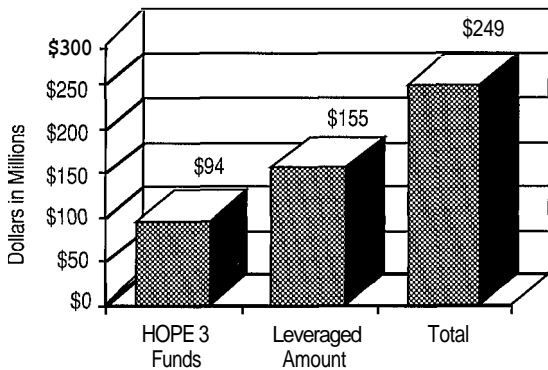
Exhibit 4-11
FY 1993 HOPE 3 Implementation Grants by Region



Additional Homeownership Investment

The \$94 million awarded in FY 1993 grants is expected to attract over \$155 million in additional investments from other public, private, and foundation sources. As illustrated in Exhibit 4-12, this would raise the total amount of funds available to FY 1993 HOPE 3 projects to \$249 million.

Exhibit 4-12
Total Homeownership Investment
FY 1993 HOPE 3 Recipients



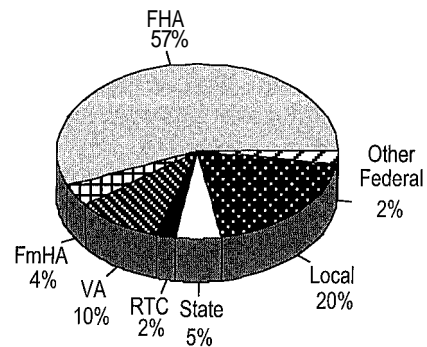
The estimate of additional investment is based on local matching funds and other contributions recorded in the approved program budgets of Implementation Grant recipients. Also included in the dollar estimate are mortgage financing commitments provided by private lending institutions. Many of the nation's largest banks, together with a number of State Housing Finance Agencies, have provided financing commitments at reduced interest rates for HOPE 3 homebuyers.

FY 1993 Use of Funds

FY 1993 HOPE 3 grants are expected to create 4,387 homeownership units. The average number of proposed housing units per project is 40; the average grant amount is \$847,000.

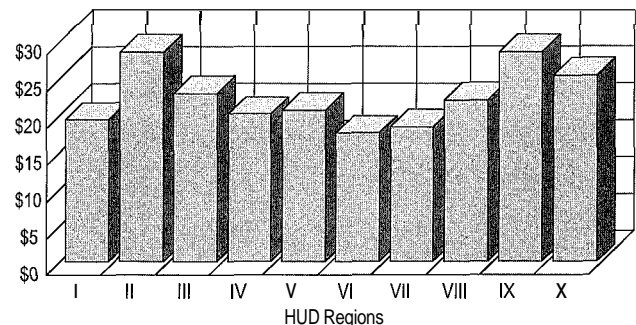
Proposed Property Sources—HUD (FHA) properties, and those held by local governments, are the primary planned property sources for FY 1993 grant recipients. Exhibit 4-13 illustrates the proposed sources for HOPE 3 homeownership units.

Exhibit 4-13
FY 1993 HOPE 3 Implementation Grants
Proposed Property Source of Homeownership Units



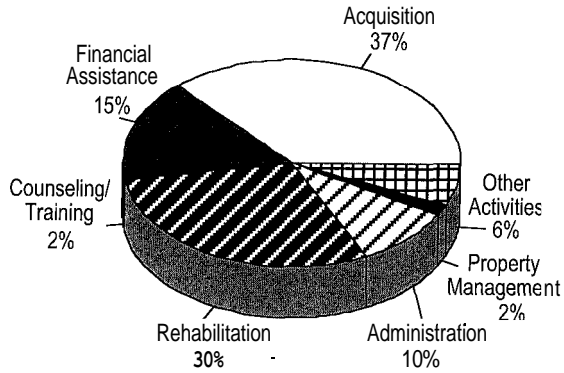
Proposed Unit Costs—The average projected FY 1993 cost per homeownership unit is \$21,525. Unit costs are higher in Regions II and IX due to higher acquisition and rehabilitation costs. Higher unit cost in Region X includes the cost of relocating properties earmarked for demolition and utilizing them for HOPE 3 projects. Exhibit 4-14 shows, by HUD region, the average proposed expenditure of grant funds per homeownership unit.

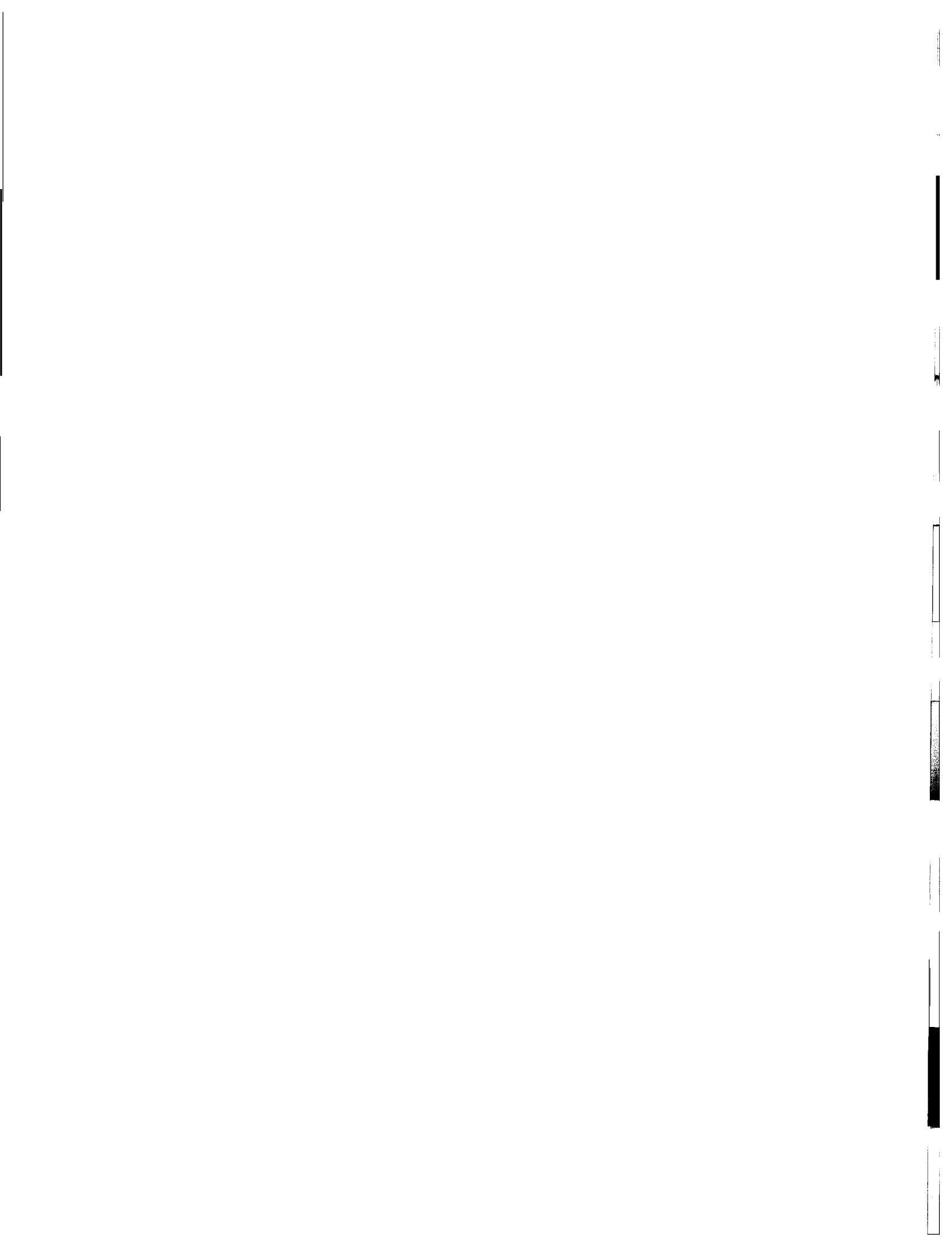
Exhibit 4-14
FY 1993 HOPE 3 Average Projected Expenditures
Per Homeownership Unit
 Dollars in thousands



Approved Activities—Based on approved budget activities, acquisition, and rehabilitation comprise more than two-thirds of all HOPE 3 proposed grant expenditures. Exhibit 4-15 shows the proposed use of funds by recipients of FY 1993 Implementation Grants.

Exhibit 4-15
FY 1993 HOPE 3 Implementation Grants
Proposed Use of Funds





Special Needs Assistance Programs



Special Needs Assistance Programs

The Special Needs Assistance Programs attempt to provide a continuum of care for assisting the homeless. The continuum of care approach recognizes the full spectrum of housing and supportive services that homeless individuals and families need in order to achieve independent living. HUD has proposed legislation that will enhance the continuum of care concept by consolidating HUD McKinney Programs, including Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation for Single Room Occupancy Dwellings, Emergency Shelter Grants, Safe Havens, and the Rural Homelessness Assistance Program. The Administration is shifting the emphasis of existing programs to assure individual needs are supported throughout the transition from homelessness to permanent housing and self-sufficiency. Special Needs Assistance Programs include the following:

- Emergency Shelter Grants provide support to emergency shelters used by homeless individuals and families.
- The Supportive Housing Program provides transitional housing and supportive services for homeless families and individuals, and permanent housing for homeless persons with disabilities.
- Permanent housing solutions are addressed by the Shelter Plus Care Program and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program for Single-Room Occupancy Dwellings for Homeless Individuals.
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS addresses the needs of low-income persons with AIDS (or related diseases) and of their families.
- Single Family Property Disposition and Surplus Federal Property for Use to Assist the Homeless make properties available for housing and other homeless services.

The following paragraphs describe these programs in greater detail.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS

Purpose

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) assist homeless persons and families and persons at-risk of becoming homeless by providing safe and sanitary facilities, supportive services, and homeless prevention assistance.

Legislative Authority

Title IV, Subtitle A, Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, as amended.

Description

ESG is an entitlement program that uses the Community Development Block Grant formula as the basis for distributing funding to entitlement jurisdictions. ESG provides funds directly to: states and territories; Metropolitan Cities; Urban Counties; and Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages (through a competitive set-aside).

Local governments may use ESG funds directly or allocate ESG funds to local shelter providers and other social service providers. States must distribute all of their funds to units of local government or nonprofit organizations.

Funds may be used to operate or rehabilitate facilities, deliver essential supportive services, and provide homeless prevention assistance.

ESG grant recipients must provide equal matching funds from local public or private sources.

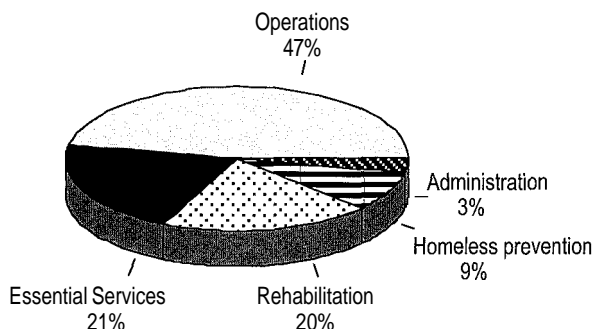
Funding

In FY 1993, the ESG appropriation of \$50 million funded 372 ESG entitlement cities, counties, and states. Grant amounts ranged from \$25,000 to \$2.9 million. The average grant was \$134,400.

Accomplishments

A 1991 evaluation by ABT Associates provided information on ESG use of funds and accomplishments. Exhibit 5-1 shows the percentage of funds used by FY 1991 ESG grantees for operating costs, essential services, rehabilitation, homeless prevention assistance, and administration. The majority of funds were used for operating emergency shelters and for delivery of essential services.

Exhibit 5-1
ESG Program Use of Funds, FY 1991



In FY 1991, the ESG Program funded approximately 3,300 providers. Shelters comprised 82 percent of the ESG funded providers. Of these, approximately 2,200 were 24-hour shelters with day programs; 200 were night shelters only and the remainder were drop-in shelters. One hundred eight thousand seven hundred thirty-five (108,735) beds were supported.

Many of the shelter providers offered supportive services. Eighteen (18) percent of the providers offered supportive services, homeless prevention, or other activities for the homeless, but not shelter. Exhibit 5-2 identifies the percentage of providers using ESG funds to offer specific services.

Exhibit 5-2
Supportive Services Provided by ESG Grantees, FY 1991

Supportive Service	Percent Providing Service
Assistance to Obtain Benefits	38.0%
Assistance to Obtain Permanent Housing	52.1
Assistance to Obtain Life Skills	40.1
Transportation	41.4
Support Groups	17.9
Nutritional Counseling	22.9
Job Referrals	36.6
Child Care	25.6
Clothing	17.8
Psychological Counseling	19.6

YWCA
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Using a five-year transitional housing grant, the Milwaukee YWCA offers a continuum of care for homeless women with children. The YWCA provides a bridge from domestic abuse and economic uncertainty to permanent housing and economic self-sufficiency. Women are referred to the program from area shelters, organizations, or through word-of-mouth.

The program provides 17 spacious units and a complete network of family-oriented services that support families as they move toward economic independence. The YWCA



believes the whole family needs services in order for them to make choices that lead to healthy, active, and productive lives.

In addition to providing housing; education, career development, counseling; and child care, all other YWCA programs are available to transitional housing program residents to extend the support network. These programs include the Women's Business Initiative Corporation, which assists in establishing women's businesses; Circle of Women, which links women from participating companies with clients in a mentoring program; Social Development and Family Life Program which provides a series of family enrichment activities; The Learning Center, which operates a full-scale learning center and latchkey pro-

gram; Restorative Health Program which covers the entire range of women's health needs; Purple Panda Day Care Center; and New Futures, which provides follow-up services to former residents of the transitional housing program. The YWCA has worked effectively with the state, city, Federal governments, and with the community in coordinating resources and delivery systems for its programs.

Since the program began in 1989, the YWCA has served 73 families. A total of 65 families have moved into permanent housing after leaving the transitional housing program. Two new programs were under way in 1993. As part of the New Futures Program, a homebuying program was offered to residents interested in purchasing their first home. A plan was also being developed to offer program participants safe and affordable apartments in the newly renovated housing complex called YW West.

In addition to the \$411,186 in transitional housing funds, the YWCA received a Community Development Block Grant of \$86,611, an Emergency Shelter Grant of \$236,764, and contributions and loans from a number of local sources.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Purpose

The Supportive Housing Program (SHP) awards grants to State and local governments, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations to provide supportive transitional and permanent housing. Assistance is provided for acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, leasing including rental assistance, supportive services, and operating costs.

Legislative Authority

Title IV, Subtitle C, Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, as amended.

Description

Supportive Housing Program grants are awarded competitively to provide supportive housing to homeless persons around the country. SHP provides funding for developing and expanding transitional and permanent supportive housing and supportive services within local continuum of care systems. Under the Supportive Housing Program, services such as mental health treatment and child care are combined with the provision of housing necessary for homeless people to stabilize their lives and to become independent. SHP-funded projects help homeless persons with disabilities move to permanent supportive housing and other homeless persons move through transitional housing to permanent housing of their own.

The Supportive Housing Program funds:

- transitional housing designed to assist homeless persons and families in moving to permanent housing within a 24-month period

- community-based permanent supportive housing for homeless persons with disabilities
- innovative supportive housing
- supportive services for homeless individuals and families.

Grantees must provide matching funds for acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, and operating costs.

The Supportive Housing Program consolidates three programs from prior years: the Supportive Housing Demonstration Program—Transitional Housing Component; the Supportive Housing Demonstration Program—Permanent Housing Component; and the Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless (SAFAH).

Funding

In FY 1993, total funding of the SHP was \$170.8 million. This funding was drawn from the FY 1993 appropriation of \$150 million, and \$20.8 million from deobligated funds from previous years. FY 1993 grants ranged in size from \$335,985 to \$12,844,465, for an average of \$2.2 million per grant. Recipients were competitively selected from 1,331 applications; 242 grants were awarded, as follows:

- \$88.8 million for 43 new grants
- \$82 million to renew 199 previous grants.

From FY 1987 through FY 1993, a total of 1,260 grants have been funded under the Supportive Housing Program and its predecessor programs.

THE GREYSTON FAMILY INN Yonkers, New York

The Greyston Family Inn, located in Yonkers, New York, is a grantee under the Supportive Housing Program. Yonkers is a community of 185,000 people located approximately 20 miles north of New York City in Westchester County. Approximately 1,500 people in Yonkers are homeless.



Since it opened in 1992, the Greyston Family Inn has provided low-income housing to residents of this community. The Inn's present facility has permanent housing units for 19 families with a disabled adult member. The Inn has a professionally staffed day care center; a laundromat, game and recreation rooms, a community room, and an outside playground.

In addition to obtaining housing, tenants of the Greyston Inn, who come from City shelters and the streets, receive assistance in a number of areas. An independent living plan includes job search assistance, education, budget planning, parenting skills workshops, and supportive services.

