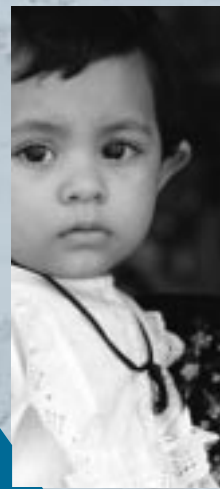


Connecting with Communities: A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the 2001 SuperNOFA Process



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



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Foreword

Dear Friend of America's Communities:

I am pleased to provide you with a copy of "Connecting With Communities: A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the 2001 SuperNOFA Process."

HUD's SuperNOFA provides you with the information you need about HUD's competitive grant funds in one convenient publication. This User's Guide, in conjunction with our latest SuperNOFA, can help you better understand the HUD programs that are available to help your community or neighborhood and decide which funding opportunities will best meet your local needs.

The 2001 SuperNOFA outlines approximately \$2.75 billion in grant programs, covering a wide range of community development, economic development and housing programs. Our guidebook is written in plain language so that the programs and their application requirements can be easily understood.

As HUD Secretary, I came to this Department with a strong belief in the American Dream. I arrived in America as a teenage refugee from Cuba, speaking very little English but with faith in God and the conviction that this was the greatest nation in the world – a set of beliefs that have helped shape my life. I have witnessed America's greatness and the goodness of its people, and I know that HUD can build on that by working closely with local communities and neighborhood- and faith-based organizations. I know you share my goal of helping all people take advantage of America's tremendous economic opportunities and enjoy decent, affordable housing in safe neighborhoods.

I look forward to working with you, as a partner, to increase housing affordability and availability, give compassionate help to the homeless, bring new vitality to declining communities and forgotten neighborhoods, and make hope for the future and the opportunity to live the American Dream a reality for all.



Mel Martinez
Secretary

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Introduction

Since 1997 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has been reinventing itself. During the past 3 years, our management reforms have made great strides in demonstrating that HUD can be reformed and effectively deliver programs and services to communities. Today, we continue our management reform by streamlining our operations and consolidating our programs, all to better serve taxpayers and communities.

HUD recognizes that truly viable, sustainable communities are developed by the hard work, vision, and dedication of the people who live and work within them. HUD can support these efforts with critical resources and broad national objectives, but it is the local community—residents, nonprofit groups, faith-based organizations, educators, businesses, governments, and others—with its own unique expertise and energy, which must design and carry out the strategies that best address local needs and opportunities.

Much of the approximately \$30 billion HUD administers is provided directly to State and local governments and Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) to implement critical housing and community development programs. HUD believes these resources should promote comprehensive, coordinated approaches to addressing community conditions. Economic development, housing assistance, public housing revitalization, and other community development strategies work best when linked at the community level.

HUD has adopted various strategies to assist communities in undertaking holistic, community-based approaches. In the early 1990s, we developed the Consolidated Plan for our formula-based community development programs (i.e., those programs that automatically provide funding to communities that qualify based upon a predetermined formula). Under the Consolidated Planning process, before communities can access HUD's formula-based community development funding, they must seek involvement from residents and a variety of other stakeholders in developing a comprehensive strategy for spending the funds. More recently, we applied this approach to formula-based public housing programs with the introduction of the Public Housing Plan, which requires public housing agencies to undertake an inclusive planning process to establish goals and craft a comprehensive strategy for using HUD's formula-based public housing funds. In 1998 we introduced the SuperNOFA to apply the comprehensive community-based approach to HUD's competitive programs (i.e., those programs that require communities to submit an application for funding that competes with applications submitted by other communities).

A New Process for Competitive Grants

HUD awards almost \$2.8 billion each year through national competitions. These funds go directly to State and local governments, nonprofit and faith-based organizations, veterans services organizations, PHAs, Indian tribes, and others to carry out a variety of HUD community and economic development programs. We have been told by these groups that for them to effectively use HUD resources to support coordinated community strategies, we must make our programs easier to access, easier to understand, and easier to coordinate. To assist these groups, we have modified our competitive grants process through the SuperNOFA.

Our competitive programs are now organized to mirror how a community thinks, rather than how HUD is organized. In the past, each of HUD's competitive programs had its own Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). Each outlined the timelines, rules, application requirements, and criteria used to evaluate applications and other information pertinent to the competitive program the NOFA announced. Each NOFA was published in the *Federal Register* on a different date, and the various elements of the competitive process outlined in the NOFAs often differed by program. The fragmentation resulting from separate NOFAs hindered communities' efforts to plan holistically and fund coordinated interconnected strategies.

HUD no longer issues separate NOFAs for the majority of our competitive grant programs. Instead, we announce competitive grant programs in one SuperNOFA.¹ The SuperNOFA provides grant applicants with a complete menu of HUD competitive funding available in a given year to address pressing community needs and opportunities. This year we have improved the process by adding programs to the SuperNOFA that were announced separately last year. These programs include:

- Assisted Living Conversion Program for the Elderly in Section 202 Projects.
- Family Self-Sufficiency.
- Indian Housing Drug Elimination.
- Multifamily Housing Service Coordinator.
- Community Development Block Grants for Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages.

This year's SuperNOFA also includes three doctoral research programs that support graduate students and Ph.D. recipients interested in addressing issues of affordable housing and community development as they conduct research needed to complete their Ph.D. or postdoctoral program.

¹ HUD reserves the right to issue separate NOFAs for individual programs, such as demonstrations or those still in development as of the SuperNOFA release date, as warranted.

The SuperNOFA approach also standardizes the application and selection processes. This simplifies the funding process and makes our expectations clear. For example, if you want to apply for two or more programs that fall within a specific group of programs addressing similar issues, you no longer will have to duplicate certain information required for each program's application.

By implementing the SuperNOFA approach, we hope you will be better able to design comprehensive, coordinated strategies that effectively address your community's complex problems and opportunities. In turn, we pledge to continue to move from an organization of separate offices with isolated programs to one HUD with one mission—promoting adequate and affordable housing, economic opportunity, and a suitable living environment free of discrimination.

HUD's Strategic Plan outlines several goals designed to help us achieve this mission. In awarding funding under this SuperNOFA, HUD will be guided by these goals, which are to:

- Increase the availability of decent, safe, and affordable housing in American communities.
- Ensure equal opportunity in housing for all Americans.
- Promote housing stability, self-sufficiency, and asset development of families and individuals.
- Improve community quality of life and economic vitality.
- Ensure public trust in HUD.

This *User's Guide to HUD Programs and the 2001 SuperNOFA Process* will help you understand HUD's programs and grant processes. Many of you have been long-time users of HUD funding and have become quite familiar with the "ins and outs" of the one or two programs that you regularly access. Although the move to the SuperNOFA does not change the specific statutory and regulatory requirements of HUD's competitive programs, it causes some changes to our notification, application, and selection processes. This User's Guide helps you understand those changes. It also exposes you to additional HUD programs that you can access and coordinate with the programs that you typically use. The overall goal of this User's Guide is to help you create truly comprehensive, coordinated, and effective strategies to address your community's needs.

How To Use the Guide

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

This User's Guide is divided into four parts. Part I, "Understanding HUD's SuperNOFA," explains the SuperNOFA. This part includes tables listing the 2001 SuperNOFA grant programs by category and applicant type. Part I also details the differences in the funding notification, application, and selection processes that result from the use of the SuperNOFA. Part II, "HUD's Major Noncompetitive Programs," provides information on HUD's formula-based programs and other major initiatives, which account for a large majority of the funding that HUD provides each year. This information describes the larger context within which HUD's competitive grant programs operate. Part III, "Descriptions of Programs Included in the SuperNOFA," provides information on the goals, eligible applicants, and eligible activities for each of the grant programs announced in the SuperNOFA. Part IV, "Coordinating HUD Programs," discusses the different types of program coordination that HUD is trying to encourage through the SuperNOFA. It provides examples to stimulate your thinking about ways to improve program coordination. It also discusses the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice—two tools that assist communities in planning how to allocate resources provided by HUD.

A copy of the User's Guide is also available through HUD's Web site <http://www.hud.gov/grants>. The Web site also contains the SuperNOFA application kits for programs in the SuperNOFA, the schedule of satellite training broadcasts for these programs, and additional information on HUD programs and program offices.

Part I: Understanding HUD's SuperNOFA

What Is a SuperNOFA?

The SuperNOFA is the way HUD announces and distributes funding available through its competitive grant programs. Historically, HUD published a separate Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) in the *Federal Register* for each competitive grant program that it administered. Each NOFA described program details, including the grant's purpose, eligible applicants, the amount of funding available, acceptable activities under the program, application process and requirements, and pre-established factors used to determine who would be awarded grants. In a given year, HUD would issue as many as 40 or more NOFAs, each with its own publication and submission dates, application requirements, factors for award, and selection process.

In FY98, the funding notification process was changed. As part of HUD's Management Reform, each of HUD's competitive grant programs was classified under one of three categories based on the program's purpose:

- Housing and Community Development.
- Economic Development and Empowerment.
- Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance Programs.

HUD then issued a SuperNOFA for each of these categories. In FY99 reform continued, and HUD combined these three categories of programs into one SuperNOFA. This single SuperNOFA described the funding available and application and selection process for each of the grant programs included. Rather than having 40 or more sets of rules and requirements, much of the grant application and selection process has been standardized for programs covered by the SuperNOFA. The changes are detailed in the section titled, "What Changes Are Associated With the SuperNOFA?" In FY00 and FY01, we have continued to improve the SuperNOFA by including programs that were excluded for technical reasons in prior years.

What Is a Competitive Grant Program?

A competitive grant program is one of the ways through which HUD provides public funding to address community problems and opportunities. Each competitive program has been created and authorized by Congress to address one or more goals through specific types of activities. For example, Youthbuild, authorized in 1992, has a goal of helping young high school dropouts obtain meaningful employment and achieve self-sufficiency. It does so by funding nonprofit organizations, public housing agencies, and State and local governments to create and operate 2-year job training programs for disadvantaged youth. The programs teach construction and building trade

skills, provide life training and education, and actually provide arenas in which students construct or rehabilitate needed low-income housing.

Competitive programs allow eligible applicants to request funding directly from HUD by submitting an application. This application competes with all other applications submitted for that particular program. Only a limited number of applicants—those whose applications are rated highest in the competition—receive funding.

Competitive grants differ from other types of HUD funding, such as formula grants or Housing Choice Voucher contract renewals. Formula grants, which account for more than \$13.5 billion in FY01,² provide funding to all eligible recipients (typically State and local governments or public housing agencies) based on specific, Congressionally approved formulas that vary by program. In some cases, these programs require submission of an application or a plan, but the applications do not compete with one another for funding. Housing Choice Voucher contract renewals, which account for almost \$13 billion in FY01, are automatic if the entities holding the contracts choose to renew. None of HUD's formula-based programs or Housing Choice Voucher contract renewals are awarded through the NOFA or SuperNOFA processes.³

Competitive Grant Program List

Table 1 lists all of the programs that are included in the FY01 SuperNOFA.⁴ The programs are listed by SuperNOFA category. Within each category, the programs are grouped under subheadings, such as “Technical Assistance” or “Homelessness Assistance,” based on the general purpose of the grant. The approximate FY01 funding amount for each grant program is also shown. Each program is described in Part III of the User's Guide.

² This total includes appropriations for the Community Development Block Grant (less set-asides), HOME Investment Partnerships, Public Housing Operating Fund, Public Housing Capital Fund, Public Housing Drug Elimination Program, Indian Housing Block Grants, Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (Formula Portion), and Fair Housing Assistance programs.

³ The Housing Choice Voucher for Persons with Disabilities programs are part of the SuperNOFA.