Tenants have the opportunity for training and employment in the well-known bakery that is run by the Greyston Family Inn and sup-

plies some of the most prestigious restaurants in New York. Some tenants have gone on to cooking school, while others have remained employed by the Inn in skilled positions. At one time, the manager of the bakery was a tenant at the Inn.



The most unique feature of this Program is that tenants will soon be offered the opportunity to purchase their apartments. The Greyston Inn is planning to offer the first apartments for ownership in five years. The tenants are now in intensive training to obtain the skills needed to take advantage of this opportunity. This new endeavor plus the low turn-over rate and high success rate of tenants in finding and maintaining employment make the Greyston Inn a success.

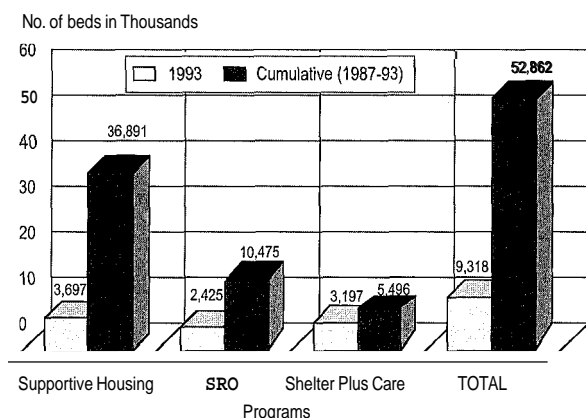
HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION (HOG) Montgomery County, Maryland

The Housing Opportunities Commission's Transitional Housing Program began in December 1988 and has expanded in each of the succeeding years. Using HUD transitional housing funds, the program provides homeless persons with housing that is either scattered throughout County neighborhoods or clustered with other housing for the homeless. HOC works as a partner with the local Department of Social Services. This program has placed more than 90 families.

Accomplishments

Since FY 1987, the Supportive Housing Program and its predecessor programs have provided funds for 36,891 beds for homeless persons. Exhibit 5-3 shows the cumulative number of beds provided from FY 1987 to FY 1993 by the SHP and its predecessor programs, the Shelter Plus Care Program and the Single Room Occupancy Program. It also shows the number of beds provided in FY 1993 by these programs.

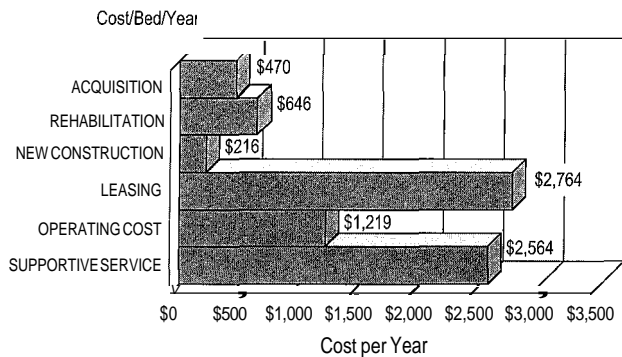
Exhibit 5-3
Number of Beds Provided
by CPD's Competitive Homeless Assistance Programs
(1993 and cumulative)



Under the Supportive Housing Program, the average cost per bed for one year is \$7,879; this amount

includes expenditures for: acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, leasing, operating costs, and supportive services. Exhibit 5-4 shows the average cost of each of these components.

Exhibit 5 4
Supportive Housing Program
Average Cost Per Bed Per Year by Activity



TRANSITIONAL LIVING CENTER
Spokane, Washington

A Spokane, Washington, non-profit organization has successfully used funds from the Supportive Housing Program to convert a vacant orphanage into a 16-unit transitional housing facility for homeless families. Dominican Outreach Services operates the Transitional Living Center (TLC) at this newly renovated building in North Spokane.



TLC is the first transitional housing project in Spokane to provide supportive services that enable its residents to become independent. All services are designed to assist families to reach stability and independent living within an 18 to 24 month period. TLC's goal is to empower homeless women with children to become self-reliant, productive members of society. The project is designed to provide a home where healing, community, inspiration, and opportunity combine to break the cycle of crisis poverty.

Since its opening in 1993, TLC has been fully occupied and has successfully enabled two residents to achieve independence. Families



in TLC live in individual one-, two-, or three-bedroom fully accessible apartments. Up to 15 women and 30-35 children can be accommodated at one time. A broad continuum of supportive services and interdisciplinary case management

are provided in conjunction with community agencies. Services provided include basic life skills classes, transportation, education, training, parenting classes, mental and physical health care, and nutrition.

Because about 80 percent of the residents are unemployed, TLC in coordination with the State Employment Security Office and the State Department of Health and Social Services' JOBS Program gives special emphasis to education, training, and employment. TLC provides on-site child care designed to meet the special needs of homeless children. Child care and other supportive services are offered for up to six months after residents move to their permanent homes. Innovative elements of the TLC program include the formation of an alumni group to provide support to current residents and a resident council to empower them.

Acquisition of the property, three parcels of land with two buildings, and predevelopment costs of remodeling TLC were funded with State and local public and private grants and deferred loans. A HUD transitional housing grant in the amount of \$1,029,013 provided funds for rehabilitation, operating costs, supportive services, and program administration. The total project cost is \$1,597,784. Many volunteers contribute to TLC's success including foster grandparents, college interns, work study students from local colleges, Eastern Washington University's School of Social Work, and Gonzaga University's Business Department.

THE SHELTER PLUS CARE PROGRAM

Purpose

The Shelter Plus Care (S+C) Program provides permanent supportive housing to homeless persons with disabilities through HUD-provided rental assistance in conjunction with locally provided supportive services.

Legislative Authority

Title IV, Subtitle F, Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, as amended.

Description

The S+C Program is primarily targeted toward the hardest-to-serve homeless individuals and families; those living on the streets or in emergency shelters who are seriously mentally ill; have chronic problems with alcohol or drugs; have AIDs and related diseases; or some combination of the above conditions. While HUD funds the rental assistance, the locality ensures that appropriate supportive services are provided to enable the participant to live as independently as possible. States, local governments, and public housing agencies are eligible grantees. The local jurisdiction designs the S+C proposal using a variety of housing settings, such as individual units scattered throughout the community, single room occupancy units, or group homes.

Funding

The FY 1993 appropriation for the S+C Program was \$266.5 million. Combined with unobligated amounts from FY 1992, the total funding available for FY 1993 was over \$296 million. For the FY 1993 competition, HUD received 211 applications and conditionally

awarded 126 grants. The FY 1993 grants ranged in size from \$110,880 to \$9.9 million.

Accomplishments

FY 1993 Shelter Plus Care grants provided permanent supportive housing for 3,197 homeless persons with disabilities.

SECTION 8 MODERATE REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY DWELLINGS FOR HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS (SRO)

Purpose

The Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program for Single Room Occupancy Dwellings for Homeless Individuals (SRO) is designed to increase the stock of standard single-room-occupancy units available nationally to house homeless single individuals.

Legislative Authority

Section 441 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, as amended by the 1992 Housing and Community Development Act.

Description

Through the competitively awarded Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program for Single Room Occupancy Dwellings for Homeless Individuals (SRO), HUD provides ten years of rental assistance to cover the operating expenses of SRO housing, including debt service for rehabilitation financing. Monthly rental assistance per unit cannot exceed HUD's fair market rent limits for an SRO unit.

Eligible program applicants are public and Indian housing agencies and private nonprofit organizations. Through the competitive selection process, HUD encourages the provision of supportive services to the formerly homeless individuals living in housing provided under SRO. The SRO Program may be used to support the permanent housing component of local continuum of care systems.

Funding

For FY 1993, the SRO Program received an appropriation of \$105 million. Combined with deobligated and unobligated funding from previous years, FY 1993 funding totaled over \$113 million. For the FY 1993 com-

petition, the program received 149 applications and made 62 conditional grant awards. FY 1993 grants ranged from \$299,440 to \$6.6 million.

Accomplishments

Assistance provided with FY 1993 SRO funds created 2,425 single-room-occupancy units for homeless persons. Between FY 1987 and FY 1993, assistance has been provided for 10,475 single-room-occupancy units.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS (HOPWA)

Purpose

Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) is designed to meet the housing and supportive service needs of low-income persons with AIDS or related diseases and of their families.

Legislative Authority

AIDS Housing Opportunity Act, as amended by the 1992 Housing and Community Development Act.

Description

The HOPWA Program distributes funds to states and localities that have devised long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing and supportive service needs of low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and of their families. The program provides both entitlement grants distributed by formula and competitively awarded grants to states, local governments, and nonprofit organizations.

Funding

In FY 1993, the HOPWA Program allocated, by formula, \$90 million to 15 states and 28 cities. Competitively awarded FY 1993 funding of \$10 million and FY 1994 funding of \$15.6 million will be combined and awarded in FY 1994 for projects of national significance.

Accomplishments

Based on a survey of FY 1993 applications submitted by the 43 formula grant recipients, 40 percent of FY 1993 HOPWA funds were to be used for rental assistance; 13 percent for short-term payments including rent, mortgages, and utilities, or for residence in a short-term facility; 33 percent to assist clients in facilities; and 14 percent to provide supportive services.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families were to receive rental assistance for 11,500 housing units at an average cost of \$5,000 per unit and short-term payments for 13,100 units averaging \$1,400 in assistance per unit. Assistance to HIV/AIDS-related community residences, SRO dwellings and short-term facilities for acquisitions, rehabilitation, new construction, and operating expenditures was allocated for 2,600 housing units averaging \$18,600 per unit.

SINGLE-FAMILY PROPERTY DISPOSITION

Purpose

The Single Family Property Disposition Program uses existing single-family properties to assist the homeless. The program provides individuals and families with transitional housing for up to two years. During those two years, HUD expects that supportive services will be provided to help homeless families and individuals transition from homelessness to independent living.

Legislative Authority

Title IV, Subtitle F, Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, as amended.

Description

The Single Family Property Disposition (SFPD) Program aids homeless persons by making single family homes, acquired by HUD through FHA foreclosures, available to States, units of local government, and nonprofit homeless assistance providers. Such providers, in turn, operate supportive transitional housing and other programs to assist homeless persons. Under the program, eligible applicants can: lease, purchase, or lease with an option to purchase HUD-acquired properties. Properties can be leased for one dollar per year or purchased at 90 percent of the property's fair market value.

Homeless providers are expected to assist homeless families or individuals in locating permanent housing before the end of the two-year period. Homeless providers must also pay all the costs associated with managing and operating the housing, including the payment of property taxes, and property maintenance and repair costs.

Accomplishments

At the end of FY 1993, approximately 2,500 homes were under lease, and HUD had sold over 750 properties to homeless providers and units of government.

LIFE QUEST ***Wasilla, Alaska***

Life Quest is a private nonprofit mental health agency located in Wasilla, Alaska, 40 miles north of Anchorage. Clients are drawn from Wasilla's surrounding population of 8,000. Life Quest's supportive housing program has been providing residential services for the homeless since 1990. Using a continuum-of-care approach, Life Quest's community support program provides services to 200 homeless persons diagnosed as chronically and severely mentally ill. As the number of homeless persons has grown, the agency has grown to meet their needs.

Since 1990, Life Quest has used the Single Family Property Disposition (SFPD) Program in its efforts to provide supportive housing for its homeless clients. In 1990, with the aid of State funds, the agency purchased one property from the SFPD inventory, and leased five others. In 1992, Life Quest leased an additional four houses through the SFPD Program. Also in 1992, a HUD Section 811 Grant for \$2,009,000 enabled the agency to purchase four of the properties leased from SFPD. In addition to SFPD assistance, a HUD permanent housing grant provided half the funds needed to purchase two units from the Alaska Housing and Finance Corporation.

SURPLUS FEDERAL PROPERTY FOR USE TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS

Purpose

The Surplus Federal Property for Use to Assist the Homeless Program provides suitable unutilized, underutilized, excess, or surplus Federal properties to States, units of local government, and nonprofit organizations to use in assisting the homeless.

Legislative Authority

Title V, Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by the 1990 National Affordable Housing Act.

Description

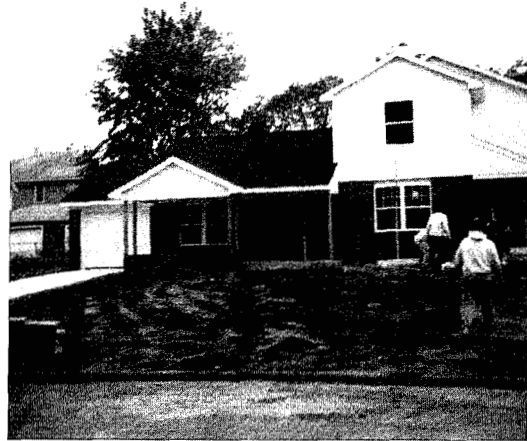
The Surplus Federal Property for Use to Assist the Homeless Program provides no funding; the properties are made available on an "as is" basis. Properties are leased without charge, although the homeless organization must pay for operating and repair costs. Depending on the availability of the property and other factors, leases may be from one to twenty years. Surplus properties may also be deeded and can be used to provide shelter, services, storage, or other uses. The program is jointly administered by HUD, the General Services Administration, and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Each Friday, HUD publishes a notice in the *Federal Register* with information about properties that are unutilized, underutilized, excess, or surplus. The *Fed-*

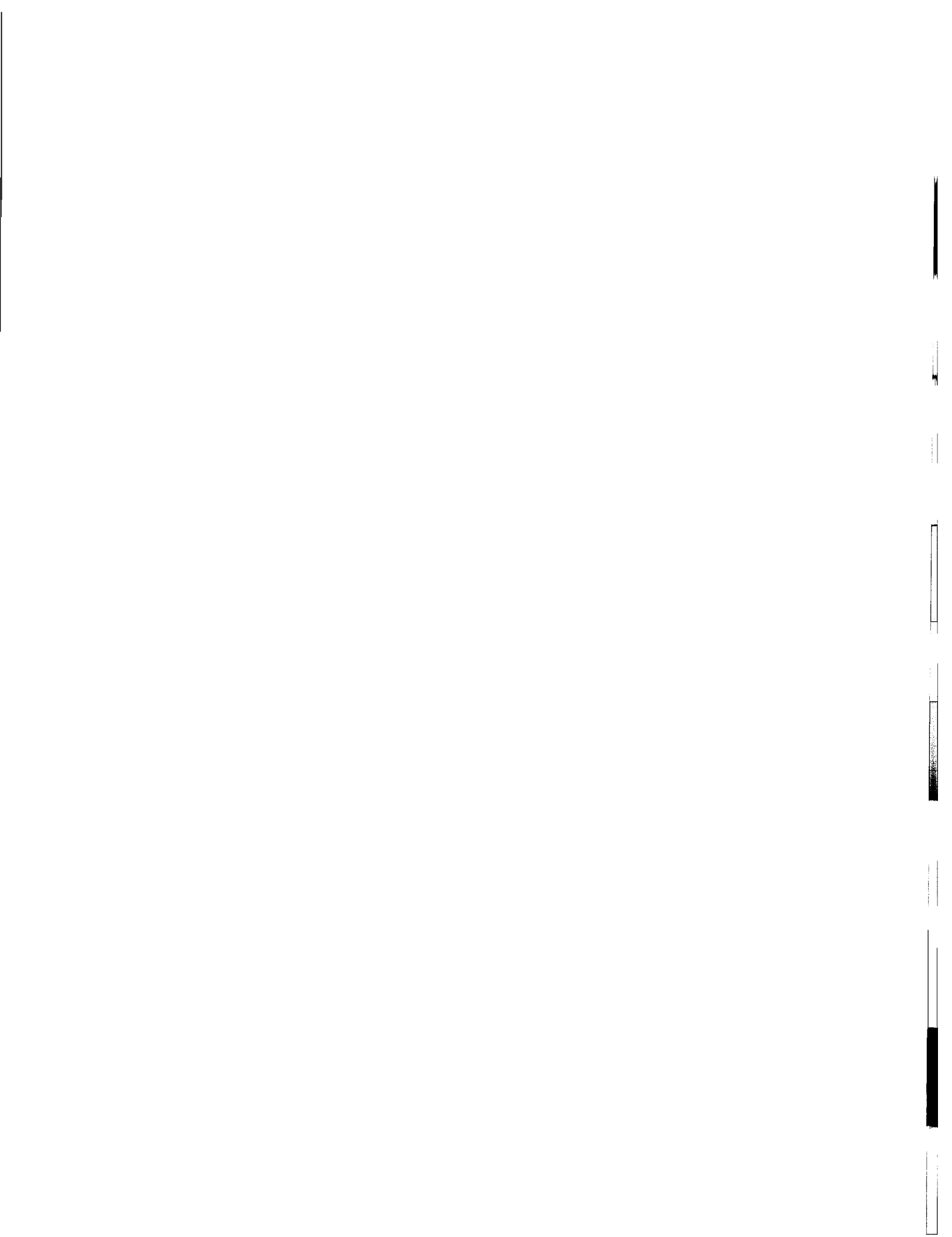
eral Register also indicates whether these properties are suitable for use by homeless assistance providers. Interested providers should contact the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to apply for the use of these properties.

Accomplishments

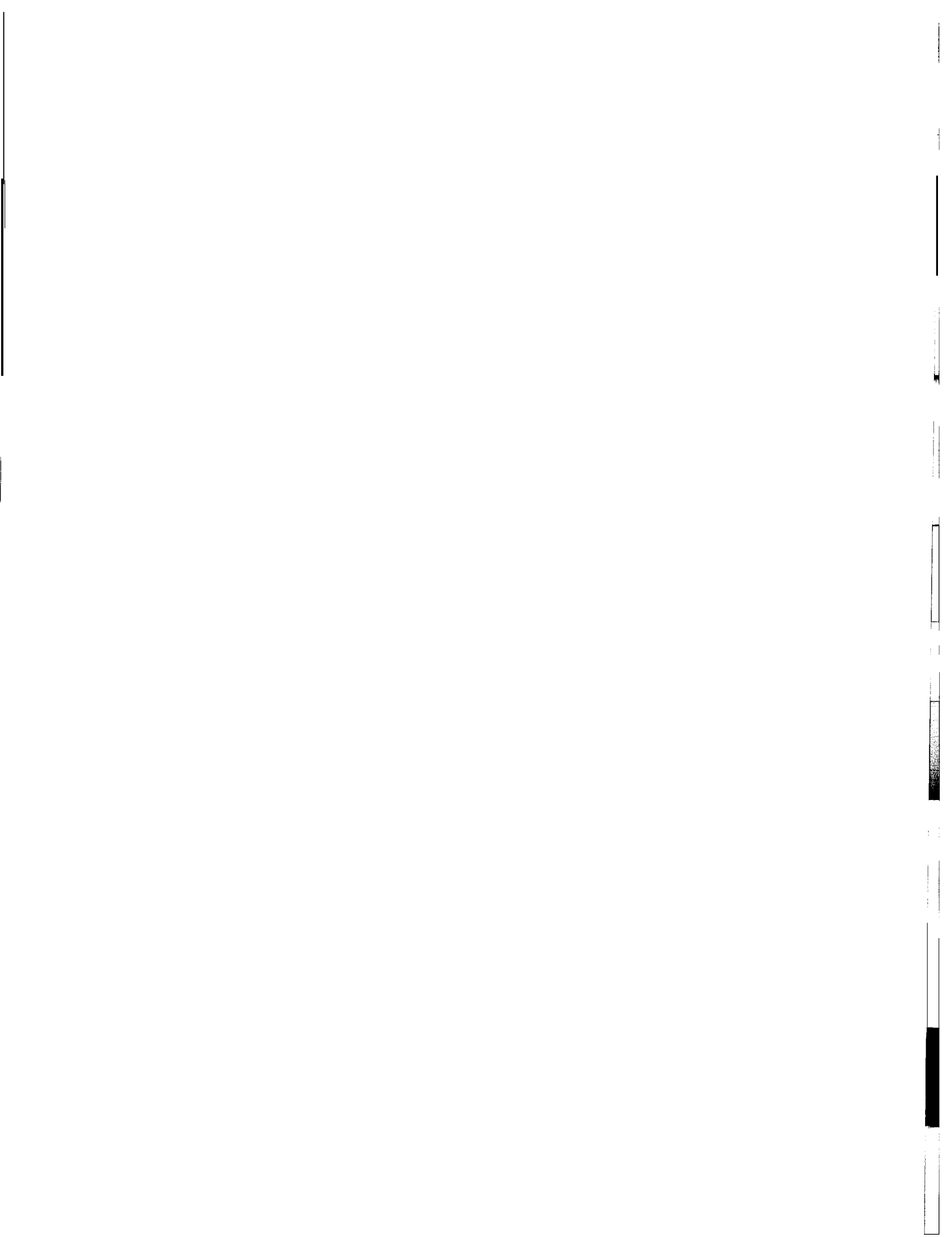
At the end of FY 1993, more than 15,000 properties, 55 percent of the listed HUD properties, were determined to be suitable for homeless assistance.



The Grand Rapids, Michigan, Housing Commission and the local Home Builders Association are working together on "Hope Community," a project that will provide transitional housing to homeless women with children.



Other CPD Activities



Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities

Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, enacted August 10, 1993, created Federal Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. This law authorizes the Secretary of HUD to designate six Empowerment Zones and 65 Empowerment Communities in distressed urban areas. (The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to designate rural areas.) The Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community program is designed to:

- encourage distressed communities to develop comprehensive strategies for coordinating their economic, human, community, and physical development in order to empower low-income residents of these communities
- provide an integrated response to the needs identified in the comprehensive strategies through public/private partnerships and the coordinated delivery of local, state, and Federal resources.

Each urban Empowerment Zone will receive up to \$100 million in Title XX Community Services Block Grant funds, tax credits for employers hiring Zone residents, and additional "expensing" of business expenses. Each urban Enterprise Community will receive up to \$3 million in Title XX funds. In addition, both Zones and Communities will have access to a special category of tax exempt financing and consideration for special waivers.

On September 9, 1993, the President established the Community Enterprise Board, chaired by the Vice President, to coordinate the role of the Federal government in the Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community program. Application forms and accompanying guidelines were issued jointly by HUD and Agriculture on January 17, 1994. HUD published an interim rule and notice of designation for urban areas on January 18, 1994. Applications are to be submitted by June 30, 1994.

National Community Development Initiative (NCDI)

In 1994 HUD will provide \$20 million to NCDI to develop the capacity and ability of Community Development Corporations (CDCs) and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) to support affordable housing projects and programs.

This new initiative, authorized by Section 4 of the HUD Demonstration Act of 1993, involves a partnership between HUD, the Prudential Insurance Company,

and seven private foundations. HUD funds will be matched by its private partners by at least three to one. This three-year program, with minimum funding of \$80 million, is expected to attract approximately \$700 million in other funding for revitalization projects.

The NCDI program will be administered by the Enterprise Foundation and the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC). Enterprise and LISC will extend grants to CDCs and CHDOs for undertaking community development and affordable housing activities for low-income families.

Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC)

The Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC) Program, authorized by the Community Outreach Partnership Act of 1992, was funded for the first time in FY 1994 at a level of \$7.5 million. This demonstration program will make grants available to institutions of higher education to establish partnerships with communities and neighborhoods to solve urban problems through research, outreach, and the exchange of information.

Community Outreach Partnership Centers established under the program will be multidisciplinary, combining applied research with outreach in working with communities and local governments to address the multidimensional problems that beset urban areas. The program will focus on such issues as housing, economic development, neighborhood revitalization, infrastructure, planning, program integration, and community leadership.

The Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) was issued in January 1994; awards are expected to be announced in the summer of 1994. Each grant will be for a two-year period of performance and will range from \$250,000 to 750,000.

Joint Community Development

The Joint Community Development Program is designed to expand the capacity of institutions of higher education, in partnership with State or local governments, to undertake activities eligible under Section 107, Special Purpose Grants, of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. A special focus this year will be to work with local governments to design and implement consolidated housing and community development plans. This program, authorized under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, has been funded for the first time in FY 1994 at a level of \$6.0 million.

A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR) was issued in December 1993. After public comment, the final rule and NOFA will be published in late 1994. Joint applications between institutions of higher education and State or local governments will be required. Awards are expected to be announced in the spring of 1995.

Community Adjustment Planning Grants

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 authorized a planning grant program for community adjustments and economic diversification, following Department of Defense actions such as the closure or realignment of military installations. The program was authorized as a new Section 107 Special Purpose Grant, authorized under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Congress limited participation to nonentitlement communities, i.e., units of general local government that are not entitlement cities or part of an urban county under the CDBG Program.

For FY 1994, Congress appropriated \$45 million for Special Purpose Grants, including \$35.5 million to be allocated by HUD among various special purpose program authorities. HUD plans to allocate up to \$2 million for community adjustment planning grants to nonentitlement communities.

This modest program replicates a much larger planning assistance program operated by the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), in the Department of Defense (DOD). In developing the regulation necessary to implement this program, HUD consulted extensively with the OEA, and also with the Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce. The final rule was published March 30, 1994. Since then HUD has been accepting and processing applications. Because of the timing of DOD actions on base closings or contract cancellations, and the consequent uncertain impacts on affected communities, HUD felt it would be unwieldy to operate this planning grant program by holding annual nationwide competitions. Instead, the Department will review and approve grants on a first-come, first-served basis.

Cities-in-Schools

During FY 1993, CPD entered into negotiations with National Cities-in-Schools, Inc., in anticipation of an FY 1994 grant. Authorized by the 1992 Housing and Community Development Act, this program received a \$10 million FY 1994 appropriation.

Generally, the HUD-assisted portion of the National Cities-in-Schools Program is proposed to assist a variety of outreach activities: the development of community havens; start-up of new local City-in-Schools groups in cities and states where local programs are not yet operative; a VISTA initiative, student entrepreneurial initiatives; and additional local City-in-Schools academies (which receive funding and publicity from major sports franchises and from corporations) to offer structured educational opportunities for at-risk students. HUD expects to award the grant in mid-FY 1994 when detailed grant negotiations are completed for this nationwide initiative. Efforts are being made to tie these opportunities with HUD-funded community and economic development initiatives.

Youthbuild

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 established a new Federal grant program called Opportunities for Youth: Youthbuild.

The objectives of the Youthbuild program are to:

- provide disadvantaged youth who have dropped out of high school with the education, employment, and leadership skills necessary to achieve self-sufficiency
- expand the supply of affordable housing for homeless and low-income people.

The program is designed to give young adults participating in the program both classroom training and support services and on-site construction work experience in rehabilitating or building new housing in their communities.

Eligible nonprofit organizations and local governments can apply for a planning grant, to help them design a local Youthbuild Program, or an implementation grant, to carry out such a program. Grants will be awarded through a national competition. The authorizing legislation also calls for HUD to use five percent of available funds for a contractor to provide technical assistance to Youthbuild applicants and recipients. Accordingly, of the \$40 million available for Youthbuild in FY 1993, \$2 million will be used for such technical assistance.

On September 23, 1993, HUD published the Proposed Rule for the Youthbuild Program and the Notice of Funds Availability for the FY 1993 program in the Federal Register. Application packages were issued on October 4, 1993. The final deadline date for submission of applications to HUD for the first competition was January 31, 1994. HUD expects to make selection decisions by the end of June 1994 for the first competition.

Community Development Corporations

Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, approved on August 10, 1993, also contains a program to provide tax credits for contributions made to certain Community Development Corporations that promote employment and business opportunities for low-income residents in their areas of operation.

The statute authorizes the Secretary of HUD to select up to 20 Community Development Corporations. Upon selection, the Corporations will be able to accept contributions of up to \$2 million from taxpayers who in turn will be eligible to receive a five percent tax credit for their qualified cash contributions.

In June 1994 HUD selected 12 urban and 8 rural Community Development Corporations.

The John Heinz Neighborhood Development Program

Purpose

Named in memory of the late Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania, a major supporter of neighborhood-based organizations, the John Heinz Neighborhood Development Program provides incentive funds for neighborhood organizations to carry out development activities that benefit low- and moderate-income families.

Legislative Authority

The Neighborhood Development Demonstration legislation enacted in Section 123 of the Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983, as amended.

Program Description

The program promotes long-term financial support for neighborhood projects and encourages greater cooperation among neighborhood organizations and private and public institutions. Grants are awarded competitively. The maximum award is \$75,000, and the grant period is limited to three years.

Activities that are eligible under the program include: planning, promoting or financing voluntary neighborhood improvement efforts; job creation; business creation or expansion; housing development or rehabilitation; and delivery of essential services.

Program Participation

Grantees are drawn from community-based nonprofit organizations. Prospective grantees must:

- be State-designated private nonprofit corporations
- have been in business for at least one year
- have a governing board composition of 51 percent or more of neighborhood residents
- conduct one or more eligible activities which primarily benefit low- and moderate-income neighborhood residents.

Grantees must also satisfy certain geographical criteria. They must be:

- Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) Program Eligible Area under section 119 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974; or
- Designated Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities under Federal law and designated Enterprise Zone under State law; or
- Designated Distressed Community under section 233(b)(1) of the Bank Enterprise Act of 1991. (This criterion has not been implemented.)

Grantees are selected based on:

- degree of economic distress
- participation of residents in the activities of the organization, and the extent to which the board composition reflects the demographics of the neighborhood
- past performance
- matching contributions
- strategies to increase the capacity of the organization and to achieve greater long-term support
- degree of benefit to low- and moderate-income neighborhood residents
- management plan, experience and capability, and working relationships with local governments and local banks.

Funding

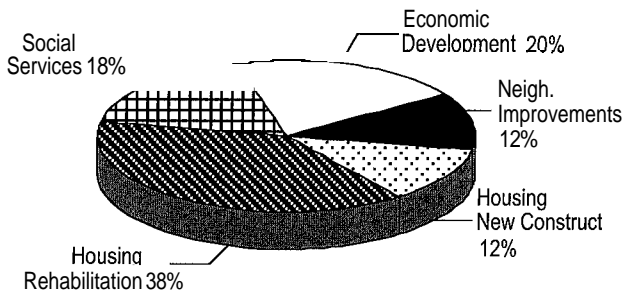
In FY 1993, \$2.8 million were available for John Heinz Neighborhood Development grants.

Use of Funds

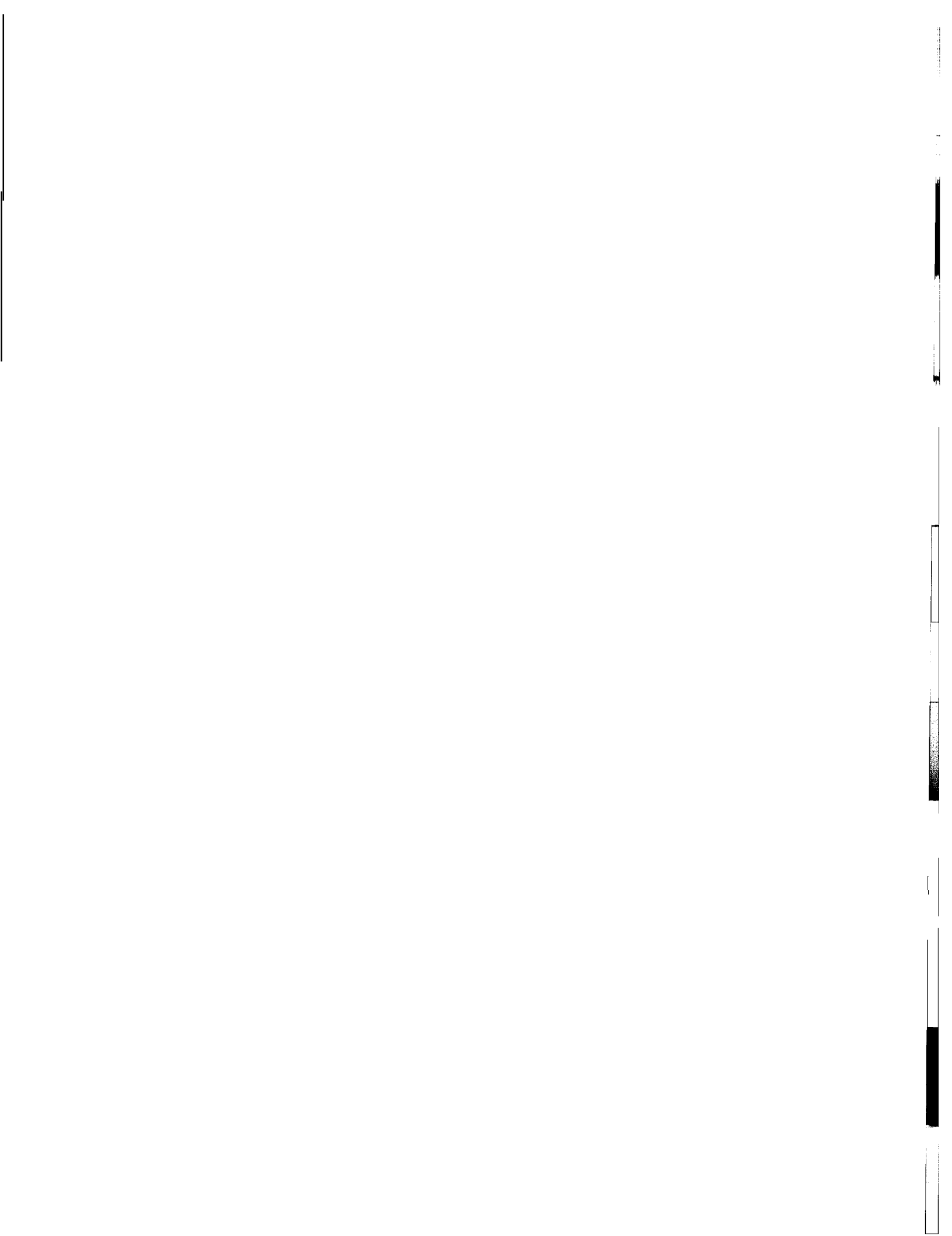
Fifty-nine neighborhood organizations in 25 states received John Heinz grants in FY 1993. The grants will fund 23 housing projects, 17 job and business creation projects, and 19 neighborhood social service and improvement activities.