⁴ Virtually all of HUD's competitive grant programs are included in the SuperNOFA. Certain competitive programs—such as demonstrations, those with statutory deadlines, or those that are still being designed at the time the SuperNOFA is released—may still have a separate NOFA as warranted. HUD is working to minimize such occurrences. The goal is to limit them to situations where including the program would unnecessarily delay releasing the SuperNOFA.

Table 1: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFA	
<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount⁵ (in millions of dollars)</i>
Housing and Community Development Programs	
Technical Assistance (TA)	
• HOME TA	up to 8
• Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) TA	up to 7.6
• McKinney-Vento Act Homeless Assistance Programs TA	up to 3
• Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA	up to 2.6
Indian CDBG	
• Community Development Block Grants for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages	71.3
Universities and Colleges	
• Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPCs)	8
• Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)	10
• Community Development Work Study (CDWSs) ⁶	3
• Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIACs)	6.5
• Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIACs)	3
• Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP) ⁷	3
• Early Doctoral Student Research Grant Program (EDSRG)	0.15
• Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant Program (DDRG)	0.6
• HUD Urban Scholars Fellowship Program (Post-Doctoral)	0.55
Fair Housing Education and Outreach/Enforcement and Housing Counseling	
• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)	24 ⁸
— Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)	[3.9]
— Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI)	[10.5]
— Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI)	[2.1]

⁵ The funding amounts listed in the table are approximate. They do not, necessarily, reflect the exact amount of funding that will be made available through the competition.

⁶ The CDWS NOFA was issued on November 29, 2000, so that the applicants could meet recruiting requirements for their students assisted by this program.

⁷ TCUP is not included in the SuperNOFA. The NOFA will be issued shortly after the SuperNOFA.

⁸ The National Housing Discrimination Audit 2001 has been designated \$7.5 million.

Table 1: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFA (cont.)	
<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount (in millions of dollars)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Counseling Program (HCP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Local Counseling Agencies [6.6] — National, Regional, Multistate Agencies [10] — State Housing Finance Agencies [1] 	17.6
Healthy Homes and Lead-Based Hazard Control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program 59 • Healthy Homes Research 1.5 • Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education 5.5 	
Public Housing Revitalization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOPE VI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Revitalization Grants [490] — Demolition Grants [75] 	565
Drug Elimination in Public and Assisted Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Housing Drug Elimination Program Technical Assistance (PHDEP TA) 0.9 • Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (IHDEP) 12 • New Approach Anti-Drug Program 20 • Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP) 16.3 	
Economic Development and Empowerment Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development Initiative (EDI) 10.7 • Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) 25 • Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP) 20 • Youthbuild 52.9 • Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Resident Management and Business Development 55 — Capacity Building and Conflict Resolution [6] — Resident Service Delivery Models [5] — Service Coordinator Renewals [24] • Rural Housing and Economic Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Capacity Building 24 — Support for Innovative Activities [12] 	

Table 1: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFA (cont.)	
<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount (in millions of dollars)</i>
Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance Programs	
Homelessness Assistance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program for Homeless Individuals — Shelter Plus Care (S+C) 	850
Elderly	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly • Assisted Living Conversion Program for the Elderly in Section 202 Projects 	495.9 75
Persons With Disabilities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities • Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive • Housing Choice Vouchers for Persons With Disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Mainstream Program — Certain types of development programs — Designated Housing Plans 	121.2 25.5 54.1 20 20
Other Targeted Housing Assistance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multifamily Housing Service Coordinators • Family Self-Sufficiency Program 	24.2 45

What Changes Are Associated With the SuperNOFA?

Publication Date

The publication date—when the funding information is printed in the *Federal Register*—for all of the programs within the SuperNOFA will be the same. For example, instead of publishing separate housing and community development NOFAs on different dates throughout the year, funding information for all programs will be published on the same date in one SuperNOFA. For 2001, the SuperNOFA will be published in February 2001.

Submission Policy

To ensure fairness to all participants and in accordance with the principles of relevant laws, late applications are ineligible for consideration in HUD's grant competitions. As part of the Super-

NOFA process HUD has established a uniform late policy for all programs covered by the SuperNOFA. The late policy is explained in the SuperNOFA. Although the late policy is uniform for all programs, the actual date and time when an application for a specific program is considered late is based on the submission date, time, and address established for that program. Therefore, you should pay special attention to these items, which are listed in the SuperNOFA. HUD encourages you to begin working on your proposals immediately so that you may maximize coordination and ensure that your application is submitted on time. As always, HUD will accept, and, in fact, encourages, applications submitted before the due dates listed in the SuperNOFA.

Common Factors for Award

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

The factors for award are as follows:

1. Capacity.
2. Need/Extent of the Problem.
3. Soundness of Approach.
4. Leveraging Resources.
5. Comprehensiveness and Coordination.

Put in a slightly different order, the factors can be interpreted in the following manner.

“Need/Extent of the Problem” asks you to describe what the problem is and how severe it is. It also asks whether or not addressing the problem has been identified as a priority by the community. “Soundness of Approach” asks what you plan to do to address the problem. It asks whether or not what is planned makes sense, is feasible, and is likely to produce positive results related to the problem. “Capacity” asks whether or not you have access to the staffing and administrative resources necessary to successfully implement your planned activities and manage the grant properly. “Leveraging Resources” asks what resources, beyond those provided by the HUD grant, you plan to use in implementing the proposed activities. “Comprehensiveness and Coordination” asks how your proposed activities relate to other activities/strategies taking place in the community. It also asks the extent to which you are involved in broader discussions about how community resources are allocated.

The content of these five factors may vary slightly and may be *measured* differently during the application review according to the goals of specific programs. For example, the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative might measure “need” as the extent of brownfields and poverty

in a target community, whereas Youthbuild might measure “need” as the proportion of young high school dropouts and poverty in a community. The User’s Guide is a supplement to the SuperNOFA, not a replacement. Anyone applying for funds **must** refer to the SuperNOFA and program application kits for details on how each program defines and measures these factors. The following is a more detailed discussion of each factor.

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

Factor 2—Need/Extent of the Problem refers to whether or not your community has a significant problem to be addressed and an urgent need for HUD funding to address that problem. To determine need, HUD relies on you to document the extent of the problem in the geographic area that you will target with your program. For example, when you propose to target activities to a particular neighborhood, you should document the extent of need in that neighborhood, as opposed to the larger community in which the neighborhood is located. The need should be related to the purpose of your proposed activities and documented using sound and reliable data wherever possible. Where firm statistical data are not available for the target area, other means of documenting need are acceptable. Wherever possible, you are encouraged to link the documentation of need to data identified in the community’s Consolidated Plan, including the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.⁹

To obtain a copy of your community’s Consolidated Plan, contact the community development office of your local government or your local HUD field office. A list of HUD field offices and phone numbers is provided in Appendix A (*Persons with hearing or speech impediments may access any of those numbers via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339*). To obtain a copy of your community’s *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice*, contact the housing and community development office of your local government. Small cities that are Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) nonentitlement communities should contact the offices of their State government, instead of their local government, for copies of the Consolidated Plan, including the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.¹⁰

⁹ Both the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments are described in Part IV of this guide.

¹⁰ Both the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments are described in Part IV of this guide.

Factor 3—Soundness of Approach addresses the quality and appropriateness of your proposed program. The exact criteria that will be considered in rating this factor will vary by program and are detailed in the SuperNOFA. Examples of some criteria that **might** be considered include the extent to which 1) your work plan and proposed budget details the specific activities to be performed and benefits to be achieved, 2) your activities in the plan give priority to the needs identified in factor 2, 3) activities proposed in your work plan affirmatively further fair housing, 4) activities in your plan will produce measurable results related to the purposes of the grant program in a reasonable time period, 5) your activities will produce products or ideas that can be used in other communities, and 6) activities in your plan further the policy priorities of HUD.

Factor 4—Leveraging Resources refers to your ability to secure resources beyond those provided by the specific program from which you are seeking funds. This factor is designed to encourage you to obtain resources to combine with HUD funding to increase your chances of achieving the purposes of the specific activities being proposed. Resources leveraged may include funding or in-kind contributions, such as services or equipment. Partners providing the leveraged resources may include governmental entities, public or private nonprofit organizations, for-profit private organizations, individuals, or other entities willing to partner with you. You should document evidence of these resources in a letter or other document signed by an authorized official of the organization that will provide the resources. This factor focuses on resources targeted to the specific activities you are proposing; therefore, you should give special consideration to creating partnerships that are appropriate for designing and implementing your proposed activities, as opposed to only including as many organizations as possible.

Factor 5—Comprehensiveness and Coordination addresses whether or not your proposed strategy is comprehensive and coordinated with related activities in the community. The purpose of this factor is to ensure that, wherever possible, grantees do not operate programs in isolation but instead link them to related activities and organizations to improve the overall effectiveness of all efforts being undertaken in a particular community. Where appropriate, this factor also assesses whether or not you have been, or plan to become, involved with the Consolidated Planning process, including the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice or Indian Housing Plan in the case of Indian tribes or Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs).

Please note that although coordination is referenced in both factor 4 and factor 5 there are subtle, but important, distinctions between the types of coordination addressed by each factor. Factor 4 addresses coordination within a specific project, whereas factor 5 addresses the extent to which you coordinate your proposed activities, and are involved, in general, with other entities in the community. For example, if you were applying for funding from the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control program to reduce lead-based paint hazards in a target community, factor 4 would focus on additional resources leveraged to implement your lead hazard reduction program. Factor 5 would focus on the coordination between the lead hazard reduction program and broader community development initiatives, such as housing rehabilitation or a Healthy Homes Initiative for the

target area and/or the broader community in which the target area is located. Often a particular program may not have multiple ties to other community efforts, but it is important that your organization and others be at the table when decisions are being made about community spending. The community as a whole benefits from this interaction.

Applications for Multiple Programs

One of HUD's objectives in using the SuperNOFA process is to minimize the time spent on completing grant applications. Over time, we want to provide you with one application that can be used to apply for as few as one, or as many as all, of the programs for which you are eligible. As a step toward this goal, for FY01 HUD has combined several individual programs into categories based on the purposes of the programs. Each group of programs has its own application kit containing the application information and materials for each of the programs within that group. If you are eligible, and choose to apply, for more than one grant program in a particular group, you will be able to use parts of one application to fulfill certain requirements of a related program's application. In addition, you will need to fill out certain standard forms and certifications only one time to fulfill the requirements of all the programs for which you are applying.

Special Note on Some Programs in the SuperNOFA

The Continuum of Care programs, which include the Supportive Housing Program (SHP), Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program, and Shelter Plus Care (S+C) Program, were streamlined prior to the implementation of the SuperNOFA process and have only two factors for award—Need and Coordination. In addition, the doctoral research grant programs and programs that are awarded on a first-come-first-serve basis are not rated and ranked, and therefore do not use these factors.

Who Can Apply for SuperNOFA Programs?

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

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

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type

<i>Type of Applicant</i> ¹¹	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME TA • McKinney-Vento Act Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA • Community Development Work Study (CDWS)¹² • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) • Housing Counseling Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — State Housing Finance Agencies • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program • Healthy Homes Research • Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education • Youthbuild • Rural Housing and Economic Development • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Shelter Plus Care (S+C) • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive
Units of General Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME TA • McKinney-Vento Act Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Technical Assistance

¹¹ Please refer to the “Eligible Applicants” section of the program description in the SuperNOFA for specific qualifications pertaining to who is eligible to apply.

¹² For Community Development Work Study, a State may apply on behalf of two or more colleges or universities located within the State. The schools must offer masters degree programs in eligible community building fields.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type (cont.)	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
Units of General Local Government (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program • Healthy Homes Research • Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education • New Approach Anti-Drug Program • Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP) • Economic Development Initiative (EDI) • Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) • Youthbuild • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Shelter Plus Care (S+C) • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive
PHAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McKinney-Vento Act Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education Outreach Initiative (EOI) • HOPE VI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Revitalization Grants — Demolition Grants • Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PIHDEP) TA • New Approach Anti-Drug Program • Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP)¹³ • Youthbuild • Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education • Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Resident Service Delivery Models — Service Coordinator Renewals • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation SRO Program for Homeless Individuals — Shelter Plus Care (S+C)

¹³ Only entities that own federally assisted low-income housing may apply.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type (cont.)	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
PHAs (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities¹⁴ • Housing Choice Vouchers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Mainstream Program — Certain Developments Program — Designated Housing Plans Program • Multifamily Housing Service Coordinators • Family Self-Sufficiency Program
TDHE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PIHDEP) Technical Assistance • Indian Housing Drug Elimination (IHDEP) • New Approach Anti-Drug Program¹⁵ • Youthbuild • Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Resident Management and Business Development — Capacity Building and Conflict Resolution — Resident Service Delivery Models
Indian Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PIHDEP) TA • Indian Community Development Block Grant • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program • Healthy Homes Research • Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education • Indian Housing and Drug Elimination Program (IHDEP) • New Approach Anti-Drug Program¹⁶ • Rural Housing and Economic Development • Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Resident Management and Business Development — Capacity Building and Conflict Resolution — Resident Service Delivery Models

¹⁴ To qualify for Section 811 Supportive Housing the PHA must be 501(c)(3) tax exempt.

¹⁵ Only TDHEs that have units with project-based assistance are eligible.

¹⁶ Only Indian Tribes that have units with project-based assistance are eligible.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type (cont.)	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
<i>Nonprofits and Others</i>	
Nonprofits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME TA • Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) TA • McKinney-Vento Act Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA • Community Development Work Study (CDWS)¹⁷ • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)¹⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) — Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI) — Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI) • Housing Counseling Programs (HCP)¹⁹ • Healthy Homes Research • Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education • New Approach Anti-Drug Program • Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP)²⁰ • Youthbuild • Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)²¹ • Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Capacity Building and Conflict Resolution — Resident Service Delivery Models • Rural Housing and Economic Development Program

¹⁷ For CDWS, the nonprofit must be an areawide planning organization. Areawide planning organizations may apply only on behalf of two or more colleges or universities offering masters degree programs in eligible community building fields.

¹⁸ For FHIP-PEI the nonprofit must be a fair housing enforcement organization with at least 1 year of experience in complaint intake and investigation, testing for fair housing violations, and meritorious claims in the 2 years prior to the filing of the application. For FHIP-FHOI the nonprofit must be a qualified fair housing enforcement organization with at least 2 years experience in complaint intake and investigation, testing for fair housing violations, and meritorious claims in the 3 years prior to the filing of the application.

¹⁹ For HCP the nonprofit must be a HUD-approved Housing Counseling Agency.

²⁰ Only entities that own federally assisted low-income housing may apply.

²¹ Only national and regional organizations that cover two or more States or consortia may apply.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type (cont.)	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
Nonprofits (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation SRO Program for Homeless Individuals (private, nonprofits) • Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly • Assisted Living Conversion Program for the Elderly in Section 202 Projects • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities • Housing Choice Vouchers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Mainstream Program • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive • Multifamily Housing Service Coordinators
Colleges and Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McKinney-Vento Act Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPCs) • Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)²² • Community Development Work Study (CDWS)²³ • Hispanic Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC)²⁴ • Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIACs)²⁵ • Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP)²⁶ • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) • Healthy Homes Research • Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education

²² To qualify for the HBCU program the college or university must be designated as an HBCU by the U.S. Department of Education.

²³ To qualify for CDWS, the college or university must offer a master’s degree program in a community building field.

²⁴ To qualify for HSIAC the college or university must meet the U.S. Department of Education’s definition of an Hispanic Serving Institution.

²⁵ To qualify for AN/NHIAC the college or university must meet the U.S. Department of Education’s definition of an Alaskan Native or Native Hawaiian Institution.

²⁶ To qualify for the TCUP the college or university must meet the U.S. Department of Education’s definition of a tribal college or university. In some cases, TCUs are part of a tribal government.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type (cont.)	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
Doctoral Students and Post-Doctorals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant (DDRG) program • Early Doctoral Student Research Grant (EDSRG) program • HUD Urban Scholars Fellowship Program (Post-Doctoral)
Resident Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiatives (EOI) • Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PIHDEP) TA • Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Resident Management and Business Development — Capacity Building and Conflict Resolution — Resident Service Delivery Models
Owners of Assisted Low-Income Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Approach Anti-Drug Program • Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP)²⁷ • Multifamily Housing Service Coordinators
Federally Approved Education and Employment Training Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youthbuild
For-Profit Professional and Technical Services Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME TA • McKinney-Vento Act Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiatives (EOI) • Healthy Homes Research • Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education

²⁷ The housing assistance must be Federal housing assistance.

Additional Issues Related to the SuperNOFA

Corrections to Deficient Applications

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

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

Part II: HUD's Major Noncompetitive Programs

HUD's competitive programs are meant to work in tandem with HUD's larger formula, Housing Choice Voucher Contract Renewals, and Loan Guarantee programs. Whereas the competitive programs covered in the User's Guide have almost \$2.8 billion in FY01 appropriations, HUD's formula-based programs and Section 8 contract renewals total nearly \$27 billion.

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

- Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs).
- Section 108 Loan Guarantees.
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program.
- Housing Choice Voucher Contract Renewals.
- Housing Choice Vouchers—Fair Share Allocation.
- Public Housing Operating Fund.
- Public Housing Capital Fund Program (CFP).
- Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP).
- Indian Housing Block Grants (IHBGs).
- Emergency Shelter Grants (ESGs)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Formula
- Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP).
- Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Homeownership Programs.
- Indian Home Loan Guarantees (Section 184).
- Title VI Loan Guarantee Program.

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

Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs)

The CDBG Program is the Federal Government's primary program for promoting community revitalization throughout the country. CDBG provides annual grants on a formula basis to approximately 1,000 metropolitan cities and urban counties (entitlement communities). In addition, it provides formula-based grants to 49 States and Puerto Rico for distribution to smaller, nonentitled communities. (HUD directly distributes funds to nonentitled communities in Hawaii.) CDBG funds are used for a wide range of community development activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and improved community facilities and services. Activities that can be funded with CDBG dollars include:

- Acquisition of real property.

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

Each activity must meet at least one of the CDBG program's three national objectives: (1) to benefit low- and moderate-income persons (primary objective), (2) to aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, and/or (3) to meet other community development needs that present a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community. During a 3-year period, at least 70 percent of the funds spent by a grantee must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

For FY01, approximately \$5 billion (less approximately \$649 million in set-asides) is appropriated for the CDBG program. This is the second largest single appropriation line item in HUD's FY01 budget, following Section 8 Contract Renewals and excluding housing loan insurance. Approximately \$4.4 billion is available for distribution: Seventy percent of CDBG dollars is allocated to metropolitan cities and counties known as entitlement communities, and the remaining 30 percent is allocated to States under the State CDBG program for distribution to nontitled units of general local government. Allocations are made on the basis of a dual formula that takes into account population, poverty, overcrowded housing, age of housing, and growth lag. Entitlement communities carry out their own programs. Under the State CDBG program, States design a distribution system to pass funds through to smaller, nontitlement communities and are responsible for ensuring compliance with program requirements. Localities receiving CDBG dollars often pass a large portion of their funding through to other organizations, such as nonprofits, to implement CDBG-funded activities.

Economic Development Loan Guarantees (Section 108)

Section 108, the loan guarantee provision of the CDBG program, is one of the most potent and important public investment tools that HUD offers to local governments. It allows local governments participating in the CDBG program to obtain Federal loan guarantees that enable them to borrow money at more favorable terms (usually for less cost) than would be possible without the guarantees. The local governments use the borrowed funds to help finance and leverage private investment in large economic development and other revitalization projects.

Under the Section 108 program, CDBG entitlement communities (or nonentitlement communities, if the State makes the necessary pledge of CDBG dollars) borrowing federally guaranteed funds must pledge their current and future CDBG allocations (up to the loan amount) as security for the loan.

Like other CDBG assistance, Section 108 loan guarantees must be used for activities that meet national CDBG objectives as described previously. Eligible activities include property acquisition; rehabilitation of publicly owned property; housing rehabilitation; economic development activities; acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation of public facilities; and for colonias, public works and other site improvements. In recent years Section 108 loan guarantees have been used to encourage primarily economic development either through public physical development projects (e.g., acquiring a failed shopping center for rehabilitation or assembling land for a new hotel or factory) or through loans to private firms and individuals (e.g., providing below-market financing for the expansion of an existing firm). However, Section 108 guarantees also have financed other initiatives, such as Homeownership Zones and community-based lending institutions.

Eligible communities may apply for loan guarantees year round. To apply, entitlement communities should contact their local HUD Field Office. Nonentitlement communities may apply through their State (except in Hawaii). For FY01, HUD is authorized to guarantee as much as \$1.26 billion under the Section 108 program.

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

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

The HOME Investment Partnerships program affirms the Federal Government's commitment to provide decent, safe, and affordable housing to all Americans and to alleviate the problems of excessive rent burdens, homelessness, and deteriorating housing stock. HOME provides funds and general guidelines to State and local governments to design affordable housing strategies that address local needs and housing conditions. HOME strives to meet both the short-term goal of increasing the supply and availability of affordable housing and the long-term goal of building partnerships between State and local governments and private and nonprofit housing providers.

HOME funds may be used for such activities as tenant-based rental assistance, homebuyers assistance, property acquisition, new construction, rehabilitation, site improvements, demolition, relocation, and administrative costs. All HOME-based housing and rental assistance must be targeted to low-income families. HOME funds may not be used as matching funds for other Federal programs. Jurisdictions must reserve 15 percent of their HOME funds for housing to be developed, sponsored, or owned by Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). A CHDO is a private, community-based nonprofit organization that has, among its purposes, the provision of decent, affordable housing for low-income people. In FY01, \$1.8 billion (less \$59 million in set-asides) is appropriated for the HOME program.

Housing Choice Voucher Program Contract Renewals

The Housing Choice Voucher (tenant-based) program is designed to increase the housing choices available to very low-income households by making privately owned rental housing affordable to them. The main way it accomplishes this is by providing funding to local Public Housing Agencies (PHAs), which then provide housing choice vouchers to qualified very low-income households. These vouchers provide rent subsidies that equal the difference between 30 percent of the household's adjusted income and gross rent of the unit, provided the gross rent does not exceed the PHA-approved payment standard. The subsidies are paid directly to the landlord by the PHA. Under the Housing Choice Voucher program a family may select a unit with a gross rent that exceeds the PHA's payment standard, but the family must pay the additional amount. However, the law restricts a voucher-holder from renting a unit that would initially require the family to pay more than 40 percent of the family's adjusted income for rent. Voucher funding is used for tenant-based assistance, which can be provided for any **eligible** rental unit as long as the landlord agrees to participate in the program. Each PHA has the option to use as much as 20 percent of its tenant-based voucher funding to provide project-based voucher (PBV) assistance to competitively selected existing, rehabilitated, or newly constructed units. All voucher units must be inspected by the PHA to ensure their compliance with HUD housing quality standards.

As soon as funding for housing choice vouchers is awarded to a PHA, the PHA receives funding from HUD on an annual basis until the contract for the funding expires.²⁸ Congress appropriates new funding to renew the expiring contracts each year.

There are two basic types of housing choice vouchers: fair share and special purpose. The majority of housing choice vouchers are fair share. Fair share funding is initially awarded through a competition. A Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for FY01 Fair Share Funding was released in December 2000.

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

In FY01 approximately \$13 billion is appropriated to renew expiring Section 8 rental assistance contracts. This includes both Housing Choice Voucher Contracts Renewals and project-based assistance for multifamily rental housing. This represents the largest single line item appropriation—excluding housing loan insurance—in HUD's FY01 budget.