As the predecessor to the John Heinz Program, the Neighborhood Demonstration Program provided approximately \$2 million to neighborhood groups in FY 1992. Exhibit 6-1 shows the percentage of funds expended on individual activities during 1992. Housing rehabilitation and economic development activities accounted for more than half of the expenditures.

Exhibit 6-1
Neighborhood Development Program
FY 1992 Percentage of Expenditures by Activity



APPENDIX A
FISCAL YEAR 1993 FUNDING
CPD Programs



The following table lists the total amount of Fiscal Year 1993 CPD funds awarded to each grantee. Grantees are listed alphabetically by state. HOME Consortium grants are listed only with the lead agency of the consortium and are denoted by an asterisk in the grantee column. The Special Needs category includes funding from the Emergency Shelter Grant, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Programs. HOPE III Implementation Grants and John Heinz Neighborhood Development Programs are listed in the final column.

ALABAMA					
State of Alabama	43,276	32,119	9,916	1,241	0
Anniston	830	830	0	0	0
Bessemer	950	900	0	0	50 ^N
Birmingham	10,686	8,618	1,954	114	0
Decatur	574	574	0	0	0
Dothan	804	804	0	0	0
Florence	528	528	0	0	0
Gadsden	1,417	1,417	0	0	0
Huntsville	3,542	1,805	492	1,245	0
Jefferson County	7,650	3,272	863	3,515	0
Mobile	4,692	3,595	1,051	46	0
Montgomery	3,999	3,057	899	43	0
Tuscaloosa	2,477	1,474	453	0	550 ^H
Total ALABAMA	81,425	58,993	15,628	6,204	600
	6,356	2,302			
	2,691	2,098			
Total ALASKA	9,047	4,400	3,567	1,080	0
ARIZONA					
State of Arizona	21,994	8,731	3,000	8,763	1,500 ^H

[†]Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

[†]=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

A-1

^H=HOPE 3

In Thousands					
GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs'	HOPE III & NDP
Glendale	1,659	1,659	0	0	0
Maricopa County*	6,172	3,992	2,134	46	0
Mesa	3,209	2,851	0	29	329 ^H
Phoenix	19,196	13,687	2,935	1,377	1,197 ^{HN}
Pima County	3,820	2,789	0	31	1,000 ^H
Scottsdale	1,899	899	0	0	1,000 ^H
Tempe				0	0
Tucson*				75	822 ^H
Yuma	1,673	1,673	0	0	0
Total ARIZONA	70,288	45,067	10,954	10,321	5,848
	860	863	0		
State of Arkansas	34,294	28,067	10,580	1,764	0
Crittenden County			0	0	233 ^H
Crowley's Ridge Development Council	32,604	23,320	0	0	591 ^H
Fayetteville	233	0			
Fort Smith	500	500	0	0	0
Jacksonville	339	339	0	0	0
Little Rock	5,261	2,418	747	2,096	0
Marvell	50	0	0	0	50 ^N
North Little Rock	1,364	913	0	0	451 ^H
Pine Bluff	1,630	1,279	351	0	0
Springdale	300	300	0	0	0
Texarkana	445	445	0	0	0
West Memphis	1,178	578	0	0	600 ^H
Total ARKANSAS	45,529	31,126	8,618	3,860	1,925

'Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

†=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING					
In Thousands					
GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
CALIFORNIA					
State of California	64,636	32,939	28,390	3,307	0
Alameda City	1,056	1,056	0	0	0
Alameda County*	14,262	2,145	2,207	9,910	0
Alhambra	1,717	1,319	398	0	0
Anaheim	5,461	3,455	950	1,056	0
Antioch	579	579	0	0	0
Bakersfield	2,842	2,308	534	0	0
Baldin Park	1,420	1,420	0	0	0
Bellflower	783	783	0	0	0
Berkeley	9,380	3,318	936	5,126	0
Buena Park	830	830	0	0	0
Burbank	1,712	1,269	443	0	0
Carlsbad	512	512	0	0	0
Carson	1,276	1,276	0	0	0
Cerritos	466	466	0	0	0
Chico		801	0	0	0
Chino	543	543	0	0	0
Chula Vista	2,157	1,664	493	0	0
Compton	3,446	2,742	668	36	0
Concord	914	914	0	0	0
Contra Costa County	13,999	3,799	1,054	9,146	0
Corona	770	770	0	0	0
Costa Mesa	1,525	1,096	429	0	0
Daly City	1,227	1,227	0	0	0
Davis	800	800	0	0	0
Downey	996	996	0	0	0

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

†=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs'	HOPE III & NDP
El Cajon	1,545	1,118	427	0	0
El Monte	3,422	2,760	630	32	0
Encinitas	520	520	0	0	0
Escondido City	1,224	1,224	0	0	0
Fairfield	690	690	0	0	0
Fontana	959	959	0	0	0
Fountain Valley	357	357	0	0	0
Fremont	1,284	1,284	0	0	0
Fresno	11,108	6,721	1,427	61	2,899 ^H
Fresno County	6,722	5,635	1,025	62	0
Fullerton	1,748	1,343	405	0	0
Gardena	788	788	0	0	0
Garden Grove	2,312	1,855	457	0	0
Glendale	3,746	2,786	930	30	0
Hawthorne	1,580	1,227	353	0	0
Hayward	1,316	1,316	0	0	0
Huntington Beach	2,086	1,502	584	0	0
Huntington Park	2,482	1,928	554	0	0
Inglewood	2,987	2,175	785	27	0
Irvine	788	788	0	0	0
Kern County	7,012	5,771	1,178	63	0
Lakewood	635	635	0	0	0
La Mesa City	507	507	0	0	0
Lancaster	924	924	0	0	0
Livermore	419	419	0	0	0
Lompoc	498	498	0	0	0
Long Beach	10,118	7,380	2,601	87	50 ^N

'Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

†=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs [†]	HOPE III & NDP
Los Angeles	119,976	76,326	23,574	17,109	2,967 ^H
Los Angeles County	45,900	36,032	8,695	1,173	0
Lynwood	1,968	1,592	376	0	0
Marin County	3,822	1,659	839	1,324	0
Mendocino County	1,699	0	0	1,699	0
Merced	1,103	1,103	0	0	0
Modesto	2,429	1,959	470	0	0
Montebello	1,088	1,088	0	0	0
Monterey City	268	268	0	0	0
Monterey Park	1,132	1,132	0	0	0
Moreno Valley	1,016	1,016	0	0	0
Mountain View	702	702	0	0	0
Napa City	996	557	0	439	0
National City	1,615	1,237	378	0	0
Newport Beach	472	472	0	0	0
Norwalk	1,500	1,500	0	0	0
Oakland	13,105	9,085	2,830	1,190	0
Oceanside	1,883	1,478	405	0	0
Ontario	2,236	1,865	371	0	0
Orange	1,116	1,116	0	0	0
Orange County	8,135	6,361	1,694	80	0
Oxnard	3,191	2,616	543	32	0
Palm Springs	515	515	0	0	0
Palo Alto	700	700	0	0	0
Pasadena	5,137	2,246	793	2,098	0
Pico Rivera	1,148	1,148	0	0	0
Pomona	5,548	2,397	516	2,635	0

[†]Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

[†]=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Porterville	606	606	0	0	0
Rancho Cucamonga	735	735	0	0	0
Redding	812	812	0	0	0
Redlands	580	580	0	0	0
Redondo Beach	568	568	0	0	0
Redwood City	761	761	0	0	0
Rialto	812	812	0	0	0
Richmond	5,319	1,425	485	3,359	50 ^N
Riverside	4,094	2,763	776	555	0
Riverside County	10,396	8,767	1,537	92	0
Roseville	347	347	0	0	0
Sacramento	29,836	5,464	1,468	22,904	0
Sacramento County	8,390	6,555	1,758	77	0
Salinas	2,420	1,980	440	0	0
San Bernadino	3,792	3,039	723	30	0
San Bernadino County*	10,223	8,205	1,931	87	0
San Diego	23,457	15,002	4,709	3,746	0
San Diego County	6,744	5,418	1,258	68	0
San Francisco	44,324	22,041	5,419	16,864	0
San Joaquin County	5,500	3,229	781	1,490	0
San Jose	18,412	9,313	2,386	6,713	0
San Leandro	781	781	0	0	0
San Mateo	802	802	0	0	0
San Mateo County*	10,769	3,186	2,048	5,535	0
Santa Ana	9,406	6,131	1,074	2,201	0
Santa Barbara	3,566	1,205	506	1,855	0
Santa Clara	1,276	916	360	0	0

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

†=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Santa Clara County	5,783	3,261	927	1,595	0
Santa Clarita	713	713	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	662	662	0	0	0
Santa Maria	1,041	1,041	0	0	0
Santa Monica	7,477	1,411	723	5,343	0
Santa Rosa	2,269	1,011	418	840	0
Santee	400	400	0	0	0
Seaside	527	527	0	0	0
Simi Valley	677	677	0	0	0
Sonoma County	3,415	2,551	829	35	0
South Gate	2,471	1,963	508	0	0
South San Francisco	600	600	0	0	0
Stockton	4,702	3,783	881	38	0
Sunnyvale	1,449	1,064	385	0	0
Thousand Oaks	688	688	0	0	0
Torrance	1,588	1,158	430	0	0
Tulare	610	610	0	0	0
Turlock	539	539	0	0	0
Union City	568	568	0	0	0
Upland	554	554	0	0	0
Vacaville	515	515	0	0	0
Vallejo	1,515	1,151	364	0	0
Ventura County*	3,561	2,573	955	33	0
Ventura - San Buenaventura	837	837	0	0	0
Visalia	1,079	1,079	0	0	0
Vista	811	811	0	0	0

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

†=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Specia Needs'	HOPE III & NDP
Walnut Creek	347	347	0	0	0
West Covina	968	968	0	0	0
Westminster	1,021	1,021	0	0	0
Whittier	802	802	0	0	0
Woodland	456	456	0	0	0
Yuba	408	408	0	0	0
Total CALIFORNIA	684,068	424,499	123,421	130,182	5,966
COLORADO					
State of Colorado	16,887	10,329	4,602	931	1,025 ^H
Adams County	2,277	1,838	439	0	0
Arapahoe County	1,298	1,298	0	0	0
Arvada	641	641	0	0	0
Aurora	2,207	1,799	408	0	0
Boulder	1,513	1,128	385	0	0
Colorado Springs	3,696	2,861	801	34	0
Commerce City	477	0	0	0	477 ^H
Denver	20,195	11,404	2,763	4,803	1,225 ^H
Fort Collins	2,274	1,091	0	1,183	0
Ignacio	50	0	0	0	50 ^N
Greeley	897	897	0	0	0
Lakewood	999	999	0	0	0
Longmont	852	443	0	409	0
Loveland	307	307	0	0	0
Pueblo*	2,421	1,887	534	0	0
Westminster	558	558	0	0	0
Total COLORADO	57,549	37,480	9,932	7,360	2,777

'Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

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FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
CONNECTICUT					
State of Connecticut	39,763	12,037	6,044	21,682	0
Bridgeport	5,601	4,116	1,428	57	0
Bristol	567	567	0	0	0
Danbury	664	664	0	0	0
East Hartford	488	488	0	0	0
Fairfield	554	554	0	0	0
Greenwich	979	979	0	0	0
Hamden Town	496	496	0	0	0
Hartford	6,443	4,733	1,649	61	0
Manchester Town	508	508	0	0	0
Meriden	938	938	0	0	0
Middletown	465	465	0	0	0
Milford	557	557	0	0	0
New Britain	2,458	2,002	430	26	0
New Haven	5,744	4,370	1,316	58	0
New London	922	922	0	0	0
Norwalk	1,517	1,008	0	509	0
Norwich	1,006	1,006	0	0	0
Stamford	1,649	1,215	434	0	0
Stratford Town	632	632	0	0	0
Waterbury	3,098	2,393	673	32	0
West Hartford	1,092	1,092	0	0	0
West Haven	618	618	0	0	0
Winsted	544	0	0	544	0
Total CONNECTICUT	77,303	42,360	11,974	22,969	0

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*=HOME Consortium

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[†]=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

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^H=HOPE 3

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
DELAWARE					
State of Delaware	4,887	1,862	3,000	25	0
New Castle County	7,022	2,597	811	3,614	0
Wilmington	4,469	2,947	541	981	0
Total DELAWARE	16,378	7,406	4,352	4,620	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
District of Columbia	46,503	20,260	4,745	21,498	0
Total DC	46,503	20,260	4,745	21,498	0
FLORIDA					
State of Florida	39,074	26,424	9,806	2,844	0
Boca Raton	434	434	0	0	0
Bradenton	536	536	0	0	0
Brevard County*	3,100	2,300	773	27	0
Broward County	12,457	7,399	1,524	3,534	0
Cape Coral	497	497	0	0	0
Clearwater	1,018	1,018	0	0	0
Cocoa	331	331	0	0	0
Coral Springs	495	495	0	0	0
Dade County	36,075	19,419	3,543	13,113	0
Daytona Beach	2,393	1,134	394	0	865 ^H
Delray Beach	1,021	591	0	0	430 ^H
Escambia County*	3,792	2,783	973	36	0
Fort Lauderdale	6,719	2,637	742	3,340	0
Fort Myers	835	835	0	0	0
Fort Pierce	942	942	0	0	0
Fort Walton Beach	236	236	0	0	0
Gainesville	2,074	1,556	518	0	0

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*=HOME Consortium

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^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Hialeah	5,411	4,506	841	64	0
Hillsborough County	6,910	5,754	1,089	67	0
Hollywood	3,221	1,461	401	1,359	0
Jacksonville	11,107	8,435	2,551	121	0
Lakeland	1,133	873	0	0	260 ^H
Largo	532	532	0	0	0
Lee County	2,293	1,943	350	0	0
Melbourne	695	695	0	0	0
Miami	21,004	12,570	3,493	4,891	50 ^N
Miami Beach	3,774	2,534	1,209	31	0
Naples	158	158	0	0	0
Ocala	725	725	0	0	0
Orange County	6,373	5,170	1,139	64	0
Orlando	3,087	2,322	735	30	0
Palm Beach County*	8,377	6,824	1,320	80	153 ^H
Panama City	565	565	0	0	0
Pasco County	3,509	2,961	515	33	0
Pensacola	1,027	1,027	0	0	0
Pinellas County*	4,954	3,625	1,284	45	0
Plantation	379	379	0	0	0
Polk County	4,829	3,959	818	52	0
Pompano Beach	1,201	1,201	0	0	0
Port Saint Lucie	356	356	0	0	0
St. Petersburg	4,754	3,107	1,080	567	0
Sarasota	678	678	0	0	0
Sarasota County*	2,112	1,578	534	0	0
Seminole County	2,365	2,336	0	29	0

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*=HOME Consortium

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^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING
In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Sunrise	460	460	0	0	0
Tallahassee	2,597	2,054	543	0	0
Tampa	10,340	4,792	1,532	1,016	3,000 ^H
Titusville	419	419	0	0	0
Volusia County*	4,130	2,983	1,111	36	0
West Palm Beach	2,543	1,138	377	1,028	0
Winterhaven	328	328	0	0	0
Total FLORIDA	234,375	158,015	39,195	32,407	4,758
GEORGIA					
State of Georgia	54,450	41,611	12,262	577	0
Albany	2,479	1,909	545	25	0
Athens	2,019	1,588	431	0	0
Atlanta	19,382	11,960	3,320	2,506	1,596 ^H
Augusta	2,650	2,141	481	28	0
Greater North Atlanta Consortium*	1,745	0	1,745	0	0
Cobb County	2,649	2,617	0	32	0
Columbus	3,755	2,820	897	38	0
De Kalb County	5,975	4,657	1,259	59	0
Fulton County	2,588	2,556	0	32	0
Gwinnett County	2,136	2,111	0	25	0
Macon	6,713	2,196	765	3,235	517 ^H
Marietta	533	533	0	0	0
Savannah	4,110	3,040	1,029	41	0
Tifton	636	0	0	0	636 ^H
Warner Robins	526	526	0	0	0
Total GEORGIA	112,346	80,265	22,734	6,598	2,749

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*=HOME Consortium

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[†]=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^H=HOPE 3

	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Guam	39	0	0	39	0
Total GUAM	39	0	0	39	0
State of Hawaii	7,490	3,358	3,000	1,132	0
Honolulu	16,843	13,470	3,186	187	0
Total HAWAII	24,333	16,828	6,186	1,319	0
State of Idaho	11,882	8,757	3,000	125	0
Boise	1,492	1,139	353	0	0
Total IDAHO	13,374	9,896	3,353	125	0
State of Illinois	52,667	38,643	12,865	1,159	0
Arlington Heights	376	376	0	0	0
Aurora	1,232	1,232	0	0	0
Berwyn	1,614	1,614	0	0	0
Bloomington	779	779	0	0	0
Shampaign	958	958	0	0	0
Chicago	162,659	107,764	26,673	23,129	5,093 ^{HN}
Chicago Heights	716	716	0	0	0
Cicero	2,085	2,060	0	25	0
Cook County*	17,882	13,023	4,689	170	0
Decatur	2,211	1,788	423	0	0
DeKalb County	998	0	0	998	0
Des Plaines	326	326	0	0	0
Du Page County*	5,543	4,186	1,301	56	0
East St. Louis	3,307	2617	652	38	0