Housing Choice Vouchers—Fair Share Allocation

The Fair Share Program provides housing choice vouchers to PHAs based on a fair-share allocation reflective of the housing needs of very low-income families within the jurisdiction served by a PHA. Vouchers also are provided to PHAs on other criteria determined to be beneficial to the efficient operation of the Housing Choice Voucher program. The PHAs issue the vouchers to families on the PHA's housing choice voucher waiting list to enable these families to rent decent, safe, and affordable housing of their choice on the private market. Fair Share Vouchers can be used for assistance previously provided under a separate appropriation to the Family Unification Program (FUP). FUP provided housing choice vouchers to families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor that would result in either: 1) the imminent placement of the family's children in out-of-home care; or 2) the delay in the discharge of the child, or children, to the family in out-of-home care. For FY01, approximately \$452 million is available for the Housing Choice Voucher Fair Share Allocation.

²⁸ Prior to FY98, Indian tribes and/or Indian housing authorities were eligible for funding from the Section 8 rental certificate and voucher programs. Although they are no longer eligible for new funds, they do receive annual funding for previously approved certificates and vouchers until the contract associated with the funding expires.

Public Housing Operating Fund

The Public Housing Operating Fund program provides funds, based on a formula, to PHAs to help them meet their operating and maintenance expenses and offset operating deficits associated with public housing units. For FY01, more than \$3.2 billion is appropriated for the Public Housing Operating Fund program. The program provides subsidies to approximately 3,200 PHAs. Funding allocations are based primarily upon the Operating Fund formula. Under this formula, each PHA's subsidy is equal to the difference between a formula-determined allowable expense level (plus utility and independent audit costs) and the PHA's projected income (rents and charges to residents for excess utility consumption).

Public Housing Modernization—Capital Fund Program (CFP)

The Comprehensive Grant Program and the Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program have been replaced by the Capital Fund Program, which provides funding, based on a formula, to PHAs so they may carry out capital and management activities. All PHAs, regardless of size, are eligible to participate in CFP. Eligible activities under CFP include: (1) the development, financing, and modernization of public housing developments; (2) vacancy reduction; (3) planned code compliance; and (4) management improvements. For FY01, approximately \$2.9 billion is appropriated to the CFP.

Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP)

PHDEP is designed to reduce or eliminate drugs and drug-related crime in public housing neighborhoods. The program provides grants, based on a formula, to PHAs to plan and implement a variety of activities to combat crime and drugs. Such activities include employing housing authority security personnel; developing programs to reduce/eliminate the use of drugs, including programs for prevention, intervention, and treatment; reimbursing local police for additional security services; making physical improvements to enhance security; employing personnel and equipment for HUD-authorized housing authority police departments; employing investigators; funding community policing and voluntary tenant patrols; and funding resident organizations to develop and implement security and drug-abuse prevention programs. For FY01, approximately \$249 million is available to approximately 1,000 eligible PHAs.

Indian Housing Block Grants (IHBGs)

The IHBG program was created by the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996. This Act also repealed Indian eligibility for many other HUD programs (those falling under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937), including some that are announced in the SuperNOFA. It provides annual grants, on a formula basis, to all eligible Indian tribes upon submission of a compliant Indian Housing Plan. The funds may be used for a wide range of af-

fordable housing activities. For FY01—the fourth year of implementing the IHBG program—approximately \$642 million is appropriated for the IHBG program.

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

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESGs)

The ESG program is designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless; make additional shelters and transitional housing available, meet the costs of operating shelters, and provide essential social services to homeless individuals; and help prevent homelessness. ESG funds States, metropolitan cities, urban counties, and territories according to the formula used for the CDBG program. ESG funding may be used for renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters or transitional housing; provision of essential social services for the homeless; payment of operating costs for shelters; and the development and implementation of homeless prevention activities, such as short-term mortgage/rent or utility payments, security deposits, first month's rent, landlord-tenant mediation, and tenant legal services. For FY01, approximately \$150 million is available through the ESG program.

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)

HOPWA is designed to provide housing assistance and supportive services for low-income people with HIV/AIDS and their families. Ninety percent of HOPWA funds are awarded using a formula and are made available through the Consolidated Planning process. The formula allocates funding to States and cities in metropolitan areas that have the greatest number of cumulative AIDS cases. The remaining 10 percent of HOPWA funding is awarded through a competition announced in the SuperNOFA. Funding may be used for a range of activities including housing information services; resource identification; project or tenant-based rental assistance; short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness; housing and development operations; and supportive services. For FY01, approximately \$230 million is available for distribution through the formula portion of HOPWA.

Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP)

FHAP is designed to build a coordinated, intergovernmental enforcement effort to further fair housing. It provides funding to State and local fair housing enforcement agencies that have been certified by the assistant secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity as administering laws that are substantially equivalent to the Fair Housing Act. Funding the FHAP agencies encourages them to assume a greater share of the responsibility for the administration and enforcement of their fair housing laws and ordinances. FHAP funding is distributed through a formula and can be used to cover the costs of processing dual-filed complaints and training related to the Federal and State

and local fair housing laws, technical assistance, and the development and enhancement of other fair housing enforcement projects. In FY01, \$22 million has been appropriated to FHAP.

Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Homeownership Programs

One of HUD's most fundamental functions is increasing homeownership, particularly among low- and moderate-income people. Our primary means of accomplishing this is by insuring mortgage loans issued by private financial institutions. This insurance protects qualified lenders against the risk of default on mortgages issued to qualified borrowers, which encourages private lenders to approve loans to borrowers and in areas that they might not approve otherwise. In addition, HUD's mortgage insurance programs make it more affordable for low- and moderate-income borrowers to purchase homes by reducing the downpayment required, limiting certain fees, and allowing the financing of many closing costs.

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

All of these programs operate through HUD-approved lenders (e.g., banks, mortgage companies, savings and loans) that provide FHA-insured mortgages. Generally, any person able to meet the cash investment, mortgage payments, and credit requirements can apply for a FHA-insured mortgage from a HUD-approved lender. However, these loans generally are limited to owner-occupied housing units. Also, to ensure that these programs serve low- and moderate-income people, the maximum dollar value of FHA-insured mortgages is limited. The current limit ranges from \$121,296 to \$219,849. FHA-insured mortgages generally can be used for new or existing units.

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

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

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

Dollar Homes allows local governments to purchase HUD Homes for \$1 each plus closing costs to create housing for families in need and help spur neighborhood revitalization. For a home to be eligible under this program, FHA must have been unable to sell the home after listing it for at least 6 months. Local governments may partner with local nonprofit homeownership organizations or tap into existing local programs to resell the homes to low- and moderate-income residents of the community.

For more information about these and other FHA programs, visit HUD's Web site (<http://www.hud.gov>), or contact a HUD-approved lender (a searchable listing of HUD-approved lenders is available on HUD's Web site), a HUD-approved housing counseling agency, or the toll-free FHA Mortgage Hotline at 1–800–CALL–FHA. Lenders interested in becoming HUD-approved lenders should contact the Director of Single Family Programs at the nearest HUD field office (see appendix A for a listing of field offices).

For FY01, HUD is authorized to guarantee as much as \$160 billion in mortgage financing through FHA.

Indian Home Loan Guarantees (Section 184)

Because most land in Indian country is held in trust by the U.S. Government, it cannot be mortgaged. Section 184 provides loan guarantees to private lenders so that they will issue mortgage financing for projects located on such land. Section 184 provides loan guarantees to private lenders approved by HUD/FHA, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, or the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The loans must be issued for one- to four-family homes located in Indian or Alaska Native areas. The loans may be used for construction, acquisition, refinancing, or rehabilitation of homes. Borrowers must be 1) Indians or Indian families who will occupy the property as a principal residence and meet the credit and underwriting standards of the program; 2) Indian Housing Authorities, including Tribally Designated Housing entities (TDHEs), or 3) Indian tribes.

Eligible borrowers apply for loans through private mortgage lenders that prepare the documents and submit them to the Office of Native American Programs (ONAP), Denver Program Office for approval. For more information on Indian Home Loan Guarantees, contact your local ONAP office (see appendix C for contact information).

For FY01, HUD is authorized to guarantee as much as \$72 million in mortgages through Section 184.

Title VI Loan Guarantee Program

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

Proceeds from loans guaranteed under this program may be used for affordable housing activities eligible under IHBG. These include modernization or operating assistance for housing developed under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; acquisition, new construction, or rehabilitation of housing (which may include site development, development of utilities, and utility services); housing-related services; housing management services; and model housing activities.

Lenders providing affordable housing financing to Indian tribes or TDHEs apply directly to HUD for the loan guarantees. The lenders must be either supervised, approved, regulated, or insured by an agency of the Federal Government. To apply, eligible lenders should contact ONAP, Denver Program Office (see appendix C for contact information). In FY01, HUD is authorized to guarantee as much as \$55 million under the Title VI Loan Guarantee Program.

Part III: Descriptions of Programs Included in the SuperNOFA

This section provides brief descriptions of the programs included in HUD's 2001 SuperNOFA. The descriptions summarize the purpose of the programs, eligible applicants, and eligible activities. Before applying for a particular program, applicants should read the SuperNOFA explanation of the program, including "Eligible Applicants," to make sure that their organizations and proposed activities qualify under the program regulations. The descriptions in the SuperNOFA are more detailed than those provided below. You may also contact your HUD field office (see Appendix A) for more information.

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

Housing and Community Development

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

Technical Assistance

- HOME TA
- Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) TA
- McKinney-Vento Act Homeless Assistance Programs Technical Assistance
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA

Universities and Colleges

- Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPCs)
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)

- Community Development Work Study (CDWS)
- Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIACs)
- Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIACs)
- Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP)
- Early Doctoral Student Research Grant Program (EDSRG)
- Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant Program (DDRG)
- HUD Urban Scholars Fellowship Program (Post-Doctoral)

Fair Housing Outreach/Enforcement and Housing Counseling

- Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)
 - Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)
 - Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI)
 - Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI)
- Housing Counseling Program (HCP)
 - Local Counseling Agencies
 - National, Regional, Multistate Agencies
 - State Housing Finance Agencies

Healthy Homes and Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control

- Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program
- Healthy Homes Research
- Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education

Public Housing Revitalization

- HOPE VI
 - Revitalization Grants
 - Demolition Grants

Drug Elimination in Public and Assisted Housing

- Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PIHDEP) Technical Assistance
- Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (IHDEP)
- New Approach Anti-Drug Program
- Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP)

Technical Assistance

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

- HOME PJs.
- Agencies of HOME PJs.
- For-profit or nonprofit professional and technical services firms with demonstrated capacity to provide TA.
- Public-purpose organizations responsible to chief elected officials of PJs established pursuant to State or local legislation.
- Agencies or authorities established by two or more PJs to carry out activities consistent with the purposes of HOME.

- National or regional nonprofit organizations that have memberships comprised predominantly of entities, officials of entities of PJs, or PJs' agencies or established organizations.