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FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs [†]	HOPE III & NDP
Elgin	884	884	0	0	0
Evanston	2,124	2,048	0	26	50 ^N
Joliet	1,307	1,307	0	0	0
Kankakee	732	732	0	0	0
Lake County*	3,559	2,678	847	34	0
Madison County	4,634	3,745	841	48	0
Moline	973	973	0	0	0
Mount Prospect	321	321	0	0	0
Naperville	356	356	0	0	0
Normal	515	515	0	0	0
North Chicago	390	390	0	0	0
Oak Lawn	401	401	0	0	0
Oak Park	1,949	1,924	0	25	0
Pekin	489	489	0	0	0
Peoria	3,360	2,438	592	30	300 ^H
Rantoul	355	355	0	0	0
Rockford	3,614	2,333	598	633	50 ^N
Rock Island	1,471	1,471	0	0	0
Schaumburg Village	356	356	0	0	0
Skokie	541	541	0	0	0
Springfield	2,080	1,645	435	0	0
St. Clair County	3,519	2,760	724	35	0
Urbana	550	550	0	0	0
Waukegan	906	906	0	0	0
Will County	2,288	1,875	388	25	0
Total ILLINOIS	291,027	208,075	51,028	26,431	5,493

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*=HOME Consortium

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FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
INDIANA					
State of Indiana	44,374	33,662	8,625	2,087	0
Anderson	1,034	1,034	0	0	0
Bloomington	1,413	1,057	356	0	0
East Chicago	1,832	1,832	0	0	0
Elkhart	887	887	0	0	0
Evansville	4,137	3,471	621	45	0
Fort Wayne	4,104	3,346	714	44	0
Gary	5,835	4,808	965	62	0
Goshen	312	312	0	0	0
Hammond	3,184	2,787	362	35	0
Indianapolis	14,765	10,721	2,847	138	1,059 ^H
Kokomo	1,183	1,183	0	0	0
Lafayette	865	865	0	0	0
Lake County	2,259	1,846	413	0	0
Mishawaka	592	592	0	0	0
Muncie	2,059	1,638	421	0	0
New Albany	1,994	879	0	1,115	0
South Bend*	4,127	3,378	706	43	0
Terre Haute	2,358	2,329	0	29	0
Vincennes	229	0	0	229	0
West Lafayette	488	488	0	0	0
Total INDIANA	98,031	77,115	16,030	3,827	1,059
IOWA					
State of Iowa	35,531	28,536	6,516	479	0
Cedar Falls	402	402	0	0	0
Cedar Rapids	1,524	1,482	0	0	42 ^N

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FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs [†]	HOPE III & NDP
Council Bluffs	1,265	1,265	0	0	0
Davenport	2,393	1,970	423	0	0
Des Moines	7,585	4,742	795	2,048	0
Dubuque	1,314	1,314	0	0	0
Iowa City	891	891	0	0	0
Sioux City	2,374	2,344	0	30	0
Waterloo	2,122	1,693	0	0	429 ^H
Total IOWA	55,401	44,639	7,734	2,557	471
KANSAS					
State of Kansas	23,830	19,134	4,414	282	0
Hutchinson	390	0	0	0	390 ^H
Johnson County	1,428	1,428	0	0	0
Kansas City	3,813	3,042	732	39	0
Lawrence	1,021	1,021	0	0	0
Leavenworth	454	454	0	0	0
Overland Park	563	563	0	0	0
Topeka	3,361	2,372	399	329	261 ^H
Wichita	8,643	3,660	1,108	3,875	0
Total KANSAS	43,503	31,674	6,653	4,525	651
KENTUCKY					
State of Kentucky	45,092	33,585	10,409	1,098	0
Ashland	883	883	0	0	0
Covington	2,515	2,110	377	28	0
Henderson	380	380	0	0	0
Hopkinsville	525	525	0	0	0
Jefferson County	6,171	3,415	773	1,983	0
Lexington-Fayette	3,741	2,777	928	36	0

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*=HOME Consortium

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^H=HOPE 3

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	
Louisville	13,697	11,521	1,976	150	
Owensboro	828	828	0	0	
Paducah	311	0	0	0	311 ^H
Total KENTUCKY	74,143	56,024	14,463	3,295	361
LOUISIANA					
State of Louisiana	43,418	34,048	8,854	516	0
Alexandria	1,508	1,136	372	0	0
Baton Rouge	8,560	6,074	1,461	1,025	0
Bossier City	738	738	0	0	0
Houma	2,076	2,076	0	0	0
Jefferson Parish*	6,953	5,354	1,537	62	0
Kenner	1,023	1,023	0	0	0
Lafayette	2,109	1,727	382	0	0
Lake Charles	1,376	1,376	0	0	0
Monroe	1,889	1,483	406	0	0
New Orleans	30,379	18,612	5,201	5,325	1,241
Shreveport	6,254	4,126	1,005	48	1,075 ^H
Slidell	254	254	0	0	0
Thibodaux	353	353	0	0	0
Total LOUISIANA	106,890	78,380	19,218	6,976	2,316
MAINE					
State of Maine	18,371	12,908	3,481	1,982	0
Androsoggin County	1,163	0	0	0	1,163 ^H
Auburn	656	656	0	0	0
Bangor	2,442	1,144	0	1,298	0
Kennebec County	387	0	0	0	387 ^H
Lewiston	1,072	1,072	0	0	0

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with **AJDS**, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

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^H=HOPE 3

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Portland	2,794	2,277	437	30	50 ^N
Total MAINE	26,885	18,057	3,918	3,310	1,600
MARYLAND					
State of Maryland	13,871	9,560	4,146	165	0
Annapolis	402	402	0	0	0
Anne Arundel County	3,143	2,482	625	36	0
Baltimore	56,134	27,815	6,849	19,470	2,000 ^H
Baltimore County	6,637	4,939	1633	65	0
Cumberland	1,256	1,256	0	0	0
Frederick	955	397	0	558	0
Hagerstown	1,088	1,088	0	0	0
Montgomery County	7,425	4,921	1,210	1,294	0
Prince Georges County	8,201	6,294	1,819	88	0
Total MARYLAND	99,112	59,154	16,282	21,676	2,000
MASSACHUSETTS					
State of Massachusetts	48,876	31,981	8,951	7,944	0
Arlington	1,279	1,279	0	0	0
Attleboro	500	500	0	0	0
Barnstable County	1,723	0	0	1,723	0
Boston	35,319	22,535	5,188	7,546	50 ^N
Brockton	2,199	1,605	594	0	0
Brookline	1,490	1,490	0	0	0
Cambridge	4,232	3,432	754	46	0
Chicopee	1,331	1,331	0	0	0
Fall River	4,370	3,166	772	432	0
Falmouth	441	0	0	441	0
Fitchburg*	1,679	1,267	412	0	0

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FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Framingham	540	540	0	0	0
Gardner	686	0	0	686	0
Gloucester	714	0	0	0	0
Hampden County	681	0	0	0	681
Haverhill	1,226	1,226	0	0	0
Holyoke*	3,029	1,720	682	627	0
Lawrence	2,983	2,327	628	28	0
Leominster	513	513	0	0	0
Lowell	3,111	2,438	643	30	0
Lynn	3,534	3,067	0	467	0
Malden*	3,340	1,625	1,715	0	0
Mattapan	855	0	0	855	0
Medford	1,842	1,842	0	0	0
New Bedford	4,604	3,213	873	518	0
Newton*	3,302	2,286	986	30	0
Northampton	759	759	0	0	0
Pittsfield	1,648	1,648	0	0	0
Peabody Consortium*	2,042	0	2,042	0	0
Provincetown	473	0	0	473	0
Quincy*	3,420	2,267	657	496	0
Roxbury	1,519	0	0	1,469	50 ^N
Salem	1,239	1,239	0	0	0
Somerville	4,791	3,213	612	966	0
Springfield	6,395	4,696	1,228	421	50 ^N
Waltham	1,106	1,106	0	0	0
Westfield	444	444	0	0	0
Weymouth	731	731	0	0	0

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^H=HOPE 3

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Worcester	7,411	5,263	1,074	1,074	0
Total MASSACHUSETTS	166,377	111,463	27,811	26,272	831
MICHIGAN					
State of Michigan	53,691	38,345	14,461	885	0
Ann Arbor	1,953	1,375	578	0	0
Battle Creek	1,727	1,727	0	0	0
Bay City	1,694	1,694	0	0	0
Benton Harbor	701	701	0	0	0
Canton Township	375	375	0	0	0
Clinton Township	665	665	0	0	0
Dearborn	2,492	2,462	0	30	0
Dearborn Heights	1,201	1,201	0	0	0
Detroit	71,729	54,004	9,710	6,504	1,511 ^H
East Lansing	870	870	0	0	0
Farmington Hills	412	412	0	0	0
Flint	6,638	5,654	916	68	0
Genesee County	3,616	2,941	640	35	0
Grand Rapids	9,115	4,368	900	3,847	0
Holland	390	390	0	0	0
Jackson	2,078	1,790	0	0	288 ^H
Kalamazoo	2,646	2,123	497	26	0
Kent County	7,070	1,653	0	5,417	0
Lansing	2,869	2,176	667	26	0
Lincoln Park	970	970	0	0	0
Livonia	599	599	0	0	0
Macomb County	2,342	1,919	423	0	0
Midland	338	338	0	0	0

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^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Muskegon	1,365	1,365	0	0	0
	613	613	0	0	0
	183	183	0	0	0
Oakland County	5,059	4,073	934	52	0
Pontiac	2,437	2,013	424	0	0
Portage	260	260	0	0	0
Port Huron	1,036	1,036	0	0	0
Redford	1,039	1,039	0	0	0
Rochester Hills	313	313	0	0	0
Roseville	508	508	0	0	0
Royal Oak	1,416	1,416	0	0	0
Saginaw	3,705	3,110	556	39	0
St. Clair Shores	928	928	0	0	0
Southfield	557	557	0	0	0
Sterling Heights	728	728	0	0	0
Taylor	881	881	0	0	0
Troy City	397	397	0	0	0
Warren	1,354	1,354	0	0	0
Waterford Township	497	497	0	0	0
Wayne County	5,000	3,967	983	50	0
Westland	1,208	1,208	0	0	0
Wyoming	547	547	0		
Ypsilanti	1,442	0	0	1,442	
Total MICHIGAN	207,654	155,745	31,689	18,421	1,799
State of Minnesota	27,538	22,516	4,622	400	0
Anoka County	1,779	1,779	0	0	0

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

[†]=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Bloomington	517	517	0	0	0
Dakota County*	3,123	1,851	1,272	0	0
Duluth	450	0	408	42	0
Hennepin County*	5,881	3,327	1,106	1,448	0
Minneapolis	19,742	15,505	2,274	195	1,768 ^{HN}
Moorhead	432	432	0	0	0
Plymouth	272	272	0	0	0
Ramsey County	1,452	1,452	0	0	0
Rochester	565	565	0	0	0
St. Cloud	677	677	0	0	0
St. Louis County*	6,658	6,149	509	0	0
St. Paul	12,765	8,662	1,241	1,391	1,471 ^{HN}
Total MINNESOTA	81,851	63,704	11,432	3,476	3,239
MISSISSIPPI					
State of Mississippi	45,930	36,097	9,338	495	0
Biloxi	784	784	0	0	0
Columbus	2,891	0	0	2,891	0
Gulfport	666	666	0	0	0
Golden Triangle Planning & Development District	672	0	0	0	672 ^H
Jackson	5,077	3,943	1,034	50	50 ^N
Moss Point	406	406	0	0	0
Natchez	343	0	0	343	0
Pascagoula	453	453	0	0	0
Total MISSISSIPPI	57,222	42,349	10,372	3,779	722

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GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
MISSOURI					
State of Missouri	48,530	28,817	8,477	11,236	0
Columbia	1,623	1,003	0	620	0
Florissant	354	354	0	0	0
Independence	1,075	1,075	0	0	0
Joplin	939	939	0	0	0
Kansas City	13,653	11,488	1,967	148	50 ^N
Rolla	418	0	0	0	418 ^H
St. Charles	416	416	0	0	0
St. Joseph	2,372	2,342	0	30	0
St. Louis City	34,515	26,350	3,653	2,698	1,814 ^{HN}
St. Louis County	8,706	6,922	1,696	88	0
Springfield	2,828	1,916	585	327	0
Total MISSOURI	115,429	81,622	16,378	15,147	2,282
MONTANA					
State of Montana	10,993	7,543	3,335	115	0
Billings	883	883	0	0	0
Great Falls	1,074	1,074	0	0	0
Missoula	1,285	0	0	1,285	0
Total MONTANA	14,235	9,500	3,335	1,400	0
NEBRASKA					
State of Nebraska	16,923	13,721	3,000	202	0
Chadron	226	0	0	0	226 ^H
Lincoln	2,791	1,955	594	0	242 ^H
Omaha	8,135	6,408	1,311	83	333 ^H
Total NEBRASKA	28,075	22,084	4,905	285	801

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FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs'	HOPE III & NDP
NEVADA					
State of Nevada	9,622	2,008	3,000	4,614	0
Clark County*	4,579	3,552	991	36	0
Henderson	543	543	0	0	0
Las Vegas	3,854	3,088	732	34	0
North Las Vegas	1,503	1,003	0	0	500 ^H
Reno	2,355	1,555	499	0	301 ^H
Sparks	483	483	0	0	0
Total NEVADA	22,939	12,232	5,222	4,684	801
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
State of New Hampshire	11,684	7,854	3,000	130	700 ^H
Dover	348	348	0	0	0
Manchester	2,856	1,976	499	26	355 ^H
Nashua	2,930	765	0	2,165	0
Portsmouth	573	573	0	0	0
Rochester	313	313	0	0	0
Total NEW HAMPSHIRE	18,704	11,829	3,499	2,321	1,055
NEW JERSEY					
State of New Jersey	23,273	9,253	6,389	6,193	1,438 ^H
Asbury Park	501	501	0	0	0
Atlantic City	2,566	2,120	418	28	0
Bayonne	2,229	2,200	0	29	0
Bergen County	14,771	12,271	2,339	161	0
Bloomfield	1,406	1,406	0	0	0
Brick Township	417	417	0	0	0
Bridgeton	617	617	0	0	0
Burlington County	2,920	2,200	687	33	0

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*=HOME Consortium

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^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING In Thousands					
GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs'	HOPE III
Camden	6,982	3,723	987	50	2,222 ^{HN}
Camden County*	3,531	2,699	795	37	0
Cherry Hill Township	384	384	0	0	0
Clifton	1,814	1,814	0	0	0
Dover Township	503	503	0	0	0
East Orange	2,790	1,954	809	27	0
Edison Township	535	535	0	0	0
Elizabeth	3,691	2,713	942	36	0
Essex County	7,954	6,830	1,035	89	0
Fort Lee	905	0	0	905	0
Gloucester County	3,287	1,759	547	27	954 ^H
Gloucester Township	318	318	0	0	0
Hamilton Township	626	626	0	0	0
Hudson County*	8,934	5,895	2,957	82	0
Irvington	2,037	1,437	600	0	0
Jersey City	13,766	8,452	2,448	2,866	0
Long Branch	621	621	0	0	0
Mercer County*	411	0	411	0	0
Middlesex County	2,600	1,968	604	28	0
Middletown	359	359	0	0	0
Millville	950	374	0	0	576 ^H
Monmouth County	4,436	3,333	1,056	47	0
Morristown	578	0	0	578	0
Morris County	2,740	2,230	480	30	0
New Brunswick	1,009	1,009	0	0	0
Newark	21,809	12,576	4,769	4,464	0
Ocean County*	3,270	2,343	894	33	0

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*=HOME Consortium

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^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Old Bridge Township	373	373	0	0	0
Parsippany-Troyhills	266	266	0	0	0
Passaic	2,193	1,451	742	0	0
Paterson	6,274	3,809	1,779	686	0
Perth Amboy	1,341	942	399	0	0
Salem	497	0	0	0	497 ^H
Sayreville	207	207	0	0	0
Somerset County	1,951	1,576	375	0	0
Swartswood	2,482	0	0	2,482	0
Trenton	4,531	3,670	811	50	0
Union City	1,554	1,554	0	0	0
Union County*	7,185	5,988	1,118	79	0
Union Township	846	846	0	0	0
Vineland*	1,213	668	545	0	0
Wayne Township	236	236	0	0	0
Woodbridge	621	621	0	0	0
Total NEW JERSEY	177,310	117,647	34,936	19,040	5,687
NEW MEXICO					
State of New Mexico	16,327	12,792	3,369	166	0
Albuquerque	9,178	5,112	1,336	2,730	0
Las Cruces	1,139	1,139	0	0	0
Santa Fe	736	736	0	0	0
Total NEW MEXICO	27,380	19,779	4,705	2,896	0
NEW YORK					
State of New York	86,905	46,392	21,367	19,146	0
Albany	5,957	4,313	695	949	0
Amherst Town*	1,443	727	716	0	0