The funding may be used for the following activities:

- To facilitate the exchange of HOME-related information.
- To improve the ability of HOME participants to design and implement housing strategies.
- To encourage private lenders and for-profit developers of low-income housing to participate in public-private partnerships to achieve the purposes of HOME.
- To improve the ability of participants in low-income housing development to incorporate energy efficiency into affordable housing.
- To facilitate the establishment and efficient operation of employer-assisted housing programs.
- To facilitate efficient clearance related to HOME-assisted development.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO TA). A CHDO is a private, community-based, nonprofit organization whose purposes include the provision of decent affordable housing to low-income people. A portion of HOME funding is set aside for housing developed, sponsored, or owned by CHDOs. CHDO-TA funds nonprofit intermediary organizations that customarily provide services to CHDOs—in more than one community—that are related to affordable housing or neighborhood revitalization. Funding may be used for the following:

- Organizational support, housing education, or programwide support of nonprofit development and management.
- Benevolent loan funds.
- Community development banks and credit unions.
- Community land trusts.
- Facilitation of women's entry into homebuilding professions.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

McKinney-Vento Act Homeless Assistance Programs Technical Assistance (McKinney-Vento Act TA): McKinney-Vento Act-TA is designed to improve the effectiveness of homeless assistance strategies implemented through HUD's Emergency Shelter Grants (ESGs) and Continuum of Care, which includes the Supportive Housing Program (SHP), Shelter Plus Care (S+C), and Section 8 Assistance for Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Dwellings. McKinney-Vento Act TA funds States, units of general local government, Public Housing Agencies (PHAs), and nonprofit

or for-profit groups (including educational institutions and areawide planning organizations) qualified to provide technical assistance. These organizations use the funds to provide technical assistance that enhances the planning, development, administration, and/or evaluation skills of McKinney-Vento Act program applicants, prospective applicants, funding recipients, and project sponsors.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

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

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

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

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Universities and Colleges

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

- Local housing.
- Infrastructure.
- Economic development.
- Neighborhood revitalization.
- Health care.
- Job training.

- Crime prevention.
- Education.
- Planning.
- Community organizing.

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

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

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

- Real property acquisition.
- Clearance and demolition.
- Rehabilitation of residential and/or commercial structures.
- Direct homeownership assistance to low- and moderate-income people.
- Public facilities improvements.
- Special economic development activities.
- Eligible public services.
- Facilitation of the establishment/expansion of microenterprises.
- Assistance to community-based development organizations.
- Establishment of a Community Development Corporation to undertake eligible activities.
- Planning and administrative costs related to grant-funded activities.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Community Development Work Study (CDWS) Program. CDWS is designed to attract economically disadvantaged and minority graduate students to careers in community and economic devel-

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

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

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

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

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

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

- Real property acquisition.

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

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

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

Program Offices: Policy Development and Research/Public and Indian Housing

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

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

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

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

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

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Fair Housing Education and Outreach/Enforcement and Housing Counseling

Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP). FHIP is designed to help eliminate discriminatory housing practices by funding strategies that result in an increased number of referrals to HUD of credible, legitimate fair housing claims and other information regarding discriminatory practices. FHIP has two components—Education/Outreach and Enforcement.

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

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

Fair Housing Enforcement. Fair housing enforcement grants are generally limited to Qualified Fair Housing Enforcement Organizations (QFHEOs) and Fair Housing Enforcement Organizations (FHEOs) with at least 1 year of enforcement-related experience. The eligible activities for enforcement grants are:

- Intaking allegations of housing discrimination, testing, evaluating testing results; or providing other investigative or complaint support.
- Investigating individual complaints and systemic housing discrimination.
- Mediating or otherwise voluntarily resolving allegations of fair housing discrimination.
- Litigating fair housing cases.

There are two FHIP enforcement initiatives:

Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI): FHIP-PEI provides funding to QFHEOs and FHEOs that have at least 1 year of enforcement-related experience for a broad range of activities related to enforcing the Fair Housing Act and substantially equivalent State and local fair housing laws.

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

Program Office: Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Housing Counseling Program (HCP). The purposes of HCP are to ensure that housing counseling services are available to low- and moderate-income families and individuals nationwide, improve the quality of housing counseling services, enhance coordination among housing counseling providers, and develop reliable sources of funding and other resources for counseling agencies. The HCP funds HUD-approved national, regional, and multi-State intermediaries, State Housing Finance Agencies (SHFAs), and HUD-approved local housing counseling agencies to defray a portion of the cost of delivering counseling. Local HUD-approved and -funded housing counseling agencies provide services within their local communities. The primary responsibility of the intermediaries and SHFAs is to manage the use of HUD housing counseling funds by their affiliates and branches. For information on how to become a HUD-approved housing counseling agency, call your local HUD office.

Housing counseling services include giving information, advice, and guidance to tenants, first-time homebuyers, homeowners, and senior citizens in such areas as prepurchase or rental education, mortgage default, eviction avoidance, home equity conversions, financial management, property maintenance, fair housing rights, and other matters that relate to improving housing conditions and meeting the responsibilities of tenancy and homeownership. In addition, the HCP encourages counseling providers to conduct community outreach activities with the objective of increasing awareness of homeownership opportunities and improving access to sources of mortgage credit. Counseling agencies are expected to use a portion of HUD funds for affirmative marketing and actions to reduce concentrations of poverty and/or minority populations.

Program Office: Housing

Healthy Homes and Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control

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

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

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

Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Healthy Homes Research. The purpose of this program is to improve the efficacy and costeffectiveness of methods for detecting and controlling environmental health and safety hazards in the home. This program funds State and local governments and academic, not-for-profit organizations, and for-profit organizations to support research on these issues. Specific research topics for which applications are being solicited include:

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

Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education. The Healthy Homes Demonstration and Education program is designed to develop, demonstrate, and promote cost-effective, preventive measures to correct multiple safety and health hazards in the home that cause serious diseases and injuries to children. HUD is interested in mobilizing public and private resources to operate programs that (1) demonstrate housing assessment, maintenance, renovation and construction techniques to identify and correct housing-related illness and injury risk factors and (2) disseminate healthy homes information and replicate successful models. Eligible applicants are States, local governments, federally recognized Indian tribes, research institutions, nonprofit institutions, and for-profit firms located in the United States.

Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Public Housing Revitalization

HOPE VI Revitalization Grants. HOPE VI is designed to aid the transformation of the physical site and social dynamics for severely distressed public housing sites. HOPE VI is the sole source of substantial and concentrated capital assistance to PHAs of all sizes and characteristics whose levels of formula capital funding are insufficient to revitalize their severely distressed develop-

ments. HOPE VI takes a holistic approach to revitalization of public housing communities. HOPE VI revitalization grants fund PHAs to demolish severely distressed public housing developments, revitalize any remaining public housing units on which such developments are located, provide replacement housing, and implement public housing management improvements. Relocation assistance for displaced residents is provided through the Section 8 Voucher programs. HOPE VI also provides funding for community and supportive services, such as childcare, employment training, computer skills training, education, and transportation to provide residents tools needed for them to become economically self-sufficient.

In October 2000, the HOPE VI program was selected as 1 of only 10 recipients of the prestigious Innovations in American Government Award. Supported by the Ford Foundation, Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, and the Council for Excellence in Government, this national award identifies and celebrates outstanding examples of creative problem solving in the public sector.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

HOPE VI Demolition Grants. HOPE VI demolition grants fund PHAs for the demolition of severely distressed public housing units without revitalization, where demolition would otherwise not occur due to lack of available resources.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Drug Elimination in Public and Assisted Housing

Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program Technical Assistance (PIHDEP TA).

This program provides technical assistance funding to public housing agencies, Indian tribes, Tribally Designated Housing Entities, Resident Management Corporations, incorporated Resident Councils, and Resident Organizations. These organizations use the funds to secure short-term technical assistance for improving the management and effectiveness of their Public Housing or Indian Housing Drug Elimination Programs.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (IHDEP). The IHDEP provides grants to Indian tribes and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs) so they may develop programs aimed at reducing or eliminating drugs and drug-related crime on Indian reservations and in Indian areas. Funds can be used for a variety of activities such as programs for the prevention, intervention, and treatment of drug abuse; making physical improvements to enhance security in areas suffering from drug use and drug-related crimes; employing investigators; funding community policing and volunteer resident patrols; funding resident organizations to develop safety, security, and drug

prevention programs; and developing culturally sensitive programs to enhance the self-esteem of youth and families in areas impacted by drug use and drug-related crimes.

Program Office: Office of Native American Programs

New Approach Anti-Drug Program. The New Approach Anti-Drug Program is designed to reduce drug-related crime in and around low-income multifamily housing developments. The program funds units of general local government, PHAs, Indian tribes or TDHEs, and owners of assisted housing developments to 1) augment security, 2) assist in the investigation and prosecution of drug-related criminal activity in and around housing developments, and 3) provide for capital improvements that directly enhance the security of the developments.²⁹ Funding recipients are required to address the crime-related needs of an entire neighborhood with at least one project being a HUD-assisted multifamily project. Grantees must enter into a memorandum of understanding with the local police department, local district attorney or prosecutor's office, and other stakeholders, such as PHAs, to design and implement their strategies.

Program Office: Housing

Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP). MHDEP's goal is to eliminate drug-related crime and associated problems in and around the premises of federally assisted low-income housing. MHDEP funds owners of such housing for physical improvements to enhance security, comprehensive programs to reduce the use of drugs (e.g., programs combining prevention, education, treatment, and youth services), and programs to strengthen the role of tenant patrols.

Program Office: Housing

²⁹ A unit of general local government may qualify if it operates an assisted housing development as defined in the SuperNOFA. PHAs, Indian tribes, and TDHEs may qualify if they own a development with project-based Section 8 assistance, as defined in the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, and that development is included in the proposed plan and located in the "project area" targeted to receive grant funds. For Indian tribes and TDHEs, this includes Indian housing units formerly defined as public housing under Section 3 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 and now counted as current assisted stock under the Indian Housing Block Grant program.

Economic Development and Empowerment

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

- Economic Development Initiative (EDI)
 - Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)
 - Self-Help Homeownership Opportunities Program (SHOP)
 - Youthbuild
 - Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency Program (ROSS)
 - Resident Management and Business Development
 - Capacity Building and Conflict Resolution
 - Resident Service Delivery Models
 - Service Coordinator Renewals
 - Rural Housing and Economic Development
-

Economic Development Initiative (EDI). EDI is designed to enable local governments to enhance both the *security* of loans guaranteed through HUD's Economic Development Loan Fund (also known as the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program) and the *feasibility* of the economic development and revitalization projects that Section 108 guarantees finance. EDI accomplishes this by providing grants to local governments to be used in conjunction with Section 108 loan guarantees. A locality may use the grant to provide additional security for the loan (for example, as a loss reserve), thereby reducing the exposure of its CDBG funds (which, by law, must be pledged as security for the loan guarantees). A locality also may use the EDI grant to pay for costs associated with the project, thereby enhancing the feasibility of the Section 108-assisted portion of the project. Eligible activities under the EDI program are the same activities that are eligible under the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program. EDI-funded projects must meet one of the CDBG program's national objectives.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI). BEDI is designed to help local communities redevelop brownfields, which are abandoned, idled, or underused industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. BEDI accomplishes this by providing funding to local governments to be used in conjunction with Section 108 loan guarantees to finance redevelopment of brownfields sites. Eligible activities include:

- Site acquisition.
- Demolition.
- Remediation.

- Infrastructure construction or reconstruction.
- Assistance to for-profit businesses for economic development.
- Construction or reconstruction of public facilities.

Funding for BEDI is provided through a specific appropriation for Brownfields redevelopment under the authority of the EDI program. BEDI funds are intended to be used in a manner consistent with previous iterations of the EDI program but with a particular emphasis on the redevelopment of brownfields sites. BEDI funds must be used in conjunction with a Section 108 Loan Guarantee. Many of the brownfields activities are also eligible for CDBG funding, which is awarded to entitlement communities and States on a formula basis and does not need to be used in conjunction with a Section 108 loan guarantee.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

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

- Land acquisition and/or infrastructure improvements.
- Administration, planning, management, and development costs (not to exceed 20 percent of any grant).