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*=HOME Consortium

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^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Babylon Town	2,137	1,602	535	0	0
Binghamton	3,114	2,699	381	34	0
Buffalo	24,330	20,069	3,360	901	0
Cheektowaga Town	737	737	0	0	0
Clay Town	374	374	0	0	0
Colonie Town	474	474	0	0	0
Dunkirk	619	619	0	0	0
Dutchess County	1,960	1,519	441	0	0
Elmira	1,601	1,601	0	0	0
Erie County*	3,821	2,974	808	39	0
Glen Falls	627	627	0	0	0
Greece Town	521	521	0	0	0
Hamburg Town	429	429	0	0	0
Huntington Town	1,095	1,095	0	0	0
Irondequoit Town	950	950	0	0	0
Islip Town	3,865	2,363	756	746	0
Jamestown	1,594	1,544	0	0	50 ^N
Middletown	579	579	0	0	0
Monroe County*	2,984	2,069	887	28	0
Mount Vernon	2,882	2,173	680	29	0
Nassau County	18,657	15,634	2,813	210	0
	2,360	1,893	467	0	0
	350,380	216,322	85,151	48,507	400 ^N
Newburgh	1,006	1,006	0	0	0
	3,723	3,216	466	41	0
Onondaga County*	3,200	1,988	552	27	633 ^H
Orange County	3,355	1,827	532	0	996 ^H

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*=HOME Consortium

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[†]=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

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^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Poughkeepsie	1,798	1,220	0	578	0
Rochester	14,960	10,875	1,922	1,153	1,010 ^H
Rockland County	2,621	1,963	632	26	0
Rome	1,171	1,171	0	0	0
Schenectady*	5,153	2,865	968	340	980 ^H
Suffolk County	5,819	4,368	1,384	67	0
Syracuse	12,903	7,094	1,266	3,993	550 ^{HN}
Tonawanda Town	2,019	1,993	0	26	0
Troy	2,457	2,254	0	203	0
Union Town	1,492	1,492	0	0	0
Utica	4,129	3,502	532	45	50 ^N
West Seneca Town	303	303	0	0	0
Westchester County	10,494	5,854	1,233	3,407	0
White Plains	1,110	1,110	0	0	0
Yonkers	5,728	4,285	1,387	56	0
Total NEW YORK	603,836	388,685	129,931	80,551	4,669
NORTH CAROLINA					
State of North Carolina	66,112	46,347	13,952	5,031	782 ^H
Asheville*	2,368	1,481	837	0	50 ^N
Burlington	425	425	0	0	0
Chapel Hill	409	409	0	0	0
Charlotte	6,829	4,459	1,398	59	913 ^{HN}
Concord	425	425	0	0	0
Durham	2,509	1,819	690	0	0
Fayetteville	1,621	1,174	447	0	0
Gastonia*	1,168	768	400	0	0
Greensboro	2,762	2,082	652	28	0

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FY 1993 CPD FUNDING					
In Thousands					
GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs'	HOPE III & NDP
Hickory	316	316	0	0	0
High Point	927	927	0	0	0
Jacksonville	581	581	0	0	0
Kannapolis	658	658	0	0	0
Lexington	50	0	0	0	50 ^N
Morganton	150	150	0	0	0
Raleigh	3,950	2,209	634	26	1,081 ^H
Salisbury	448	448	0	0	0
Surry County*	446	0	446	0	0
Wake County	1,598	1,598	0	0	0
Wilmington	1,318	950	368	0	0
Winston-Salem*	2,842	1,947	868	27	0
Total NORTH CAROLINA	97,912	69,173	20,692	5,171	2,876
NORTH DAKOTA					
State of North Dakota	9,480	6,046	3,335	99	0
Bismarck	455	455	0	0	0
Fargo	1,993	805	0	1,188	0
Grand Forks	555	555	0	0	0
Total NORTH DAKOTA	12,483	7,861	3,335	1,287	0
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS					
Northern Mariana Islands	13	0	0	13	0
Total MARIANA ISLANDS	13	0	0	13	0
OHIO					
State of Ohio	69,095	51,566	15,485	2,044	0
Akron	11,815	8,183	1,279	1,730	623 ^{HN}
Alliance	836	836	0	0	0
Barberton	881	881	0	0	0

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^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs'	HOPE III & NDP
Bowling Green	405	405	0	0	0
Canton	4,123	3,567	511	45	0
Chardon	257	0	0	257	0
Cincinnati	21,655	15,594	3,128	1,833	1,100 ^{HN}
Cleveland	47,815	30,250	5,226	10,928	1,411 ^{HN}
Cleveland Heights	1,747	1,747	0	0	0
Columbus	17,058	8,724	3,203	4,322	809 ^H
Cuyahoga County*	4,992	3,483	1,463	46	0
Dayton	16,532	7,862	1,436	7,234	0
Defiance	366	0	0	366	0
East Cleveland	1,582	1,184	398	0	0
Elyria	700	700	0	0	0
Euclid	1,064	1,064	0	0	0
Franklin County	2,887	2,253	604	30	0
Hamilton City	2,209	1,836	373	0	0
Hamilton County	4,775	3,779	948	48	0
Kent	429	429	0	0	0
Kettering	371	371	0	0	0
Lake County	1,824	1,462	362	0	0
Lakewood	2,164	2,137	0	27	0
Lancaster	623	623	0	0	0
Lima	1,444	1,444	0	0	0
Lorain	1,401	1,401	0	0	0
Mansfield	1,107	1,107	0	0	0
Marietta	515	515	0	0	0
Massillon	839	839	0	0	0
Middletown	768	768	0	0	0

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FY 1993 CPD FUNDING
In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs'	HOPE III & NDP
Montgomery County*	3,503	2,618	851	34	0
Newark	966	966	0	0	0
Parma	772	772	0	0	0
Springfield	2,945	2,403	511	31	0
Stark County*	2,250	1,626	624	0	0
Steubenville	1,516	1,019	0	497	0
Summit County*	2,286	1,766	520	0	0
Toledo	10,861	8,908	1,842	111	0
Warren*	2,249	1,562	687	0	0
Youngstown	6,401	5,598	732	71	0
Total OHIO	256,028	182,248	40,183	29,654	3,943
OKLAHOMA					
State of Oklahoma	26,066	19,061	6,715	290	0
Broken Arrow	428	428	0	0	0
Edmond	397	397	0	0	0
Enid	622	622	0	0	0
Lawton	1,592	1,221	371	0	0
Midwest City	611	611	0	0	0
Norman	961	961	0	0	0
Oklahoma City	7,921	6,206	1,644	71	0
Shawnee	570	570	0	0	0
Southern Oklahoma Development Association	516	0	0	0	516 ^H
Tulsa	7,910	4,742	1,321	1,847	0
Total OKLAHOMA	47,594	34,819	10,051	2,208	516

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FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
OREGON					
State of Oregon	17,794	12,918	4,658	218	0
Clackamas County	2,870	2,275	567	28	0
Eugene*	2,782	1,473	794	515	0
Gresham	578	578	0	0	0
Lane County	713	0	0	0	713 ^H
Medford	569	569	0	0	0
Multnomah County	778	778	0	0	0
Polk County	749	0	0	0	749 ^H
Portland*	19,493	10,613	2,831	6,049	0
Salem	1,632	1,239	393	0	0
Springfield	618	618	0	0	0
Washington County	3,099	2,394	676	29	0
Total OREGON	51,675	33,455	9,919	6,839	1,462
PENNSYLVANIA					
State of Pennsylvania	67,936	51,897	14,483	1,556	0
Abington Township	810	810	0	0	0
Allegheny County	20,697	17,867	2,601	229	0
Allentown	4,059	3,020	520	39	480 ^H
Altoona	2,456	2,425	0	31	0
Beaver County	5,265	4,596	613	56	0
Bensalem Township	428	428	0	0	0
Berks County	3,387	2,924	424	39	0
Bethlehem	1,780	1,780	0	0	0
Blossburg	342	0	0	342	0
Bristol Township	0	0	0	0	0
Bucks County*	3,688	640	1,020	37	0

2,526

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FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Carlisle	422	422	0	0	0
Chester	2,457	2,005	0	27	425 ^H
Chester County	4,051	2,949	756	346	0
Delaware County*	6,664	4,180	1,653	831	0
Easton	1,031	1,031	0	0	0
Erie	7,739	4,201	667	2,871	0
Harrisburg	3,267	2,796	435	36	0
Haverford Township	1,031	1,031	0	0	0
Hazleton	1,110	1,110	0	0	0
Johnstown	2,126	2,099	0	27	0
Lancaster	2,440	2,033	381	26	0
Lancaster County	4,337	3,581	709	47	0
Lebanon	1,005	1,005	0	0	0
Lower Merion Township	1,233	1,233	0	0	0
Luzerne County*	7,016	5,735	1,206	75	0
McKeesport	1,631	1,631	0	0	0
Montgomery County*	5,086	3,767	1,268	51	0
New Castle	553	0	0	553	0
Norristown	1,116	1,116	0	0	0
Penn Hills Township	635	635	0	0	0
Philadelphia	95,799	64,171	12,033	17,786	1,809 ^{HN}
Pittsburgh	25,820	21,030	2,891	271	1,628 ^H
Reading	4,233	3,610	576	47	0
Scranton	4,437	3,943	443	51	0
Sharon	838	838	0	0	0
State College	859	859	0	0	0
Upper Darby Township	2,296	2,267	0	29	0

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GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Washington County	6,114	5,338	709	67	0
Westmoreland County*	5,932	4,842	1,030	60	0
Wilkes-Barre	2,272	2,243	0	29	0
Williamsport	1,513	1,513	0	0	0
York	2,000	1,974	0	26	0
York County*	3,706	2,779	890	37	0
Total PENNSYLVANIA	322,152	246,880	45,308	25,622	4,342
PUERTO RICO					
Puerto Rico	69,797	61,514	6,547	1,736	0
Aguadilla Municipio	3,117	2,712	368	37	0
Arecibo Municipio	4,613	4,181	373	59	0
Bayamon Municipio	7,742	6,907	740	95	0
Caguas Municipio	5,648	5,050	529	69	0
Carolina Municipio	6,303	5,528	696	79	0
Ceiba Municipio	350	0	0	0	350 ^H
Cidra Municipio	50	0	0	0	50 ^N
Fajardo Municipio	1,390	1,390	0	0	0
Guaynabo Municipio	3,252	2,857	357	38	0
Humacao Municipio	2,363	2,331	0	32	0
Mayaguez Municipio	5,002	4,190	755	57	0
Ponce Municipio	9,636	8,538	975	123	0
San Juan Municipio	21,805	15,292	4,078	2,435	0
Toa Baja Municipio	3,340	3,295	0	45	0
Trujillo Alto Municipio	2,093	2,065	0	28	0
Vega Baja Municipio	2,529	2,497	0	32	0
Total PUERTO RICO	149,030	128,347	15,418	4,865	400

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

†=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

^H=HOPE 3

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs'	HOPE III & NDP
State of Rhode Island	10,128	4,737	3,000	2,391	0
Cranston	1,110	1,110	0	0	0
East Providence	738	738	0	0	0
Pawtucket	2,725	2,244	451	30	0
Providence	9,347	7,041	1,417	91	798 ^H
Warwick	746	746	0	0	0
Woonsocket	1,416	1,397	0	19	0
Total RHODE ISLAND	26,210	18,013	4,868	2,531	798
State of South Carolina	39,280	30,621	7,623	1,036	0
Anderson	1,023	1,023	0	0	0
Charleston	1,980	1,418	562	0	0
Columbia	2,200	1,654	546	0	0
Florence	568	568	0	0	0
Greenville	1,671	1,300	371	0	0
Greenville County	3,956	2,756	686	38	476 ^H
North Charleston	1,516	1,145	371	0	0
	615			0	0
	863	863	0	0	0
	910	0	910	0	0
		0	0	0	50 ^N
	54,632				

'Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

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^H=HOPE 3

State of South Dakota	11,060	7,604	3,335	121	0
Rapid City	657	657	0	0	0
Sioux Falls	878	878	0	0	0
Total SOUTH DAKOTA	12,595	9,139	3,335	121	0
TENNESSEE					
State of Tennessee	39,756	28,882	9,859	1,015	0
Bristol	277	277	0	0	0
Chattanooga	4,081	2,489	929	663	0
Clarksville	858	858	0	0	0
Jackson	825	825	0	0	0
Johnson City	664	664	0	0	0
Kingsport	512	512	0	0	0
Knox County	2,005	1,423	0	0	582 ^H
Knoxville	3,697	2,632	1,028	37	0
Memphis	17,263	12,260	3,829	174	1,000 ^H
Murfreesboro	565	565	0	0	0
Nashville-Davidson	12,337	6,226	1,979	3,409	723 ^{HN}
Oak Ridge	260	260	0	0	0
Shelby County	1,330	1,330	0	0	0
Total TENNESSEE	84,430	59,203	17,624	5,298	2,305
State of Texas	102,056	74,547	22,869	3,184	1,456 ^H
Abilene	1,861	1,490	371	0	0
Amarillo	3,286	2,367	476	443	0
Arlington	2,703	2,234	469	0	0
Austin	10,990	7,253	1,865	1,072	800 ^{HN}

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

†=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

A-36

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

^H=HOPE 3

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs [†]	HOPE III & NDP
Baytown City	1,023	1,023	0	0	0
Beaumont	2,817	2,236	553	28	0
Bexar County	2,782	2,362	394	26	0
Bosque County	150	0	0	0	150 ^H
Brownsville	4,553	3,808	703	42	0
Bryan	1,023	1,023	0	0	0
Carrollton	531	531	0	0	0
College Cation	1,089	1,089	0	0	0
Corpus Cristi	6,319	5,082	1,177	60	0
Dallas	36,494	17,442	4,338	14,514	200 ^H
Dallas County	1,661	1,661	0	0	0
Denison	500	500	0	0	0
Denton	993	993	0	0	0
Edinburg	935	935	0	0	0
El Paso	14,388	11,752	2,501	135	0
Fort Bend County	2,569	1,744	0	0	825 ^H
Fort Worth	9,006	7,226	1,647	83	50 ^N
Galveston	2,133	1,769	364	0	0
Garland	3,101	1,692	0	0	1,409 ^H
Grand Prairie	1,163	1,163	0	0	0
Harlingen	1,360	1,360	0	0	0
Harris County	13,229	9,391	1,205	2,633	0
Hidalgo County	9,382	8,033	1,266	83	0
Houston	44,992	32,431	7,094	5,467	0
Irving	1,673	1,673	0	0	0
Killeen	971	971	0	0	0

[†]Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

[†]=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Longview	2,130	1,035	0	1,095	0
Lubbock	5,714	3,265	701	38	1,710 ^H
Marshall	530	530	0	0	0
Mc Allen	2,864	2,447	390	27	0
Mesquite	901	901	0	0	0
Midland	1,269	1,269	0	0	0
Mission	960	960	0	0	0
Odessa	1,693	1,693	0	0	0
Orange	553	553	0	0	0
Pasadena	1,825	1,825	0	0	0
Pharr	1,313	1,313	0	0	0
Plano	719	719	0	0	0
Port Arthur	1,885	1,885	0	0	0
Richardson	469	469	0	0	0
San Angelo	1,389	1,389	0	0	0
San Antonio	27,594	19,585	4,418	3,591	0
San Benito	699	699	0	0	0
Sherman	409	409	0	0	0
Tarrant County	6,370	3,469	612	39	2,250 ^H
Temple	741	741	0	0	0
Texarkana	592	592	0	0	0
Texas City	646	646	0	0	0
Tyler	1,227	1,227	0	0	0
Vicortia	1,008	1,008	0	0	0
Waco	3,355	2,174	590	25	566 ^H
Wichita Falls	2,156	1,787	369	0	0
Total TEXAS	359,781	262,540	55,192	32,633	9,416

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

[†]=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
UTAH					
State of Utah	10,225	6,928	3,000	297	0
Ogden	1,556	1,556	0	0	0
Orem	729	729	0	0	0
Provo	2,427	2,047	0	380	0
Salt Lake City	7,839	4,958	926	1,557	398 ^H
Salt Lake County*	4,548	3,487	1,020	41	0
Sandy City	547	547	0	0	0
Utah Valley Consortium*	783	0	783	0	0
West Jordan	216	216	0	0	0
West Valley	1,096	1,096	0	0	0
Total UTAH	29,966	21,564	5,729	2,275	398
VERMONT					
State of Vermont	10,124	6,428	3,335	361	0
Brattleboro	446	0	0	446	0
Burlington	1,152	899	0	253	0
Total VERMONT	11,722	7,327	3,335	1,060	0
VIRGINIA					
State of Virginia	32,748	22,653	8,307	1,788	0
Alexandria	1,587	1,077	510	0	0
Arlington County	2,872	2,121	723	28	0
Bristol	342	342	0	0	0
Campbell County	919	0	0	0	919 ^H
Charlottesville*	1,925	697	560	668	0
Chesapeake	1,867	1,468	399	0	0
Chesterfield County	1,298	1,298	0	0	0
Colonial Heights	114	114	0	0	0

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

†=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Danville	1,191	1,191	0	0	0
Fairfax County	6,191	4,958	1,170	63	0
Hampton	1,869	1,406	463	0	0
Henrico County	2,273	1,513	450	0	310 ^H
Hopewell	293	293	0	0	0
Lynchburg	983	948	0	0	35 ^N
Newport News	2,848	2,106	716	26	0
Norfolk	7,778	5,938	1,759	81	0
Petersburg	720	720	0	0	0
Portsmouth	3,656	2,114	671	871	0
Prince William County	1,825	1,473	352	0	0
Richmond	13,458	5,444	1,417	6,547	50 ^N
Roanoke	2,602	2,076	498	28	0
Suffolk	855	830	0	0	25 ^N
Virginia Beach	4,283	2,771	763	38	711 ^H
Total VIRGINIA	94,497	63,551	18,758	10,138	2,050
VIRGIN ISLANDS					
Virgin Islands	2,761	0	0	30	2,731 ^H
Total VIRGIN ISLANDS	2,761	0	0	30	2,731
WASHINGTON					
State of Washington	18,088	12,162	5,681	245	0
Auburn	345	345	0	0	0
Bellevue	588	588	0	0	0
Bellingham	790	790	0	0	0
Bremerton	2,164	0	0	2,164	0
Clark County	2,922	2,254	640	28	0
Everett	847	847	0	0	0

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

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^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

	TOTAL	CDBG			
)
)
Kennewick	526	526	0	0	0
King County*	17,935	5,761	1,766	10,408	0
Kitsap County	1,769	1,769	0	0	0
Olympia	386	386	0	0	0
Pasco	545	545	0	0	0
Pierce County	4,969	3,863	1,059	47	0
Richland	277	277	0	0	0
Seattle	18,922	13,651	2,588	2,683	0
Snohomish County*	7,119	2,851	968	3,300	0
Spokane	8,899	4,400	927	2,095	1,477 ^H
Spokane County	2,262	1,801	461	0	0
Tacoma	5,509	2,968	891	1,650	0
Yakima	1,964	903	0	0	1,061 ^H
Total WASHINGTON	97,962	57,143	14,981	23,300	2,538
State of West Virginia	27,920	20,429	7,191	300	0
Charleston	2,473	2,442	0	31	0
Huntington	3,333	2,709	0	34	590 ^H
Parkersburg		1,334	0	0	0
Weirton		558	0	0	0
Wheeling	1,892	1,892	0	0	0
Total WEST VIRGINIA	37,510	29,364	7,191	365	590
State of Wisconsin	37,922	29,416	7,931	575	0
Appleton	676	676	0	0	0

'Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

*=HOME Consortium

^N=Neighborhood Development Program

[†]=HOPWA Entitlement Grantee

^H=HOPE 3

FY 1993 CPD FUNDING

In Thousands

GRANTEE	TOTAL	CDBG	HOME	Special Needs ¹	HOPE III & NDP
Beloit	757	757	0	0	0
Eau Claire	807	807	0	0	0
Green Bay	1,530	1,141	389	0	0
Janesville	610	610	0	0	0
Kenosha	1,280	1,280	0	0	0
La Crosse	1,223	1,223	0	0	0
Madison	3,236	2,359	837	28	12 ^N
Milwaukee	24,736	19,980	4,144	562	50 ^N
Milwaukee County*	2,207	1,498	709	0	0
Neenah	240	240	0	0	0
Oshkosh	985	985	0	0	0
Racine	2,617	2,222	368	27	0
Sheboygan	1,062	1,062	0	0	0
Superior	1,059	1,059	0	0	0
Waukesha	447	447	0	0	0
Waukesha County	1,002	1,002	0	0	0
Wausau	770	770	0	0	0
Wauwatosa	1,169	1,169	0	0	0
West Allis	1,391	1,391	0	0	0
Total WISCONSIN	85,726	70,094	14,378	1,192	62
WYOMING					
State of Wyoming	6,713	3,325	3,335	53	0
Casper	951	526	0	0	425 ^H
Cheyenne	613	613	0	0	0
Total WYOMING	8,277	4,464	3,335	53	425
TOTALS	5,632,518	3,893,500	988,000	655,180	95,838

¹Special Needs includes the Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Mod-Rehab Programs.

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^H=HOPE 3

APPENDIX B

**FISCAL YEAR 1993 SPECIAL NEEDS AND COMPETITIVE FUNDING
CPD Programs**



Appendix B provides a detailed breakout of the special needs assistance and competitive program funding listed in Appendix A. The specific funding amount and grant recipient is listed below, by state, for the following competitive and special needs programs: HOPE III, John Heinz Neighborhood Development Program, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Programs. These funds are included in the table in Appendix A, but are listed here to provide specific levels of funding and organizations (nonprofit providers, public housing agencies or local governments).

ALABAMA

HOPE III

Community Service Program of West Alabama, Tuscaloosa	\$550,000
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Neighborhood Development Program

Dunbar-Abrams Foundation, Bessemer	\$50,000
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Shelter Plus Care

City of Huntsville	\$1,219,680
Jefferson Housing Authority, Fultondale	\$3,468,960
State of Alabama, Mobile	\$721,500

ALASKA

Shelter Plus Care

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	\$1,025,880
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ARKANSAS

HOPE III

Crowley's Ridge Development Council Inc., NE Arkansas Multi-Counties	\$591,000
Delta Research Education & Development Foundation, Crittenden County	\$232,858
City of West Memphis, West Memphis	\$600,000
Community Organization for Poverty Elimination, North Little Rock	\$451,306

Neighborhood Development Program

Boys, Girls, Adults Community Development, Marvell	\$50,000
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Shelter Plus Care

State of Arkansas, Department of Human Services	\$1,383,780
The Housing Authority of the City of Little Rock	\$2,062,740

ARIZONA

HOPE III

Housing for Mesa, Mesa	\$328,559
Pima County, Pima County	\$1,000,000
Coordinated Community Services of Arizona, Scottsdale	\$1,000,000
Coordinated Community Services of Arizona Statewide, excluding Maricopa and Pima Counties	\$1,500,000
Homeward Bound, Phoenix	\$522,029
Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc., Phoenix	\$625,306
American Indian Association of Tucson. Tucson	\$822,000

Neighborhood Development Program

Acorn Housing Corporation, Phoenix	\$50,000
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HOPWA

State of Arizona	\$571,000
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Shelter Plus Care

State of Arizona, Department of Health Services	\$8,034,600
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Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

United Methodist Outreach Ministries, Inc., Phoenix	\$1,224,960
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CALIFORNIA

HOPE III

Fresno Housing Authority, Fresno	\$2,899,000
Los Angeles Housing Authority, Los Angeles	\$2,966,690

Neighborhood Development Program

Cambodian Business Association, Long Beach	\$50,000
Loa Family Community Development, Inc., Richmond	\$50,000

HOPWA

State of California	\$1,801,000
Oakland	\$1,072,000
San Francisco	\$6,647,000
Anaheim - Santa Ana	\$1,017,000
Los Angeles - Long Beach	\$7,219,000
Riverside - San Bernadino	\$522,000
San Diego	\$1,245,000

CALIFORNIA - Continued

Supportive Housing

Low Income Elderly United--Community Assistance Project (LIEU-CAP), City and County of Los Angeles	\$723,784
Shelter, Inc., Contra Costa	\$4,190,153
1736 Family Crisis Center, Los Angeles	\$1,740,545
Single Room Occupancy Corporation, Los Angeles	\$2,036,267
Rubicon Programs, Inc., Richmond	\$3,358,810
Housing Authority of the County of Sacramento, Sacramento	\$12,844,465
Step Up On Second, Santa Monica	\$1,065,540

Shelter Plus Care

Housing Authority of the County of San Mateo, Belmont	\$5,492,760
Housing Authority of the County of Marin, San Rafael	\$1,299,000
City of Santa Monica	\$4,276,500
Housing Authority of the County of Contra Costa, Martinez	\$4,906,800
Community Development Commission of Mendocino County, Ukiah	\$1,699,260
Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara	\$1,855,080
County of Alameda, Hayward	\$9,881,520
County of San Joaquin, Stockton	\$1,451,700
City of Berkeley	\$5,080,620
City of Pomona	\$2,608,440
County of Santa Clara, San Jose	\$1,549,800
City of Pasadena	\$2,069,400
Housing Authority of the City of Sacramento	\$10,000,000
City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco	\$9,927,540
County of San Diego, San Diego	\$2,325,060
Housing Authority of the City of Santa Rosa	\$839,940

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Young Women's Christian Association of South Orange County, Santa Ana	\$2,135,040
Single Room Occupancy Corporation, Los Angeles	\$3,501,120
Single Room Occupancy Corporation, Los Angeles	\$1,688,040
Napa County Council for Economic Opportunity, Napa	\$438,720
Emergency Housing Consortium, San Jose	\$6,600,000

COLORADO

HOPE III

Colorado Housing Assistance Corp., Statewide	\$1,025,000
Rocky Mountain Human Services, Denver	\$575,000
Denver Habitat for Humanity, Denver	\$650,000
Commerce City Housing Authority, Commerce City	\$476,825

Neighborhood Development Program

Southern Ute Community Action Programs, Ignacio	\$50,000
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COLORADO - Continued

HOPWA

Denver \$709,000

Shelter Plus Care

State of Colorado, Department of Institutions \$655,020

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

The Family Extension, Inc., Longmont \$409,320

Colorado Coalition for the Homeless, Denver \$3,948,000

Fort Collins Housing Authority \$1,182,600

CONNECTICUT

HOPWA

State of Connecticut \$882,000

Shelter Plus Care

State of Connecticut, Department of Mental Health, Middletown \$1,831,500

State of Connecticut, Department of Mental Health, Hartford \$5,642,880

State of Connecticut, Department of Mental Health, Bridgeport \$6,488,340

State of Connecticut, Department of Mental Health \$2,177,700

State of Connecticut, Department of Mental Health \$2,879,460

State of Connecticut, Department of Mental Health, \$1,449,840

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

The Human Services Council of Mid-Fairfield, Inc., South Norwalk \$508,800

Northwest Connecticut Young Mens' Christian Association, Winsted \$543,840

DELAWARE

Supportive Housing

Ministry of Caring, Inc., Wilmington \$940,245

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

New Castle County Department of Community Development and Housing \$3,574,080

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HOPWA

Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia \$2,292,000

Supportive Housing

The Salvation Army, Washington, D.C. \$2,974,983

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - Continued

Shelter Plus Care

District of Columbia Government \$8,030,580

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Marshall Heights Community Development Organization, Washington, D.C. \$2,577,600
Christ House, Washington, D.C. \$3,093,120
Community Family Life Services, Inc., Washington, D.C. \$2,255,400

FLORIDA

HOPE III

Indiantown Nonprofit Housing, Inc., Martin & Palm Beach Counties \$153,000
City of Lakeland, Lakeland \$260,000
City of Delray Beach, Delray Beach \$430,000
City of Daytona Beach, Volusia County \$864,661
City of Tampa, Tampa \$3,000,000

Neighborhood Development Program

Miami-Dade Neighborhood Housing Services, Miami \$50,000

HOPWA

State of Florida \$2,205,000
Fort Lauderdale - Hollywood \$2,308,000
Miami - Hialeah \$4,697,000
Tampa - St. Petersburg - Clearwater \$950,000
West Palm Beach - Boca Raton - Delray \$1,028,000

Supportive Housing

Covenant House Florida, Ft. Lauderdale \$998,490
The Salvation Army, Hollywood \$1,358,581
Boley, Inc., St. Petersburg \$ 522,669

Shelter Plus Care

Broward County Housing Authority, Lauderhill \$3,447,300
Metropolitan Dade County, Miami \$5,024,940

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Mental Health Association of Dade County \$4,031,520
Metropolitan Dade County \$3,813,600

GEORGIA

HOPE III

Habitat for Humanity in Atlanta, Atlanta	\$1,596,178
Macon Housing Authority, Macon	\$517,464
Tift County Residential Housing Corporation, Tifton	\$635,593

HOPWA

Atlanta	\$2,341,000
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Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Housing Authority of the City of Macon	\$3,204,000
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HAWAII

Shelter Plus Care

State of Hawaii	\$1,090,800
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ILLINOIS

HOPE III

Lawndale Christian Development Corp, Chicago	\$478,400
Chicago Rehabilitation Network, Chicago	\$1,438,880
New Cities Community Development Corp, Chicago and Riverdale	\$2,056,575
ACORN Housing Corporation of Illinois, Chicago	\$893,750
Upgrade A Nonprofit Housing Corp, Peoria	\$300,000

Neighborhood Development Program

Reba Place Day Nursery Inc., Evanston	\$50,000
Devcorp, Chicago	\$49,500
Uptown Center Hull House Association, Chicago	\$50,000
Rockford Neighborhood Redevelopment, Rockford	\$50,000
Pilsen Resurrection Development Corporation, Chicago	\$50,000
Bethel New Life Inc., Chicago	\$25,000
Edgewater Community Council, Chicago	\$50,000

HOPWA

Chicago	\$2,292,000
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Supportive Housing

Department of Human Services, Chicago	\$ 690,999
Catholic Charities, Chicago	\$6,305,375
Travelers & Immigrants Aid, Chicago	\$517,482

ILLINOIS - Continued

Shelter Plus Care

City of Rockford	\$604,320
Housing Authority of the County of Dekalb, Dekalb	\$998,160
City of Chicago	\$3,656,460
State of Illinois	\$424,740

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

The Thresholds, Chicago	\$2,954,880
Lakefront Single Room Occupancy Corporation, Chicago	\$4,147,200
Century Place Development Corporation, Chicago	\$1,140,480

INDIANA

HOPE III

City of Indianapolis, Indianapolis	\$1,059,000
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Supportive Housing

St. Elizabeth's Southern Indiana, New Albany	\$1,115,278
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Shelter Plus Care

State of Indiana, Marion County	\$1,249,800
State of Indiana	\$249,000

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Housing Authority of the City of Vincennes	\$229,440
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IOWA

HOPE III

Operation Threshold, Waterloo	\$429,236
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Neighborhood Development Program

Wellington Heights Neighborhood Association, Cedar Rapids	\$41,500
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Shelter Plus Care

Low Rent Housing Authority of the City of Des Moines	\$1,988,400
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KANSAS

HOPE III

City of Topeka, Topeka	\$261,000
Interfaith Housing Services, Inc., Hutchinson	\$389,698

Shelter Plus Care

City of Wichita	\$3,831,000
City of Topeka	\$298,980

KENTUCKY

HOPE III

City of Paducah, City of Paducah & McCracken Counties \$310,500

Neighborhood Development Program

Phoenix Hill Association, Inc., Louisville \$50,000

Shelter Plus Care

Jefferson County, Louisville \$1,939,380

Kentucky Housing Corporation, Frankfort \$634,740

LOUISIANA

HOPE III

New Orleans Residents for Independent Living, Orleans Parish \$486,447

City of Shreveport, Shreveport \$1,074,862

City of New Orleans, New Orleans, and Orleans Parish \$755,000

HOPWA

New Orleans \$1,082,000

Supportive Housing

Volunteers of America of Greater New Orleans, New Orleans \$2,293,558

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Housing Authority of East Baton Rouge Parish, Baton Rouge \$954,000

Volunteers of America of Greater New Orleans, Inc., New Orleans \$1,704,000

MAINE

HOPE III

Community Concepts, Inc., Androsoggin & Oxford Counties \$1,162,612

Kennebec Valley Community Action Program, Kennebec & Somerset Counties \$386,510

Neighborhood Development Program

Portland West Neighborhood Planning Council, Portland \$50,000

Shelter Plus Care

State of Maine \$1,774,140

City of Bangor \$1,298,160

MARYLAND

HOPE III

Enterprise Nehemiah Developers, Inc., Baltimore \$2,000,000

HOPWA

Baltimore \$1,091,000

Supportive Housing

City of Baltimore, Baltimore \$7,096,469

City of Frederick, Frederick \$557,772

Shelter Plus Care

City of Baltimore \$7,201,860

Housing Opportunities Commission of Montgomery County, Kensington \$1,233,480

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

City of Baltimore \$3,705,120

MASSACHUSETTS

HOPE III

Housing Allowance Project, Hampden & Hampshire Counties \$681,212

Neighborhood Development Program

Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative, Roxbury \$50,000

Neighborhood of Affordable Housing, Inc., Boston \$50,000

Springfield Neighborhood Housing Service, Springfield \$50,000

HOPWA

Boston \$1,188,000

Supportive Housing

Justice Resource Institute, Boston \$1,234,357

Trustees of Health & Hospitals of the City of Boston, Inc., Boston \$2,136,588

Shortstop, Inc., Somerville \$923,973

Shelter Plus Care

City of Worcester \$1,006,200

City of Boston \$2,688,840

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston \$616,320

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Taunton \$970,800

Quincy Housing Authority \$465,840

Provincetown Housing Authority \$472,800

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, New Bedford \$573,300

Barnstable Housing Authority, Hyannis \$1,723,200

Commonwealth of Massachusetts \$5,083,260

City of Springfield \$361,440

City of Fall River \$390,000

MASSACHUSETTS - Continued

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Falmouth Housing Trust, Inc., Falmouth	\$441,000
Nuestra Comunidad Development Co., Roxbury	\$1,468,800
Serving People in Need, Inc., Lynn	\$427,560
Valley Opportunity Council, Holyoke	\$626,640
Montachusett Veterans Outreach Center, Inc., Gardner	\$685,800
Center for Human Services, Inc., New Bedford	\$476,400
Lena Park Community Development Corporation, Mattapan	\$855,120