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Youthbuild. Youthbuild is designed to help young high school dropouts obtain education, employment skills, and meaningful work experience to help them obtain well-paying jobs and achieve self-sufficiency. Youthbuild provides funds to nonprofits, State and local housing agencies, State and local governments, and other organizations eligible to provide education and employment training under Federal employment training programs. The funding is used to implement housing construction/rehabilitation training programs for very low-income high school dropouts age 16 to 24. Youthbuild programs offer educational and job training services, counseling and other support activities, and onsite paid training in housing rehabilitation or construction work. At least 50 percent of each participant's time is spent in classroom training.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program. ROSS is designed to help public housing residents become economically self-sufficient. ROSS funds public housing agencies, resident management corporations, resident councils, resident organizations, Intermediary Resident Organizations, City-Wide Resident Organizations, nonprofit entities supported by residents, Indian Tribes, and TDHEs to provide supportive services and resident empowerment activities to public housing residents.

ROSS has the following four funding categories:

- *Resident Management and Business Development* funds activities that increase resident involvement in housing developments, develop resident management opportunities, develop resident-led business or cooperative development opportunities, and provide the supportive services necessary for self-sufficiency.
- *Capacity Building/Conflict Resolution* has two components. The Capacity Building component funds activities that help public housing residents establish new, or expand the capacity of existing, resident organizations to enable residents to participate in housing agency decisionmaking, manage their housing developments, and/or apply for and administer grants. The Conflict Resolution component funds partnerships with professional mediators or groups with grassroots intervention experience to resolve conflicts involving public housing residents and/or site-based resident organizations.
- *Resident Service Delivery Models* funds activities that establish and implement comprehensive programs to help families achieve self-sufficiency or enable the elderly or people with disabilities to live independently.
- *Service Coordinator Renewals* renews funding for service coordinators previously supported with FY95 Public Housing Elderly and Disabled Service Coordinator grants.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Rural Housing and Economic Development. The Rural Housing and Economic Development program is designed to build capacity for planning and implementing rural housing and economic development strategies and to support innovative housing and economic development activities in rural areas. The program provides funding to local rural nonprofit organizations, community development corporations, Indian tribes, State housing finance agencies, and State economic or community development agencies for capacity building and implementation of innovative housing and economic development activities in rural areas. Examples of capacity-building activities include hiring and training staff; purchasing, developing, and managing MIS tools; and obtaining expertise from outside sources. Examples of implementation costs include design costs, acquisition of land and buildings, provision of infrastructure, and construction.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

Homeless Assistance

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

Elderly

- Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly
- Assisted Living Conversion Program for the Elderly in Section 202 Projects

Persons with Disabilities

- Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive
- Housing Choice Vouchers
 - Mainstream Program
 - Certain Types of Developments Program
 - Designated Housing Program

Other Targeted Housing Assistance

- Multifamily Housing Service Coordinators
 - Family Self-Sufficiency
-

Homeless Assistance

The **Continuum of Care** is a comprehensive approach to assisting individuals and families in moving from homelessness to independence and self-sufficiency. Understanding that homeless people have varying needs, the Continuum of Care provides a continuum of services allowing individuals to move from emergency shelter to transitional housing and then to permanent housing. Along the way, individuals in need of counseling and supportive services, job training, and other social services are provided these opportunities so that root causes of homelessness are addressed. Funding for Continuum of Care approaches is provided through three competitive programs: SHP, Moderated Rehabilitation SRO program; and S+C. In addition to the programs in the SuperNOFA, the Continuum of Care is also supported through one formula grant program, the ESG program. In 1999, the Continuum of Care approach to assisting homeless individuals and families to become self-sufficient received the Innovations in Government Award sponsored by the Ford Foundation and Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

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

- Transitional housing, which helps homeless people move to permanent housing.

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

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

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

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

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

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Continuum of Care—Shelter Plus Care (S+C). S+C is designed to ensure the availability of supportive housing opportunities for homeless people with disabilities and their families. S+C's primary focus is those who are seriously mentally ill; have chronic problems with alcohol, drugs, or both; or have HIV/AIDS. S+C funds States, local governments, and public housing agencies to provide rental assistance for homeless people with disabilities and their families. Four types of rental assistance are available: (1) tenant based, (2) project based (contracted with a building owner), (3) sponsor based (contracted with a nonprofit organization), and (4) SRO based. Grantees must match the rental assistance with supportive services that are at least equal in value to the amount of HUD's rental assistance.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Elderly

Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly. The Section 202 program is designed to enable very low-income elderly people (62 years or older) to live independently by increasing the supply of rental housing with supportive services. Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly provides interest-free capital advances to private, nonprofit organizations to construct or rehabilitate rental housing with supportive services for very low-income elderly. The advance remains interest-free and does not need to be repaid as long as the housing remains available for very low-income elderly people for at least 40 years. The program also provides rental assistance for project residents. Residents pay 30 percent of their adjusted gross income in rent while Section 202 pays the difference between the monthly approved operating cost and the rent received from the tenant.

Program Office: Housing

Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP) for the Elderly in Section 202 Projects. The ALCP supports the conversion of existing Section 202 units for the elderly to a licensed assisted living facility (ALF). The program provides grants to Section 202 owners/borrowers to cover the cost of the physical conversion of existing units and common, office, and services space to assisted living. The grant requires that the project remain available for very low- and/or low-income residents for 20 years beyond the term of the original mortgage. Section 202 owners/borrowers also must provide the necessary board and supportive services to support activities of daily living for the frail elderly ALF residents consistent with the licensing requirements of the State in which the project is located.

Program Office: Housing

Persons With Disabilities

Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities. The Section 811 program is designed to enable very low-income persons with disabilities to live independently by increasing the supply of rental housing with supportive services. The program provides interest-free capital advances to nonprofit organizations to construct or rehabilitate rental housing with supportive services, if necessary, for very low-income people with disabilities who are at least 18 years old. The advance remains interest-free and does not need to be repaid as long as the housing remains available for very low-income persons with disabilities for at least 40 years. The program also provides rental assistance for project residents. Residents pay 30 percent of their adjusted gross income in rent while Section 811 pays the difference between the monthly approved operating cost and the rent received from the tenant.

Program Office: Housing

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive. HOPWA is designed to provide housing assistance and supportive services for low-income people with HIV/AIDS and their families. Ninety percent of HOPWA funds are awarded through a formula and made available through the Consolidated Planning process. The remaining 10 percent is awarded through a competition. The competitive portion of HOPWA funds States and local governments and qualified nonprofits. Funding may be used for a range of activities, including housing information services; resource identification; project or tenant-based rental assistance; short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness; housing and development operations; and supportive services. Applicants may submit one of two types of applications: Long-Term Comprehensive Strategies or Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS). Long-Term Comprehensive Strategies applications propose provision of housing and services in areas that did not qualify for the formula portion of HOPWA. SPNS applications propose the development and operation of model or innovative programs that can be replicated in other communities.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Housing Choice Voucher—Mainstream Program. The purpose of the Mainstream Program is to enable very low-income people with disabilities to rent the affordable, private housing of their choice. The Mainstream program provides PHAs and nonprofit disability organizations with funding for housing choice vouchers for persons with disabilities.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Housing Choice Vouchers—Designated Housing Plans. The purpose of the Designated Housing Plans is to provide private-market housing alternatives for nonelderly disabled families. The program provides funding for housing choice vouchers for PHAs to use in meeting the housing needs of people with disabilities who would have been housed by PHAs if occupancy in the designated public housing project were not restricted to elderly households. It also provides funding for housing choice vouchers to PHAs that continue to designate their buildings as “mixed” housing for both elderly and disabled people but can demonstrate a need for alternative resources for persons with disabilities. The PHA must demonstrate that the need for such resources is consistent with Consolidated Planning and low-income housing needs of the jurisdiction in which the authority operates.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Housing Choice Vouchers—Certain Types of Developments Program. The purpose of this program is to provide housing choice vouchers to PHAs that provide them to nonelderly disabled families who are not currently receiving housing assistance in certain project-based developments due to the owners’ establishing preferences for the admission of elderly families, or in certain types of Section 202, Section 221(d)(3), or Section 236 developments in which the owners are

restricting occupancy in the developments (or portions thereof) to elderly families. The vouchers enable nonelderly disabled families to rent affordable housing.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Other Targeted Housing Assistance

Multifamily Housing Service Coordinator Funds. The Service Coordinator program is designed to ensure that elderly persons and persons with disabilities who are residents of multifamily insured and assisted housing developments are linked to the supportive services needed to continue living independently in those projects. The program funds owners and managers of conventional public housing Section 8, 202, 221(d)(3), and 236 developments housing elderly people or people with disabilities to hire service coordinators. The coordinators are responsible for ensuring that residents of the project are linked to community-based supportive services.

Program Office: Housing

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program. The FSS program is intended to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of assistance under the Section 8 rental voucher and the public housing programs with public and private resources to enable participating families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. An FSS program coordinator assures that program participants are linked to the supportive services they need to achieve self-sufficiency. Starting in FY93, HUD has made funding available to housing agencies each year for Section 8 FSS program coordinators through publication of annual notices of funding availability in the *Federal Register*.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

PART IV: Coordinating HUD Programs

The primary reason for moving to the SuperNOFA process is to help you create and implement comprehensive, coordinated strategies to address community problems and opportunities. Based on what we have learned from our grantees, HUD is encouraging more widespread involvement and coordination in addressing the array of problems and opportunities facing communities. Increased coordination can be achieved in at least four ways: coordination with the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, coordination of different competitive grant programs (that is, those announced through the SuperNOFA), coordination among applicants, and coordination of HUD's competitive and formula-based programs.

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

This section has been written to assist both new and current users of HUD programs. Many of you may already be familiar with these examples. For all of our customers, HUD has created a new Community Builder position. For more ideas on coordinating HUD funding, please call your local HUD office and speak with your Community Builder. You may also want to review HUD's Best Practices award Internet page at <http://www.hud.gov/bpawards>.

Coordination With the Consolidated Plan

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

The Consolidated Plan is developed through a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for its community development and housing activities. It integrates economic, physical, community, and human development into comprehensive and coordinated strategies that enable all members of a community to work together to solve local problems. As a result of this process, the Consolidated Plan serves four functions:

1. It is a planning document for each community, built on public participation and input.
2. It is an application for funds under the Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) formula grant programs: CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA.
3. It articulates local priorities, needs, goals, and objectives and describes a 3- to 5-year strategy that the jurisdiction will follow to implement HUD programs.
4. It provides the basis for assessing performance to ensure accountability and results for CPD-funded programs.

A complete Consolidated Plan describes the lead agency responsible for overseeing its development and implementation and all agencies, groups, and organizations that participate in the process. It also includes a summary of the citizen participation process, public comments, and efforts made to broaden public participation in preparing the plan. In addition, all Consolidated Plans include:

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

Coordination of competitive grants with the Consolidated Plan occurs when you become involved in the process of developing the Plan. It occurs when you use grant funding to address the needs, priorities, and objectives identified in the Plan. It occurs when you design program strategies that are consistent with activities outlined in the Plan. Finally, it occurs when you use information and outcomes obtained through implementing your programs to improve future Consolidated Plan development. Such coordination serves several purposes. It helps ensure that money is not spent on two or more separate programs that conflict with one another. It helps eliminate duplication of efforts and spending and promotes consistency between needs and funding. Finally, it helps to assure consistency of specific proposals with overall community development and revitalization strategies.

To obtain a copy of your community's Consolidated Plan, contact the community development office of your local government or your local HUD field office. A list of HUD field offices is provided in appendix A. Small cities that are considered CDBG nonentitlement communities should

contact their State housing and community development office for a copy of their Consolidated Plans.

Coordination With the Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice

Each jurisdiction submitting a Consolidated Plan must certify that it is affirmatively furthering fair housing. The certification to affirmatively further fair housing specifically requires jurisdictions to do the following:

- Conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction.
- Take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis.
- Maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Community 2020^{TM30} software

To make creating and using the Consolidated Plans easier, HUD developed the Community 2020 software—a powerful, yet easy to use, desktop geographic information system that brings to life an extensive array of demographic, economic, and HUD program data in the form of vivid, intelligent maps. It is specially designed to enable all people in a community to have a better understanding of how and where HUD resources are being, or plan to be, spent in their community and how the resource allocation relates to conditions in the community. As such, it is designed to expand community participation in the Consolidated Planning process.

Community 2020 software includes a wide array of U.S. Bureau of the Census geographic and demographic data and HUD program data. HUD program data provide detailed descriptions of the many projects under way across your region. Program data describe housing and community development projects, funding sources, performance indicators, and neighborhood locations. Data on public housing agencies and their funding, project locations, building characteristics, and tenant information also are available at your fingertips. In addition, Community 2020 can integrate data from a wide range of data sources provided by you, the user, to enable you to map information of special concern to you.

Community 2020 has a “Map Library,” that allows you to create and save informative, analytic maps. The Map Library is a set of preprogrammed maps that are immediately customized to your home location upon installation of the software. You also can create your own customized maps by altering the preprogrammed maps or creating new maps. You can then store commonly used customized maps in the Map Library for easy access. Each map is interactive and allows you to zoom in to see the map contents for a single city block or zoom out to see view the region, State, or multi-State area.

HUD presently is developing a new version of Community 2020. This new version will be Web-based and free. It will have all of the capabilities of the existing system and also enable users to add their own data and access the Geography Network, a free service providing access to a variety of additional data such as topographical data from the U.S. Geological Service or flood plain data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The new Community 2020 also will have improved search and query features.

In September 2000, HUD released HUD E-MAPS, the latest innovation spawned by Community 2020. HUD E-MAPS is a free Internet service that combines information from Community 2020 with critical community environmental data provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection

³⁰ Community 2020 is a trademark of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Agency. HUD E-MAPS empowers local communities to build smarter and healthier neighborhoods by providing them with detailed, site-specific information about what the government is doing to protect the environment or promote community and economic development. Through HUD E-MAPS, people can obtain:

- Census data.
- HUD program data.
- Site-specific information about Superfund sites, as well as descriptions of the laws and regulations governing the Superfund program.
- A listing and description of brownfields, Brownfields Tax Incentive Zones, and locations of brownfields pilot programs.
- Reports about air pollution emitted from such sources as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, universities, and others.
- Information on which facilities use, manufacture, transport, or release some 650 toxic chemicals.
- Information about businesses that generate, transport, treat, store, and dispose of hazardous waste.
- Trend analyses of hazardous waste generation.
- Information about permits issued to companies to discharge wastewater into the Nation's rivers.

By using HUD E-MAPS, communities will be able to make knowledgeable decisions about sites for new local facilities such as public and assisted housing or help prioritize the demolition of existing complexes. Similarly, a community interested in redeveloping an abandoned or underused industrial site can use the data to determine whether the land is contaminated and what financial resources are available to leverage redevelopment. For more information on, and access to, HUD E-MAPS visit <http://www.hud.gov/emaps>.

In 1996 HUD's Consolidated Plan and the software systems that support it received the Innovations in American Government Award sponsored by the Ford Foundation and Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. HUD was chosen from approximately 800 State, local, and Federal entries to receive the award, which is given to those projects that best represent efforts to streamline government, enhance the cost effectiveness of services and programs, and expand citizen participation. The award signifies the importance of the Consolidated Plan and planning software in HUD's reinvention as a "community-first, right-side up" agency.

Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

The Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives links community and faith-based organizations to HUD. The Center's mission is to focus, integrate, and intensify HUD's relationship with these groups. Though the Center is not a funding source, it fulfills its mission by seeking input,

sharing resources, and building a network of organizations to maximize the impact of local and national community development projects. By forming partnerships between various levels of government and community and faith-based organizations, HUD will continue to build strong communities for the 21st century.

Coordination of Competitive Grant Programs

One of the basic goals of the SuperNOFA approach is to make it easier for you to coordinate the use of two or more competitive grant programs. HUD's SuperNOFA provides communities with a menu of resources to use in addressing their problems, not a mandate of what must be used. By having information on all of HUD's competitive grant programs designed to address a single-issue area, you should have a better understanding of the multiple resources available to address community needs and opportunities. Table 2 (see Part I) provides a useful starting point for new applicants to begin their efforts at coordination. You can review the table and determine as which type of applicant you or your organization qualifies. Next, you can examine the corresponding "Available Programs" to determine which programs might be accessible to you. The following examples describe some ways in which you can combine two or more competitive grant programs.

Example 1: Brownfields

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

The city decided to focus its efforts on one of the sites that had the most development potential. During the initial marketing of the site, the city discovered that several businesses were interested in the project, but reluctant to commit because of contamination issues. The city conducted some initial soil assessments and found evidence of moderate contamination. It applied for funding from the **Brownfields Economic Development Initiative** to help finance initial cleanup and replace the site's aging infrastructure. This money was combined with cleanup money provided by the State's Department of Environment and a **Section 108** loan to enable a developer to acquire and

clear the land that was owned by one of the industrial companies formerly located at the site. These HUD resources, combined with those committed by the State, city, and the private sector, spurred implementation of the economic redevelopment portion of the plan.

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

Example 2: University Involvement in Housing Counseling

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

A group of university personnel, students, and local residents designed a comprehensive COPC program to address community planning, economic development, and housing. Each component of its program was multifaceted. Its housing strategy was of particular interest, calling for a combination of housing rehabilitation, homeownership programs, and counseling services. The community had expressed a concern that some homeowners and landlords in the area were engaging in discriminatory practices. Because many of the professors and students in the university's community planning program had developed expertise in fair housing law, the university developed a

housing counseling program. To help fund the effort, the university applied for a **Fair Housing Initiatives Program Education and Outreach Initiative** grant. It planned to use the funds to develop educational materials on fair housing, provide fair housing counseling services, and convene areawide meetings of housing industry and fair housing groups on the university campus. A local community organization agreed to help staff the counseling service, but to boost staff resources and enhance the education of its community planning graduate students, the university also applied for funding from the **Community Development Work Study** program. The work study funding was used to provide tuition and stipend support to full-time community development graduate students who would work for the housing counseling service.

Coordination Among Applicants

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

- It eliminates duplication of efforts.
- It helps to prevent the implementation of conflicting programs by the different applicants.
- It enables each participating organization to leverage the expertise and resources of other participants, which enables more comprehensive approaches to problems.
- Most importantly, it fosters collaboration and communication among different organizations working in the same or related fields or neighborhoods.

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

Example 1: Continuum of Care Homelessness Assistance

A growing city in the Southwest had reached a critical point in its expansion. Its economy was thriving—creating a healthy supply of well-paying jobs and a strong housing market. Although these dynamics were celebrated by city boosters, politicians, and residents, they had a negative side—increased homelessness. The problem was caused by a combination of factors, including the

tight housing market; an immigration of poorer, lower skilled residents seeking jobs; and other, more subtle, factors that the city leaders were unable to disentangle completely. Having witnessed the experiences of older cities where homelessness problems had become significant, political, business, and community leaders decided to forge a strategy to address this emerging issue.

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

The first step in implementing the homelessness strategy was to improve the provision of emergency shelters. The city used its formula-based **ESG** funds to set up a homelessness prevention program that paid rent for persons receiving eviction notices and increased the service capacity of an overburdened emergency shelter system. Emergency shelters were only a temporary fix, however. They did not address long-term housing needs, nor did they tackle the problems that lead to homelessness. To address some of these needs, a local nonprofit applied for funding from the **Supportive Housing Program (SHP)** to provide both transitional housing and support services to help the homeless overcome some of the problems that made them homeless, such as lack of jobs and poor health. SHP funding also enabled the nonprofits to assist the homeless in obtaining permanent housing. The Public Housing Agency (PHA) helped by assisting a private, nonprofit owner of a deteriorating single-room occupancy facility to acquire a **Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy** grant. The grant provided rental subsidies to the owner of the facility for homeless individuals who rented units that were rehabilitated by the owner. The owner used a portion of the rental assistance to help pay for the debt incurred for the rehabilitation. As a byproduct of the homelessness planning process, community leaders also recognized a housing issue that the community had not addressed—the enforcement and awareness of fair housing laws. Although housing discrimination did not appear to be a major problem, some community leaders were concerned that the continuing influx of Hispanic immigrants might cause discrimination to become an issue. Discrimination did not seem to be a major cause of homelessness, but it did relate to the availability of housing for minorities, which could affect the extent of homelessness and overcrowding. The community felt that increasing awareness and enforcement of the issue would

be a useful tool in the overall housing strategy; however, no qualified fair housing enforcement organizations existed in their region. Community leaders convinced a qualified fair housing enforcement organization from outside the community to apply for a **Fair Housing Initiatives Program Fair Housing Organizations Initiative** grant to create a new fair housing enforcement organization to conduct fair housing activities in their region.

Example 2: Public Housing and Community Revitalization

A PHA in a southern city wanted to transform one of its severely distressed public housing sites into a more viable and sustainable community. The PHA knew that **HOPE VI Revitalization Grant** funding for such a project was available; it also realized that it needed the cooperation of many other participants to have any hope of reaching its ambitious goals. It undertook an extensive, participatory planning process for preparing the Revitalization Plan and, as a result, successfully competed for a HOPE VI grant. HOPE VI funding covered the costs of the partial demolition, rehabilitation, and redevelopment of the physical housing structures and initiatives to promote resident self-sufficiency. It also provided relocation and community and supportive services for temporarily displaced residents. Still, more programs and funding were needed.

The city in which the PHA operated administered a **Youthbuild** program that provided training in housing construction and rehabilitation to young high school dropouts. The PHA convinced the city to target a portion of its Youthbuild program to train residents of the public housing project who were high school dropouts. Youthbuild participants contributed directly to the rehabilitation of the severely distressed public housing buildings while gaining experience in an employable trade. The PHA also worked with local trade unions to provide Youthbuild participants with journey-level job opportunities in the construction trade upon their completion of the program. Still, more residents needed jobs to be able to create a viable mixed-income community. To secure additional job training for residents, the PHA involved the recognized resident body and a local university. The residents decided to apply for a **Resident Opportunity and Self Sufficiency (ROSS)** grant. The university decided to apply for a **COPC** grant. The ROSS program focused on training residents for jobs that were available in the public housing complex and the neighboring community, whereas the COPC program focused on job opportunities in the broader metropolitan community.

Some of the residents of the old housing project were temporarily displaced as a result of a reduction in the number of units in the new complex. These tenants received housing choice tenant-based vouchers and were provided housing counseling to open up housing choices in new neighborhoods. To complement the HOPE VI assistance to these residents and more broadly meet fair housing goals, as required in the HOPE VI grant, the PHA solicited the assistance of a local fair housing organization to provide additional fair housing counseling through a **Fair Housing Initiatives Program Education and Outreach Initiative (FHIP-EOI)** grant. Because the HOPE VI

Revitalization Grant funded counseling for the residents being displaced, the FHIP–EOI program focused on educating landlords about the requirements of fair housing law.

Finally, drug-related crime was a dominant and highly damaging problem in the old public housing complex. All participants wanted to ensure it was not an issue for the redeveloped housing. Although the One Strike and You're Out program would speed up eviction of those residents involved in such activity, the PHA wanted to use a more pro-active preventive approach. It did so by implementing a drug prevention program and voluntary tenant patrol with funding from a **Public Housing Drug Elimination Program** grant. To ensure that the drug activity from the old public housing project did not simply relocate to a federally assisted housing complex down the block, the community worked with the nonprofit that owned the complex to secure a **Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program** grant to implement a number of prevention programs in cooperation with law enforcement officials. The PHA also worked with local trade unions to provide Youthbuild participants with journey-level job opportunities in the construction trade upon their completion of the program.