MICHIGAN

HOPE III

West Detroit Inter-Faith Community Organization, Detroit	\$984,400
Habitat for Humanity-Metro Detroit, Detroit	\$527,152
Jackson Affordable Housing, Jackson	\$287,500

HOPWA

Detroit	\$729,000
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Supportive Housing

SOS Crisis Center, Ypsilanti	\$1,442,421
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Shelter Plus Care

Kent County	\$5,416,920
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Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Mariners Inn, Detroit	\$2,724,120
Heartside Ministry, Inc., Grand Rapids	\$3,792,000
The Salvation Army Harbor Light	\$2,368,800

MINNESOTA

HOPE III

City of St. Paul, St. Paul	\$1,421,300
Minneapolis Community Development Agency, Minneapolis	\$1,720,000

Neighborhood Development Program

Phillips Community Development Corporation, Minneapolis	\$48,000
East Side Neighborhood Development Corporation, St. Paul	\$50,000

Hennepin County Community Services Department, Minneapolis	\$1,407,440
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Shelter Plus Care

Metropolitan Council, St. Paul	\$1,284,000
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MISSISSIPPI

HOPE III

Golden Triangle Planning & Development District,
Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktiba, Webster, & Winton Counties \$671,700

Neighborhood Development Program

West Jackson Community Development Corporation, Jackson \$50,000

Shelter Plus Care

Mississippi Regional Housing Authority IV, Columbus \$2,890,560

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Mississippi Regional Housing Authority VII, Natchez \$343,200

MISSOURI

HOPE III

Catholic Commission on Housing, St. Louis \$819,000
Meramac Regional Planning Commission, Rolla \$418,235
Operation Impact, St. Louis \$944,950

Neighborhood Development Program

Carr Square Tenant Corporation, St. Louis \$50,000
Westside Housing Organization, Kansas City \$50,000

HOPWA

State of Missouri \$925,000

Interfaith Residence D/B/A Doorways, St. Louis \$2,353,155

Shelter Plus Care

State of Missouri, Department of Mental Health \$5,764,080
State of Missouri, Department of Mental Health \$4,117,680
Housing Authority of the City of Springfield \$326,940
Housing Authority of Columbia \$619,500

MONTANA

Shelter Plus Care

Missoula Housing Authority \$1,285,200

NEBRASKA

HOPEIII

Holy Name Housing Corporation, Omaha	\$333,333
Indian Center, Inc., Chadron	\$226,000
City of Lincoln, Lincoln	\$242,012

NEVADA

HOPEIII

North Las Vegas Housing Authority, North Las Vegas	\$500,000
Reno Housing Authority, Reno	\$300,681

Shelter Plus Care

State of Nevada	\$4,552,740
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

HOPEIII

State of New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority	\$700,000
Manchester Neighborhood Housing Services(Manchester)	\$355,000

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Southern New Hampshire Services, Inc., Nashua	\$2,164,800
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NEW JERSEY

HOPEIII

St. Joseph's Carpenter Society, Camden	\$676,700
Resources for Human Development, Gloucester	\$954,310
City of Salem	\$496,665
State of New Jersey Department of Community Affairs	\$1,437,650
Millville Housing Authority, Millville	\$575,500
City of Camden	\$1,495,051

Neighborhood Development Program

North Camden Land Trust, Camden	\$50,000
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HOPWA

State of New Jersey	\$1,166,000
Bergen - Passaic (Paterson)	\$631,000
Jersey City	\$1,277,000
Newark	\$2,838,000

NEW JERSEY - Continued

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

The AIDS Residence Coalition of Morris County, Inc., Morristown	\$578,400
Samaritan Inn, Swartswood	\$2,481,960
State of New Jersey	\$4,636,080
Catholic Community Services, Newark	\$1,443,000
Catholic Community Services, Jersey City	\$1,476,000
The Church of the Good Shepherd, Fort Lee	\$904,800

NEW MEXICO

Shelter Plus Care

City of Albuquerque	\$2,667,660
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NEW YORK

HOPE III

Onondaga County	\$633,391
Greater Rochester Partner Housing Development Fund, Rochester	\$1,010,000
Schenectady Housing Authority, Schenectady	\$980,000
City of Syracuse	\$500,000
Orange County	\$996,000

Neighborhood Development Program

Banana Kelly Community Improvement Association, Bronx, NY	\$50,000
Neighborhood Initiatives Development Corporation, Bronx, NY	\$50,000
Fifth Avenue Committee, Inc., Brooklyn, NY	\$50,000
Citizens Opportunity for Development, Jamestown	\$50,000
Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation, New York City	\$50,000
Utica Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc., Utica	\$50,000
Manhattan Neighborhood Renaissance, New York City	\$50,000
Housing Visions Unlimited, Inc., Syracuse	\$50,000
Mount Hope Housing Company, Bronx, NY	\$50,000
Asian Americans For Equality, Inc., New York City	\$50,000
United Tenants Association, New York City	\$50,000

HOPWA

State of New York	\$1,312,000
Nassau - Suffolk	\$709,000
New York City	\$20,796,000

NEW YORK - Continued

Supportive Housing

The Doe Fund, New York City	\$1,973,628
The Bridge, Inc., New York City	\$975,564
Trustees of Columbia University, New York City	\$764,290
Postgraduate Center for Mental Health, New York City	\$2,895,923
Homes for the Homeless, Inc., New York City	\$1,319,265
AIDS Resource Center, New York City	\$1,307,843
Bank Street College of Education, New York City	\$1,980,000
Tremont Commonwealth Council, New York City	\$1,923,063

Shelter Plus Care

City of New York	\$10,000,000
State of New York, Office of Mental Health	\$3,073,500
State of New York, Office of Mental Health	\$795,900
Troy Housing Authority, Troy	\$173,400
State of New York	\$10,000,000
State of New York	\$660,120
City of Schenectady	\$302,700
City of Buffalo	\$641,640
New York State Office of Mental Health	\$691,620
Albany Housing Authority	\$892,800
Rochester Housing Authority	\$1,014,720
City of Syracuse	\$1,539,600
State of New York	\$1,032,120
Westchester County, Department of Mental Health, White Plains	\$3,333,840
New York State Office of Mental Health	\$662,040
Dutchess County, Poughkeepsie	\$577,800

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Syracuse Housing Authority	\$2,361,600
The City of New York	\$1,698,840

NORTH CAROLINA

HOPE III

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Housing Partnership, Charlotte	\$863,231
Downtown Housing Improvement Corp., Raleigh	\$1,081,208
State of North Carolina Housing Finance Agency, Raleigh	\$782,430

Neighborhood Development Program

Davidson County Community Socio-Economic, Lexington	\$50,000
Grove Arcade Public Market Foundation, Asheville	\$50,000
Grier Heights Economic Foundation, Inc, Charlotte	\$50,000

HOPWA

State of North Carolina	\$822,000
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NORTH CAROLINA - Continued

Shelter Plus Care

State of North Carolina, Department of Mental Health	\$668,160
State of North Carolina	\$763,980
State of North Carolina, Raleigh	\$1,171,980
State of North Carolina	\$813,600

NORTH DAKOTA

Shelter Plus Care

Fargo Housing and Redevelopment Authority	\$1,188,060
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OHIO

HOPE III

University Settlement, Inc., Cleveland and Cuyahoga County	\$250,000
Cleveland Housing Network, Inc., Cleveland	\$1,011,429
East Akron Neighborhood Development Corp., Akron and Summit Counties	\$572,925
Faith Mission, Inc., Columbus and Franklin County	\$809,000
Homesteading and Urban Redevelopment Corp., Cincinnati	\$1,000,000

Neighborhood Development Program

Near West Housing Corporation, Cleveland	\$50,000
Millvale Resident's Community Council, Cincinnati	\$50,000
Hough Area Partner in Progress, Inc., Cleveland	\$50,000
East Akron Neighborhood Development Corporation, Akron	\$50,000
Avondale Redevelopment Corporation, Cincinnati,	\$50,000
Near West Side Multi-Service Corporation, Cleveland	\$50,000

HOPWA

State of Ohio	\$1,086,000
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Supportive Housing

Community Support Services, Inc., Akron	\$400,000
Transitional Housing, Inc., Cleveland	\$537,700
Miami Valley Housing Opportunities, Inc., Dayton	\$436,170

Shelter Plus Care

Geauga Community Board of Mental Health, Chardon	\$257,400
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services	\$10,000,000
Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority	\$4,211,400
City of Cincinnati	\$1,632,720
Akron Metropolitan Housing Authority	\$1,226,700
City of Dayton	\$5,325,600

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission, Defiance	\$365,640
Jefferson County Community Action Council, Inc., Steubenville	\$496,800
St. Vincent Hotel, Inc., Dayton	\$1,370,880

OKLAHOMA

HOPE III

Southern Oklahoma Development Association
Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Coal, Garvin, Johnston, Love,
Marshall, Murray, and Pontotoc Counties \$515,694

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

YMCA of Greater Tulsa, Inc., Tulsa \$1,792,800

OREGON

HOPE III

Oregon Housing and Association Services, Marion & Polk Counties \$749,000
St. Vincent DePaul of Lane County, Lane County \$714,000

Supportive Housing

Tri-County Youth Services Consortium, Portland \$1,587,324
Mental Health Services West, Portland \$3,384,172

Shelter Plus Care

Housing Authority & Community Services Agency, Eugene \$514,560
Housing Authority of Portland, Portland \$941,880

PENNSYLVANIA

HOPE III

Resources for Human Development, Philadelphia \$1,347,323
Chester Community Improvement Project, Chester \$425,000
Hunting Park Community Development Corporation, Philadelphia \$312,000
Housing Association & Development Corporation, Allentown \$480,000
URA of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh \$1,628,182

Neighborhood Development Program

Frankford Group Ministry, Inc., Philadelphia \$50,000
Kensington Action Now, Philadelphia \$50,000
Acorn Housing Corporation of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia \$50,000

HOPWA

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania \$693,000
Philadelphia, PA - New Jersey \$1,607,000

Supportive Housing

1260 Housing Development Corporation, Philadelphia \$1,516,705

PENNSYLVANIA - Continued

Shelter Plus Care

Delaware County Housing Authority, Woodlyn	\$776,100
County of Chester, Office of Housing Helping Counseling Center, Inc.	\$306,000
Erie County	\$718,200
City of Philadelphia	\$8,093,280
Tioga County Housing Authority, Blossburg	\$342,000

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

The Philadelphia Housing Authority	\$720,000
The Philadelphia Housing Authority	\$3,840,000
The Philadelphia Housing Authority	\$1,152,000
Human Services Center, New Castle	\$552,960
The Housing Authority of the City of Erie	\$2,100,000

PUERTO RICO

HOPE III

Ceiba Housing & Economic Development Corporation, Ceiba	\$350,000
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Neighborhood Development Program

Rabanal Small Farmers Association, Inc., Cidra	\$50,000
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HOPWA

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	\$904,000
San Juan	\$2,220,000

RHODE ISLAND

HOPE III

Providence Plan Housing Corporation, Providence	\$798,448
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Shelter Plus Care

State of Rhode Island	\$2,293,380
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SOUTH CAROLINA

HOPE III

Sunbelt Human Advancement Resources, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, & Anderson Counties	\$476,470
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Neighborhood Development Program

Gower Neighborhood Association, Inc., Taylors	\$50,000
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HOPWA

State of South Carolina	\$519,000
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TENNESSEE

HOPE III

Knox Housing Partnership, Inc., Knox County	\$581,915
Coalition for Tenn w/Disabilities, Davidson, Rutherford, Dickson, Houston, Cumberland, Dekalb, Fentress, Morgan, Overton, Roane, White, Putnam, and Wilson Counties	\$673,340
United Way of Greater Memphis, Memphis	\$1,000,000

Neighborhood Development Program

Organized Neighbors of Edgehill, Inc., Nashville	\$50,000
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HOPWA

State of Tennessee	\$542,000
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Shelter Plus Care

Metropolitan Development and Housing Agency, Nashville	\$3,327,900
City of Chattanooga	\$625,500

TEXAS

HOPE III

Southeast Texas Housing Finance Corporation Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Liberty, Matagorda, Walker, Waller, and Wharton Counties	\$750,000
Tarrant County Housing Partnership, Tarrant County	\$2,250,000
State of Texas Housing & Community Affairs Amarillo, Baytown, Galveston, Lare, Longview, Midland, Sherman/Denison, Texarkana, Tyler, and Wichita Falls	\$1,455,542
City of Lubbock, Lubbock	\$1,710,000
Waco Housing Authority, Waco	\$566,200
Fort Bend County	\$824,680
Dallas Housing Authority, Dallas, TX	\$200,000
City of Garland, Garland,	\$1,409,284
C.A.U.S.E, Bosque, Freestone, Hill, and Limestone Counties	\$150,000

Neighborhood Development Program

East Austin Economic Development Corporation, Austin	\$50,000
Liberation Community, Inc.,	\$50,000

HOPWA

State of Texas	\$1,827,000
Dallas	\$1,767,000
Houston	\$3,016,000

Supportive Housing

The Family Place, Dallas	\$5,327,839
The Salvation Army, San Antonio	\$674,361

TEXAS - Continued

Shelter Plus Care

City of Amarillo	\$442,500
San Antonio Housing Authority	\$2,677,320
Harris County Community Development Agency, Houston	\$2,540,100
City of Longview	\$1,094,700
Housing Authority of the City of Austin	\$991,200
City of Dallas	\$2,919,120

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Housing Authority of the City of Houston	\$2,099,880
Housing Authority of the City of Dallas	\$4,296,000

UTAH

HOPE III

Salt Lake Community Development Corporation, Salt Lake City	\$397,500
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Shelter Plus Care

Housing Authority of Salt Lake City	\$488,700
Utah Department of Community and Economic Development, Ogden	\$164,640
Provo City Housing Authority	\$354,600

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Housing Authority of Salt Lake City	\$1,004,400
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VERMONT

Shelter Plus Care

Town of Brattleboro	\$446,400
Burlington Housing Authority	\$253,080
Vermont State Housing Authority	\$153,600
Vermont State Housing Authority	\$110,880

VIRGINIA

HOPE III

Telarnon Corporation, Campbell, Henry & Pittsylvania Counties	\$919,118
Freedom House, Henrico, Richmond, Chesterfield Counties	\$310,000
Virginia Beach Community Development Corporation, Virginia Beach	\$711,000

Neighborhood Development Program

Richmond Neighborhood Housing Services, Richmond	\$50,000
All Citizens Taking Initiative on Needs, Suffolk	\$25,000
Inner City Community Task Force, Lynchburg	\$35,000

VIRGINIA - Continued

HOPWA

Commonwealth of Virginia \$630,000

Region 10 Community Services Board, Charlottesville \$667,623

Shelter Plus Care

City of Richmond \$2,902,920

City of Portsmouth \$842,400

Commonwealth of Virginia \$674,700

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

People Helpers Foundation, Inc., Richmond \$3,571,200

VIRGIN ISLANDS

HOPE III

Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority, St. Croix \$2,731,079

WASHINGTON

HOPE III

Inland Empire Residential Resources, Spokane \$1,476,725

City of Yakima, Yakima \$1,061,000

HOPWA

Seattle \$825,000

Supportive Housing

Seattle King County Private Industry Council, Seattle \$335,985

Shelter Plus Care

King County, Seattle \$10,000,000

Housing Authority of Snohomish County, Everett \$3,264,300

City of Bremerton \$596,400

Housing Authority of the City of Tacoma \$403,200

Housing Authority of the City of Kelso \$680,400

Section 8 MOD-REHAB SRO

Spokane Housing Authority \$2,040,480

Archdiocesan Housing Authority, Bremerton, \$1,568,160

Housing Authority of the City of Tacoma \$1,209,600

Low Income Housing Institute, Seattle \$1,682,640

WISCONSIN

Neighborhood Development Program

Eastside Housing Action Committee, Milwaukee
Common Wealth Development, Inc., Madison

\$50,000
\$12,000

Shelter Plus Care

Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee

\$319,920

WEST VIRGINIA

HOPE III

Huntington Housing Authority, Cabell & Wayne Counties, Huntington

\$588,603

WYOMING

HOPE III

City of Casper, Casper

\$424,933



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