Coordination of HUD's Competitive and Formula-Based Programs

As the preceding examples demonstrate, the potential for combining competitive grants and collaboration among grant applicants is high. Together these types of coordination provide significant opportunities to create and implement comprehensive strategies for addressing community problems. A third type of coordination is the coordination of HUD's competitive program funding with HUD's formula-based programs. The preceding examples demonstrated that such coordination does not have to occur in isolation. Both HUD programs and their implementation require funding recipients to leverage their competitive grant resources with other financial and nonfinancial resources. HUD's formula-based programs can be one source of financial leverage. In addition, formula-based programs often provide a more reliable source of leverage financing. CDBG and HOME programs are the formula-based programs that are most commonly coordinated with competitive programs. They are often used to fund a portion of acquisition, construction, and service costs associated with physical development projects designed to house or otherwise assist low- and very low-income people.

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

A nonprofit community development corporation (CDC) in a mid-size city wanted to create a housing facility that would provide an environment to encourage healthy social and interpersonal assimilation for people with disabilities. Its plan was to create a facility that would set aside 50 percent of its units for very low-income people with disabilities and leave the remaining units available to people without disabilities. After much planning and searching, the CDC found two adjacent buildings that it felt would provide a suitable physical structure and geographic location

for the proposed facility. The buildings would enable the CDC to create 30 units, 15 of which would be set aside as permanent housing for people with disabilities. The CDC had financing available from its internal resources and from foundations that pledged their support for the project. Still, it needed to leverage additional financing to make the project feasible. A mix of HUD competitive and noncompetitive programs provided a great leveraging resource.

The CDC applied for an interest-free capital advance through the **Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities** program to cover the acquisition and rehabilitation costs of the 15 apartment units for persons with disabilities. The CDC also arranged for any supportive services needed by the residents. Rental assistance provided through the Section 811 program covered the difference between 30 percent of the tenants' contribution toward rent and the HUD-approved operating costs of the project. To help fund acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction costs of the remaining units the CDC acquired **HOME Investment Partnerships** program funds through the State's community development agency. Further financing came from the State's Department of Human Services and another community nonprofit.

Example 2: Continuum of Care/Supportive Housing and CDBG

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

The nonprofit had strong community support and was able to raise significant funds from private donations for the operating and service costs of the facility. It also had accumulated some development funds through a special fundraising drive that it began a few years earlier. Though the money was not enough to cover all of the acquisition, design, and construction costs, it could be used as matching funds in a variety of grant programs for which the organization could apply. It decided to form a partnership with the local and State governments, the local public housing agency, and HUD. A local nonprofit was able to acquire **Continuum of Care Supportive Housing Program** funds from HUD, which it used to cover a portion of the costs of acquisition, construction, and operation of the transitional housing portion of the facility. It also paid for some of the supportive services provided, such as childcare. One of the reasons the grant was awarded to the nonprofit was because of the extensive amount of additional resources that the funding would leverage, including local funds, foundation money, and State housing agency grants. In addition, because the emergency shelter portion of the building served very low-income persons, the nonprofit received **CDBG** funds for a portion of the acquisition and construction costs from the city. The city now provides an annual allocation of CDBG funds to cover the operating expenses of the facility.

APPENDIX A: HUD Field Office Contact Information

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

Persons with hearing or speech impediments may access any of these numbers via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

New England

Connecticut State Office
One Corporate Center, 19th Floor
Hartford, CT 06103-3220
860-240-4844
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Maine State Office
99 Franklin Street
Third Floor, Suite 302
Bangor, ME 04401-4925
207-945-0468
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Massachusetts State Office
O'Neill Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Room 375
Boston, MA 02222-1092
617-565-5236
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.

New Hampshire State Office
Norris Cotton Federal Building
275 Chestnut Street
Manchester, NH 03103-2487
603-666-7682
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:40 p.m.

Rhode Island State Office
10 Weybosset Street, Sixth Floor
Providence, RI 02903-2808
401-528-5352
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Vermont State Office
Federal Building, Room 237
11 Elmwood Avenue
P.O. Box 879
Burlington, VT 05401-0879
802-951-6290
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

New York/New Jersey

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

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

Camden Area Office
Hudson Building
800 Hudson Square, Second Floor
Camden, NJ 08102-1156
609-757-5081
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

New Jersey State Office
One Newark Center, 13th Floor
Newark, NJ 07102-5260
973-622-7619
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Mid Atlantic

Delaware State Office
One Rodney Square
920 King Street, Suite 404
Wilmington, DE 19801-3016
302-573-6300
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Maryland State Office
City Crescent Building
10 South Howard Street, Fifth Floor
Baltimore, MD 21201-2505
410-962-2520
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Pittsburgh Area Office
339 Sixth Avenue, Sixth Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-2515
412-644-5945
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Virginia State Office
The 3600 Centre
3600 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23230-4920
804-278-4500
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Southeast/Caribbean

Alabama State Office
Beacon Ridge Tower
600 Beacon Parkway West, Room 300
Birmingham, AL 35209-3144
205-290-7617
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Florida State Office
909 Southeast First Avenue, Room 500
Miami, FL 33131
305-536-5676
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.

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

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

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

Knoxville Area Office
710 Locust Street
Knoxville, TN 37902-2526
423-545-4384
Office Hours: 7:30 a.m.-4:15 p.m.

Memphis Area Office
One Memphis Place
200 Jefferson Avenue, Suite 1200
Memphis, TN 38103-2335
901-544-3403
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

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

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

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

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

Tampa Area Office
501 East Polk Street, Suite 700
Tampa, FL 33602-3945
813-228-2504
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

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

Midwest

Cincinnati Area Office
525 Vine Street, Suite 700
Cincinnati, OH 45202-3188
513-684-3451
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

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

Flint Area Office
605 North Saginaw Street, Room 200
Flint, MI 48502-1953
810-766-5112
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Grand Rapids Area Office
Trade Center Building
50 Louis Street NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49503-2648
616-456-2125
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

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

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

Indiana State Office
151 North Delaware Street, Suite 1200
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2526
317-226-7034
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

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

Minnesota State Office
220 Second Street South
Minneapolis, MN 55401-2195
612-370-3000
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

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

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

Southwest

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

San Antonio Area Office
800 Dolorosa
San Antonio, TX 78207-4563
210-475-6806
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

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

Texas State Office
801 Cherry Street
P.O. Box 2905
Fort Worth, TX 76113-2905
817-978-5965
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Tulsa Area Office
50 East 15th Street
Tulsa, OK 74119-4030
918-581-7496
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Great Plains

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

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

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

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

Rocky Mountains

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

Montana State Office
Seven West Sixth Avenue
Power Block Building
Helena, MT 59601
406-449-5048
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

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

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

Utah State Office
257 East 200 South, Room 550
Salt Lake City, UT 84111-2048
801-524-6071
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Wyoming State Office
100 East B Street, Room 4229
Casper, WY 82601-1969
307-261-6250
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Pacific/Hawaii

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

California State Office
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36003
San Francisco, CA 94102-3448
415-436-6532
Office Hours: 8:15 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

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

Hawaii State Office
7 Waterfront Plaza
500 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96813-4918
808-522-8175
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4 p.m.

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

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

Reno Area Office
3702 South Virginia Street, Suite G-2
Reno, NV 89502-6581
775-784-5383
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

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

San Diego Area Office
2365 Northside Drive, Room 300
San Diego, CA 92108-2712
619-557-5310
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Santa Ana Area Office
1600 Broadway, Suite 100
Santa Ana, CA 92706-3927
714-796-5577
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Tucson Area Office
33 North Stone Avenue, Suite 700
Tucson, AZ 85701-1467
520-670-6000
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Northwest/Alaska

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B: HUD Next Door Offices

As part of its continuing effort to improve the way it interacts with communities, HUD has created special new facilities to serve as communities' first point of contact with HUD. These facilities, known as "Storefront Offices" or "HUD Next Door Offices" move HUD resources out of highrise office towers and into street-level, storefront locations. They combine innovative space design, technology, and customer service in a way that breaks with Federal Government traditions. High technology available to the public includes a "touch screen" information kiosk available 24 hours outside of the HUD Storefront; dedicated computers inside—called HUD Answer Machines—to help people learn how to buy a home, get a home improvement loan, apply for rental assistance, file a housing discrimination complaint, or even expand a business; and HUD's Community 2020 mapping software. Storefront Offices are staffed by HUD Community Builders and program experts who can provide communities with a wealth of information on resources available from HUD and other sources to help strengthen and revitalize communities. Storefront Offices also provide meeting space for communities.

New York/New England

Buffalo Storefront

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

Syracuse Storefront

128 Jefferson Street
Syracuse, NY 13202
315-477-0616
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Mid Atlantic

District of Columbia Storefront

801 North Capitol Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002
202-523-4400
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–5 p.m.

Baltimore Storefront

City Crescent Building
10 South Howard Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
410-962-2520
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Southeast/Caribbean

Atlanta Storefront

Five Points Plaza
40 Marietta Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-331-5136
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Midwest

Cincinnati Storefront

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

Grand Rapids Storefront

50 Louis Street, NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
616-456-2125
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Southwest

Albuquerque Storefront

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

Rocky Mountains

Helena Storefront

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

Casper Storefront

150 East B Street, Room 1010
Casper, WY 82601
307-261-6250 or 1-888-245-2994
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Pacific/Hawaii

Sacramento Storefront

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

Santa Ana Storefront

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

Honolulu Storefront

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

Reno Storefront

Sierra Marketplace
3702 South Virginia Street
Reno, NV 89502
775-784-5383
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–5 p.m.

APPENDIX C: Office Of Native American Programs (ONAP) Contact Information

<i>Location of Tribes and TDHEs</i>	<i>ONAP Contact Information</i>
East of the Mississippi River (including all of Minnesota) and Iowa	<p>Eastern/Woodlands Office of Native American Programs, 5API Metcalf Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Room 2400 Chicago, IL 60604-3507</p> <p>312-886-4532 or 800-735-3239 TDD Number: 312-353-5944</p>
Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas (except for Ysleta del Sur)	<p>Southern Plains Office of Native American Programs, 6IPI 500 West Main Street, Suite 400 Oklahoma City, OK 73102</p> <p>405-553-7520 TDD Number: 800-877-8339</p>
Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming	<p>Northern Plains Office of Native American Programs, 8API Wells Fargo Tower North 633 17th Street Denver, CO 80202-3607</p> <p>303-672-5465 TDD Number: 303-672-5248</p>
All Regions	<p>Denver Program Office of Native American Programs 1999 Broadway, Suite 3390, Box 90 Denver, CO 80202</p> <p>303-675-1600 or 1-800-561-5913</p>

<i>Location of Tribes and TDHEs</i>	<i>ONAP Contact Information</i>
<p>Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada, and Ysleta del Sur in Texas</p>	<p>Southwest Office of Native American Programs, 9EPI Two Arizona Center 400 North Fifth Street, Suite 1650 Phoenix, AZ 85004–2361</p> <p>602–379–4156 TDD Number: 602–379–4464</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Southwest Office of Native American Programs (Albuquerque Office), 9EPI Albuquerque Plaza 201 Third Street NW., Suite 1830 Albuquerque, NM 87102–3368</p> <p>505–346–6923 TDD Number: None</p>
<p>Idaho, Oregon, and Washington</p>	<p>Northwest Office of Native American Programs, OAPI 909 First Avenue, Suite 300 Seattle, WA 98104–1000</p> <p>206–220–5270 TDD Number: 206–220–5185</p>
<p>Alaska</p>	<p>Alaska Office of Native American Programs, OCPI 949 East 36th Avenue, Suite 401 Anchorage, AK 99508–4399</p> <p>907–271–4633 TDD Number: 907–271–4328</p>

APPENDIX D: HUD Headquarters Program Offices

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

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

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